ROYAL EDITION

The Times

No. 45,685

LONDON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1930

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THE TIMES, Tuesday, December 2, 1930

The charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' subscription insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "In Memoriams" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Paul, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BERLEIN.—On Nov. 26, 1930, at Johannesburg, South Africa, to ENID, wife of WALTER MARTIN BERLEIN—a son.

BOULTON.—On Nov. 29, 1930, at 1, Thorn-park, Plymouth, Devon, to ELIZABETH ELEANOR LECHMERE, wife of LIEUT.-COMMANDER EDWARD NEWDIGATE BOULTON, Royal Navy—a daughter.

BURTON WOOD.—On Nov. 29, 1930, at St. Mark's House, Regent's Park-road, to LUCY, wife of DR. W. BURTON WOOD—a son.

COPE.—On Nov. 30, 1930, at 15, Carlisle-mansions, S.W.1, the wife of G. IVAN COPE, of a son.

DOD.—On Nov. 29, 1930, at Aylesbury, Churchcrescent, Friern Barnet, to PHYLLIS (née Wright), wife of ARTHUR NORMAN DOD—a son.

EDGLEY.—On Nov. 30, 1930, at Graylands, Victoria-road, Wimbledon, to OLIVE ELLEN (née Scott), the wife of R. W. K. EDGLEY—a daughter.

EVANS.—On Nov. 30, 1930, at 9, Maison Dieu-road, Dover, to MOLLIE, wife of CAPTAIN H. G. M. EVANS, The Queen's Royal Regiment—a daughter.

FLYNN.—On Nov. 29, 1930, at Stenning House, The College, Brighton, to ENID, wife of the REV. T. H. FLYNN—a son.

FYSON.—On Sunday, Nov. 30, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, W.1, to JOAN, wife of L. W. FYSON—a son.

GRAHAM.—On Nov. 20, 1930, at New Orleans, the wife of CHARLES P. GRAHAM, second son of LL.-Col. and Mrs. C. L. Graham, Castle Size, Saltins, Co. Kildare—a daughter. (By cable.)

JAMES.—On Nov. 21, 1930, to GOLA (BETTY), wife of REGINALD L. HAWES JAMES, 26, Gunterstone-road, W.14—a son.

MARSHALL.—On Nov. 29, 1930, at 19, Bentinck-street, the wife of CAPTAIN T. R. MARSHALL, Indian Army, of a son.

PANTIN.—On Nov. 29, 1930, at 257, Bentley-road, Cambridge, to AMY MOIR PANTIN and Carl F. A. Pantin—a son.

ROPE.—On Nov. 29, 1930, at The Grange, Kesgrave, to DOREEN, widow of SQUADRON-LEADER FREDERIC MICHAEL ROPE—a son.

RYAN.—On Nov. 30, 1930, at the British Military Hospital, Lahore, India, to JANET (JANE) (née de Greeff), wife of MAJOR P. J. RYAN, M.C., R.A.M.C.—a daughter (SUSAN MARY).

SPICKERNELL.—On Nov. 29, 1930, to JOAN, wife of J. E. SPICKERNELL, West Bilney, King's Lynn—a son.

STEEL.—On Nov. 29, 1930, in New York City, U.S.A., to MAUDE, wife of GREVILLE STEEL—a daughter.

THOMPSON.—On Nov. 29, 1930, at 5, Lidgett-row, Roundhay, Leeds, to ELIZABETH, wife of CAPTAIN H. T. THOMPSON, The Border Regt.—a son (JOHN ROCHE).

WELCH.—On Nov. 29, 1930, to BETTY, wife of RONALD G. WELCH, of Trevone, Browning-avenue, Sutton—a son.

WOODHOUSE.—On Nov. 30, 1930, at a North London nursing home, to FLORENCE MARY RICHARDS (née Whitburn), the wife of LEONARD WOODHOUSE, F.S.S.A.—a daughter.

YOUNG.—On Nov. 29, 1930, at Carrick, Pyrford, to KENNETH and BRETTY (née Grierson) YOUNG—a daughter.

ZULLE.—On Dec. 1, 1930, at 4, Parkside-gardens, Wimbledon, to CECILIA FRANCES, wife of ARCHIBALD BURNHAM YUILLE, D.F.C.—a son.

MARRIAGES

BELL : HACKNEY.—On Dec. 1, 1930, at St. Jude's Church, Kensington, the REV. EDWARD HUTTON BELL, late of Sydenham, to IVY KATHLEEN HACKNEY, also of Sydenham.

BROOKE : THOMAS.—On Nov. 29, 1930, at Holy Trinity Church, Guildford, SOMERSET STOPFORD BROOKE, only son of MR. S. W. W. BROOKE, of High Wethersell, Cranleigh, and the late Mrs. Brooke, to MARGUERITE LOUISE, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. THOMAS, of Walton-on-Thames.

DAVIS : TYRTOFF.—On Oct. 29, 1930, at Hankow, Tonkin, DONALD CATER DAVIS, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, to NATALIE, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. TYRTOFF, Harbin (late of Vladivostok).

HALLIFAX : THEED.—On Nov. 29, 1930, at All Saints' Church, Ennismore-gardens, by the Ven. Archdeacon of York, assisted by the Rev. Maurice Fenton, D.D., Vicar of the Parish, CAPTAIN GUY W. HALLIFAX, Royal Navy, eldest son of the late Rear-Admiral John S. Hallifax and of Mrs. Hallifax, of Shawford, Hants, to MADELEINE SUMNER, widow of CHARLES THEED and daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. George Simms, of Sumner Grange, Sunningdale.

HAMILTON : HAAGENSEN.—On Nov. 29, 1930, at Brighton, JOHN WILLIE HAMILTON, late of Port Glasgow, to LILIAN HAAGENSEN, daughter of George Willmarl Cole, of Grimsby.

LEYLAND : TURNER.—On Dec. 1, 1930, at the Chapel of the Savoy, CHRISTOPHER DIGBY LEYLAND to ENID CLAYTON TURNER.

WESTROPE : BEDFORD.—On Nov. 28, 1930, at The Priory, Bridlington, HAROLD ASHWELL WESTROPE to MILDRED SAVILE BEDFORD.

GOLDEN WEDDINGS

FISHER : TABOR.—On Dec. 2, 1880, at Christ Church, Streatham, by the Rev. Woodhouse Raven, assisted by the Rev. Walter Clement Tabor, FREDERIC Bazley Fisher, of 4, West Walks House, Dorchester, to CECILIA METCALF, daughter of the late WILLIAM Tabor, of Rose Mount (Five Wells), Brentwood, Essex, and Mrs. William Tabor, of Heathfield Lodge, Clapham Park.

SMITH : GREEN.—On Dec. 2, 1880, at the Cathedral, Bombay, WALTER SMITH to KATHERINE SPEAR GREEN. Present address: White Lodge, Headington, Oxford.

DEATHS

ASHBY.—On Nov. 29, 1930, at Beresford, Churchwalk, Worthing, CATHERINE, widow of H. T. ASHBY, J.P., of Under-court, Old Broad-street, and Camden Town, and last surviving child of George Offor, of Grove House, Hackney, aged 85. Interment at Abney Park Cemetery Thursday, Dec. 4, 1.30 p.m.

BOYD.—On Nov. 30, 1930, at The Mascot Hotel, York-street, W., JANE URQUHART, widow of JOHN NEILL BOYD, in her 82nd year. Funeral at Hendon Park Cemetery, on Thursday, Dec. 4, at 11.30. Inquiries Wellbeck 8714.

BRADLEY.—On Nov. 28, 1930, at the Vicarage, Ashby de la Launde, the REV. W. T. H. BRADLEY, in the 59th year.

BROWN.—On Nov. 29, 1930, at Hull, JAMES ALEXANDER, dearly loved husband of ANNIE ELIZABETH BROWN and youngest son of the late Adam Brown, of Leeds, in his 74th year.

BUCKLAND.—On Nov. 24, 1930, at Gothenburg, HENRY FRANCIS BUCKLAND, of Gordon Watts and Co., late of Sutton. Funeral at Rawdon Hill Burial Ground (Wednesday) at 2.30. Train leaves London Bridge at 2.2 p.m.

CHAPMAN.—On Nov. 30, 1930, at 24, Cadbury-square, Clifton, Bristol, ALICE BARR, beloved wife of the REV. THEODORE C. CHAPMAN. Funeral at Jesmond Cemetery, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Thursday, Dec. 4, at 3 p.m.

CHAPPELL.—On Nov. 29, 1930, suddenly, at Taormina, Sicily, CHRISTINE, wife of THOMAS STANLEY CHAPPELL, of Moreton Morrell, Warwick.

COOPER.—On Nov. 28, 1930, as the result of an accident, JOHN ROBERT COOPER, F.S.I., D.L., J.P., senior partner in the firm of Ventom, Cooper and Co., of 33, Old Jewry, E.C., in his 83rd year. Funeral service at St. Mary's Church, Kilburn, N.W., at 2 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday), and afterwards at Paddington Cemetery, Willesden-lane, N.W. All flowers to Whiteley's, Westbourne Grove, W.

COURTIS.—On Nov. 29, 1930, suddenly, at Fairwater Croft, Llandaff, MARIAN, the beloved wife of SIR JOHN W. COURTIS, aged 71 years. Funeral service at Llandaff Cathedral to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2.30 o'clock.

DARLEY.—On Dec. 1, 1930, in London, LUCY KATHERINE, daughter of the late RIGHT HONBLE. SIR FREDERICK DARLEY, G.C.M.G., and Lady Darley, Australian papers, please copy.

DENBY.—On Nov. 30, 1930, at 6, Royal-crescent, W.11, CLARA, the dearly loved wife of SIR ELLIS DENBY. Funeral at Putney Vale Cemetery to-morrow (Wednesday), at 11.30. No flowers.

DONNELL.—On Nov. 30, 1930, at Bournemouth, MARION SEPTIMA, daughter of the late JOSEPH DONNELL, of Irvin, Cheshire. No flowers.

DOWNES.—On Advent Sunday, Nov. 30, 1930, ESTHER DOWNES, widow of Edward Downes, of The Argoed, Kinnerley, Oswestry, in her 80th year. Funeral, Kinnerley Church, to-morrow (Wednesday), 2.30 p.m.

ELLWOOD.—On Advent Sunday, Nov. 30, 1930, at Burton Vicarage, Lancaster, FANNY, the beloved and devoted wife of the REV. T. E. ELLWOOD.

FAIRE.—On Nov. 30, 1930, at Mason Croft, Stoney-gate, Leicester, HELEN MARY, the dearly loved wife of JOHN EDWARD FAIRE, of Evington Hall, Leicestershire. Funeral service Evington Church (to-day (Wednesday), 12 noon. Interment after cremation at Wood-road Cemetery, 3 p.m.

FENWICK.—On Nov. 30, 1930, at Fairfield, Shawgate, EDITH MAUDE FENWICK. Funeral at Abbotts Ann (to-day (Wednesday), at 2.30.

GARWOOD.—On Sunday, Nov. 30, 1930, at Roundhay, Baldacemoke, KATE ELIZABETH, widow of JOHN ALFRED GARWOOD, aged 77. Funeral to-day (Tuesday).

GLENDENNING.—On Nov. 29, 1930, GEORGE GLENDENNING, of Warkworth, Northumberland, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 69 years.

GLUCKSTEIN.—On Nov. 30, 1930, at Bournemouth, SIDNEY GLUCKSTEIN, O.B.E., dearly loved husband of Frances Gluckstein, aged 74. The funeral will leave 74, Avenue-road, Regent's Park, N.W.8, at 10 a.m. to-day (Tuesday) for Willesden Liberal Jewish Cemetery. Golders Green. A memorial service will be held at the Liberal Jewish Synagogue, St. John's Wood-road, N.W.8, at 6 o'clock the same day. No flowers, by special request. (American papers, please copy.)

HADDON.—In loving memory of F. E. HADDON, died Dec. 2, 1924, the dearly loved mother of Margaret F. McNaught.

HERAPATH.—In loving memory of EDITH HERAPATH, who died Dec. 2, 1926. "Day and night by turns; but love always."

IM THURN.—In ever-loving memory of my dear husband, JOHN CONRAD IM THURN, who died Dec. 2, 1920. R.I.P.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

ECCLES.—The memorial service for the late MRS. WILLIAM MCADAM ECCLES will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 2 p.m. at the Marylebone Presbyterian Church, Upper George-street, W.1.

J.—H. KENYON, Ltd., FUNERAL FURNISHERS. CREMATORIA. EMBALMERS. 45, 47, Edgware-road, W.2. Pad. 2965. 12, Church-street, Kensington. Western 0737; Est. 1830. Telegrams: "Undertaker, London."

DRUCE OF BAKER-STREET, LONDON.—Funerals and cremations personally conducted. Private resting chapel. Memorials erected in any cemetery. Valuations for probate. Telephone, Welbeck 8191.

BROOKWOOD CEMETERY.—The Cemetery Beautiful (Estd. 1852). Illustrated Brochure post free.—The London Necropolis Co., 121, Westminster Bridge-rd.

BOOKS, PRINTS, and AUTOGRAPH LETTERS BOUGHT or VALUED by HENRY SOTHERAN, Ltd. Correspondence invited.—43, Piccadilly, W.1. Tele.: Gerr. 7741. T.A., Bookmen, London. Est. 1816.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for SPOT CASH.—Diamonds, Emeralds, old-fashioned Jewellery, Pearls, Silver, Sheffield Plate. SPECIALLY REQUIRED, Fine Jewels and Rare Silver. Bankers, Midland. Piccadilly. —Call or post, HARRIS and Co., 37, Piccadilly, W.1.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

GRAHAM HARRIS.—In ever-loving memory of H. LIONEL and CAPT. HAMILTON S. GRAHAM HARRIS, who were killed in action, 1915 and 1916, the two beloved sons of Mrs. Graham Harris, "Little Court," Grand drive, Raynes Park, Surrey.

"There is no death to those who truly love."

GRAY.—In ever-loving memory of RODERICK HUBERT GRAY, M.C., Lieut. 1 Battery, R.H.A., who died on Advent Sunday, Dec. 2, 1917, of wounds received near Bourlon Wood on Nov. 30, aged 20.

PARKER.—In proud and loving memory of RUPERT HARDY PARKER, Lieut., 2nd Lincolnshire Regt., wounded and missing at Passchendaele Dec. 2, 1917, aged 22.

SCHULTZ.—On Dec. 1, 1930, at 35, Mapesbury-road, Shoot-up Hill, N.W., MORRIS SCHULTZ. Funeral will take place to-morrow (Wednesday), 2 p.m.

SLINN.—On Nov. 30, 1930, at 41, Park-road, Watford, EDWARD JOSEPH SLINN, in his 92nd year. R.I.P. Funeral at Watford Parish Church to-morrow (Wednesday), at 11 a.m.

SPENCER.—On Nov. 30, 1930, at Eskdale Lodge, Blackheath, S.E., CATHERINE JANE SPENCER (formerly Sim), the beloved wife of Francis H. J. Spencer, Commission (by command) (Wednesday), 12 o'clock, Golders Green. Interment in Edinburgh later.

TRAVERS.—On Nov. 30, 1930, at Upham, Hants, HENRIETTA MARIA, widow of MAJOR-GENERAL EATON TRAVERS, R.A., and youngest daughter of the late James Green, of Wroxham, aged 88. Funeral at Upham, 2 p.m. Thursday.

TRIBE.—On Nov. 27, 1930, at 177, Adelaide-road, N.W.3, DAWN JOY, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. ARTHUR STANLEY TRIBE, aged eight weeks.

TUDWAY.—On Nov. 29, 1930, very suddenly, at Crabwood House, Old Shirley, near Southampton, EVELYN GOULD TUDWAY. Funeral Thursday at Brookwood.

WALKER.—On Nov. 29, 1930, at 55, Wodeland-avenue, Guildford, KATE ELEY, wife of JOE WALKER. No flowers, no mourning.

WALTHEW.—On Nov. 30, 1930, at a nursing home, Highgate, EMILY, widow of RICHARD FREDERICK WALTHEW, aged 87.

WARRENS.—On Nov. 30, 1930, at 12, St. Simon's-avenue, Putney, S.W., OTTO LEOPOLD WARRENS, beloved husband of Beatrice Ethel, aged 74. Service, St. John's Church, Putney, to-morrow (Wednesday), 2.30 p.m., and thereafter at Putney Vale Cemetery.

WESTERN.—On Nov. 30, 1930, at Perrymead, Bath, JESSIE BEATRICE, third daughter of the late CAPTAIN R. R. WESTERN, R.N., passed peacefully away.

WHITE.—On Friday, Nov. 28, 1930, at Addington, Surrey, LILY, the beloved wife of EDWARD WHITE. Funeral at Addington Church to-day (Tuesday), 2.30 p.m. Cars will be at East Croydon Station at about 2 o'clock. No flowers.

WHITEMAN.—On Sunday, Nov. 30, 1930, at Glengarr, 90, Crouch-hill, N.8, JOHN WHITEMAN, aged 90. Service at St. Mary's, Hornsey-rise, Tuesday, 10 a.m. Interment Highgate Old Cemetery.

WILLMOTT.—On Nov. 28, 1930, at "Basildon," Exmouth, Devon, ANNA MARIA, widow of the Rev. HENRY WILLMOTT, sometime Rector of Kirkley, Suffolk, in her 95th year. No flowers.

WILTON.—On Sunday, Nov. 30, 1930, very suddenly, at Bushey, Herts, CAPTAIN STANLEY TUNSTAL HAVERFIELD WILTON, Royal Navy, retired.

WORSSAM.—On Nov. 30, 1930, at her residence, 53, Aberdare-gardens, N.W., EVELINE ALICE JULIA WORSSAM, the dearly loved and last surviving sister of Mrs. Franklyn Pennington, The Gate House, Farnham, Surrey. Funeral service at St. Peter's, Belsize-square, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2.30.

YOUELL.—On Nov. 27, 1930, in India, MARGARET JOAN, only daughter of the late CAPTAIN G. H. YOUELL, R.A.M.C.

DEATHS (continued)

HAMMOND.—On Dec. 1, 1930, at Wood View, Westfield, Sussex, ELIZABETH HAMMOND, aged 83. Funeral to-morrow (Wednesday), at Westfield Church, at 2 p.m.

HARGER.—On Nov. 30, 1930, at Great Elm-road, Bromley, FRANK HARGER, after a long and painful illness patiently borne, late of Kingston-on-Thames, aged 70.

HARVEY.—On Nov. 30, 1930, at The Red Cottage, Southborough, ADA JANE, widow of COLONEL ALFRED RUSSELL HARVEY, 5th Lancers. Service at 2 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) at St. Thomas's Church, Southborough, and interment afterwards at Crockham Hill.

HOLLELY.—On Saturday, Nov. 29, 1930, at "Yalta," Hartley, Plymouth, MARGARET, the beloved wife of A. N. HOLLELY. Funeral to-morrow (Wednesday), at Llandrindod Wells. No flowers.

JACOBS.—On Nov. 29, 1930, at 74, Tisbury-road, Hove, MARTHA, widow of ROBERT JACOBS, in her 79th year. Funeral at Brompton Cemetery to-morrow (Wednesday), at 11.30 a.m.

JOHNSON.—On Nov. 29, 1930, at Ellesmere Lodge, Cheltenham, HANNAH TREWLIS JOHNSON, second daughter of Thomas Fildes Johnson, of Manchester. Funeral, Leckhampton Church, 2 p.m., Thursday.

JOY.—On Friday, Nov. 28, 1930, at Woodside, Purbrook, peacefully, after a short illness, FLORENCE ISABEL MARY, widow of GEORGE W. JOY, aged 81. Portsdown, Hants.

KENDALL.—On Nov. 29, 1930, FRANCES MARGARET, widow of FRANKLIN RICHARDSON KENDALL (late of P. & O. S.N. Co.), aged 90 years. Service at St. Stephen's, Lewisham, S.E., at 12 noon to-morrow (Wednesday), followed by Interment at Greenwich Cemetery, Charlton.

LAMBERT.—On Nov. 29, 1930, at 64, Onslow-gardens, S.W.7, SUSAN NADINE, youngest daughter of GUY WILLIAM LAMBERT, aged one year.

LOFTIE STONEY.—On Nov. 29, 1930, at 102, Pembroke-road, Dublin, HOWARD LOFTIE STONEY, only son of the late John Henry Stoney, M.A.

MACARTNEY.—On Nov. 28, 1930, at Welwyn Garden City, MARY, widow of DR. THOMAS LAMONT MACARTNEY, of Liverpool. (Tientsin and North China papers, please copy.)

MACLEOD.—On Nov. 30, 1930, at Hotel Norman, Putney, S.W., after a short illness, JOHN ANDREW MACLEOD, director of Messrs. Parkinson and W. and B. Cowan, Ltd., aged 69 years. Service at East Hill Congregational Church, Wandsworth, S.W., to-morrow (Wednesday), at 11 a.m., and thereafter at Putney Vale Cemetery. Flowers to Hotel Norman.

MADAN.—On Nov. 29, 1930, at Woodstock Cottage, near Nuttingbourne, the home of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Bensted, THERESA MARY MADAN, widow of Commander W. N. Madan, Royal Navy, and daughter of the late S. G. Robison, Fleet Paymaster, Royal Navy, aged 65.

MARKS.—On Dec. 1, 1930, at a nursing home in London, as the result of a motor accident on Nov. 16, ALYS MARY, the wife of GEOFFREY MARKS. The funeral will be quite private. Friends are begged not to send flowers and not to write.

MAYSTON.—On Dec. 1, 1930, at 164, Upper Clapton-road, JOHN HARRY MAYSTON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Capt., R.A.M.C., 1916-18), very dearly loved husband of Edith Annie (Morgan). In his 69th year. Funeral at Wandsworth Cemetery, Magdalen-road, S.W., on Thursday, Dec. 4, at 12 o'clock.

MILNE.—On Nov. 30, 1930, at Westlands, St. Brelades, Jersey, MARY, widow of JAMES MILNE, late 3, Buckingham-gate, S.W.

MILNER BROWN.—On Dec. 1, 1930, MAJOR MILNER BROWN, of 105, Mount-street, W.1, formerly of Messrs. Anderson, Fairley and Brown, Mark-lane, E.C., aged 72. Funeral private. No flowers, by request.

MORRIS.—On Nov. 30, 1930, at Dungate Manor, Reigate, ANNE, widow of ARTHUR MORRIS, aged 83 years. Funeral at St. Michael's Church, Betchworth, Surrey, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2.45 p.m. No mourning.

OLDE.—On Nov. 26, 1930, at Hamburg, CLAUS MARTIN HERMANN OLDE, of London and Hamburg.

PHILLIPS.—On Dec. 1, 1930, at her residence, Mill House, Eyarsh Hill, Eyarsh, Kent, ELIZABETH PHILLIPS, Service at Eyarsh Church to-morrow (Wednesday) at 2.30 p.m.

PICK.—On Nov. 30, 1930, at Plymouth, ADELINE, widow of THOMAS PICKERING PICK, F.R.C.S., aged 79 years.

PIKE.—On Nov. 29, 1930, at 11, Cadogan-place, S.W., CATHERINE HENRIETTA, the beloved wife of ROBERT LECKY PIKE, J.P., D.L., late of Kilnock, Tullow, Co. Carlow, Ireland. Funeral, Caynham Church, near Ludlow, Shropshire, at 2.45 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday). Train leaves Paddington for Worcester 9.45 a.m.

RADCLIFFE.—On Friday, Nov. 28, 1930, suddenly, WALTER RADCLIFFE, of Warleigh, Tamerton Follot, South Devon, aged 72. Funeral Tamerton Follot, to-morrow (Wednesday), 3 p.m.

REVELLING.—On Nov. 30, 1930, at Home Corner, West-Byfleet, JULIA WHISTLER REVILLON, Funeral Brookwood to-morrow (Wednesday), 12 o'clock.

RHODES.—On Nov. 28, 1930, at Hennerton, Henley-on-Thames, MARIE ADA, widow of JOHN WILLIAM RHODES, and eldest daughter of the late Edward Mackenzie, of Fawley Court, in her 87th year. Funeral service at St. Mary's Church, Wargrave, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 1.45 p.m.

ROGERS.—On Nov. 25, 1930, at 14, rue de la Prairie, Ville d'Avray, S.-et-O., France, ESTELLE ENGLISH, only child of the late EDWARD P. G. ROGERS and of Mrs. Helen C. Rogers.

RUTTER.—On Nov. 29, 1930, at "Caileigh," Holland-avenue, Cheam, Surrey, ANNIE RUTTER, in her 84th year.

SHALLITZ : THEED.—On Nov. 29, 1930, at All Saints' Church, Ennismore-gardens, by the Ven. Archdeacon of York, assisted by the Rev. Maurice Fenton, D.D., Vicar of the Parish, CAPTAIN GUY W. HALLIFAX, Royal Navy, eldest son of the late Rear-Admiral John S. Hallifax and of Mrs. Hallifax, of Shawford, Hants, to MADELEINE SUMNER, widow of CHARLES THEED and daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. George Simms, of Sumner Grange, Sunningdale.

HAMILTON : HAAGENSEN.—On Nov. 29, 1930, at Brighton, JOHN WILLIE HAMILTON, late of Port Glasgow, to LILIAN HAAGENSEN, daughter of George Willmarl Cole, of Grimsby.

LEYLAND : TURNER.—On Dec. 1, 1930, at the Chapel of the Savoy, CHRISTOPHER DIGBY LEYLAND to ENID CLAYTON TURNER.

WESTROPE : BEDFORD.—On Nov. 28, 1930, at to MILDRED SAVILE BEDFORD.

GOLDEN WEDDINGS

FISHER : TABOR.—On Dec. 2, 1880, at Christ Church, Streatham, by the Rev. Woodhouse Raven, assisted by the Rev. Walter Clement Tabor, FREDERIC Bazley Fisher, of 4, West Walks House, Dorchester, to CECILIA METCALF, daughter of the late WILLIAM Tabor, of Rose Mount (Five Wells), Brentwood, Essex, and Mrs. William Tabor, of Heathfield Lodge, Clapham Park.

SMITH : GREEN.—On Dec. 2, 1880, at the Cathedral, Bombay, WALTER SMITH to KATHERINE SPEAR GREEN. Present address: White Lodge, Headington, Oxford.

DEATHS

ASHBY.—On Nov. 29, 1930, at Beresford, Churchwalk, Worthing, CATHERINE, widow of H. T. ASHBY, J.P., of Under-court, Old Broad-street, and Camden Town, and last surviving child of George Offor, of Grove House, Hackney, aged 85. Interment at Abney Park Cemetery Thursday, Dec. 4, 1.30 p.m.

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BROWN.—On Nov. 29, 1930, at Hull, JAMES ALEXANDER, dearly loved husband of ANNIE ELIZABETH BROWN and youngest son of the late Adam Brown, of Leeds, in his 74th year.

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COOPER.—On Nov. 28, 1930, as the result of an accident, JOHN ROBERT COOPER, F.S.I., D.L., J.P., senior partner in the firm of Ventom, Cooper and Co., of 33, Old Jewry, E.C., in his 83rd year. Funeral service at St. Mary's Church, Kilburn, N.W., at 2 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday), and afterwards at Paddington Cemetery, Willesden-lane, N.W. All flowers to Whiteley's, Westbourne Grove, W.

COURTIS.—On Nov. 29, 1930, suddenly, at Fairwater Croft, Llandaff, MARIAN, the beloved wife of SIR JOHN W. COURTIS, aged 71 years. Funeral service at Llandaff Cathedral to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2.30 o'clock.

DARLEY.—On Dec. 1, 1930, in London, LUCY KATHERINE, daughter of the late RIGHT HONBLE. SIR FREDERICK DARLEY, G.C.M.G., and Lady Darley, Australian papers, please copy.

DENBY.—On Nov. 30, 1930, at 6, Royal-crescent, W.11, CLARA, the dearly loved wife of SIR ELLIS DENBY. Funeral at Putney Vale Cemetery to-morrow (Wednesday), at 11.30. No flowers.

DONNELL.—On Nov. 30, 1930, at Bournemouth, MARION SEPTIMA, daughter of the late JOSEPH DONNELL, of Irvin, Cheshire. No flowers.

DOWNES.—On Advent Sunday, Nov. 30, 1930, ESTHER DOWNES, widow of Edward Downes, of The Argoed, Kinnerley, Oswestry, in her 80th year. Funeral, Kinnerley Church, to-morrow (Wednesday), 2.30 p.m.

ELLWOOD.—On Advent Sunday, Nov. 30, 1930, at Burton Vicarage, Lancaster, FANNY, the beloved and devoted wife of the REV. T. E. ELLWOOD.

FAIRE.—On Nov. 30, 1930, at Mason Croft, Stoney-gate, Leicester, HELEN MARY, the dearly loved wife of JOHN EDWARD FAIRE, of Evington Hall, Leicestershire. Funeral service Evington Church (to-day (Wednesday), 12 noon. Interment after cremation at Wood-road Cemetery, 3 p.m.

FENWICK.—On Nov. 30, 1930, at Fairfield, Shawgate, EDITH MAUDE FENWICK. Funeral at Abbotts Ann (to-day (Wednesday), at 2.30.

GARWOOD.—On Sunday, Nov. 30, 1930, at Roundhay, Baldacemoke, KATE ELIZABETH, widow of JOHN ALFRED GARWOOD, aged 77. Funeral to-day (Tuesday).

GLENDENNING.—On Nov. 29, 1930, GEORGE GLENDENNING, of Warkworth, Northumberland, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 69 years.

GLUCKSTEIN.—On Nov. 30, 1930, at Bournemouth, SIDNEY GLUCKSTEIN, O.B.E., dearly loved husband of Frances Gluckstein, aged 74. The funeral will leave 74, Avenue-road, Regent's Park, N.W.8, at 10 a.m. to-day (Tuesday) for Willesden Liberal Jewish Cemetery, Golders Green. A memorial service will be held at the Liberal Jewish Synagogue, St. John's Wood-road, N.W.8, at 6 o'clock the same day. No flowers, by special request. (American papers, please copy.)

HADDON.—In loving memory of F. E. HADDON, died Dec. 2, 1924, the dearly loved mother of Margaret F. McNaught.

HERAPATH.—In loving memory of EDITH HERAPATH, who died Dec. 2, 1926. "Day and night by turns; but love always."

IM THURN.—In ever-loving memory of my dear husband, JOHN CONRAD IM THURN, who died Dec. 2, 1920. R.I.P.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

ECCLES.—The memorial service for the late MRS. WILLIAM MCADAM ECCLES will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 2 p.m. at the Marylebone Presbyterian Church, Upper George-street, W.1.

J.—H. KENYON, Ltd., FUNERAL FURNISHERS. CREMATORIA. EMBALMERS. 45, 47, Edgware-road, W.2. Pad. 2965. 12, Church-street, Kensington. Western 0737; Est. 1830. Telegrams: "Undertaker, London."

DRUCE OF BAKER-STREET, LONDON.—Funerals and cremations personally conducted. Private resting chapel. Memorials erected in any cemetery. Valuations for probate. Telephone, Welbeck 8191.

BROOKWOOD CEMETERY.—The Cemetery Beautiful (Estd. 1852). Illustrated Brochure post free.—The London Necropolis Co., 121, Westminster Bridge-rd.

BOOKS, PRINTS, and AUTOGRAPH LETTERS BOUGHT or VALUED by HENRY SOTHERAN, Ltd. Correspondence invited.—43, Piccadilly, W.1. Tele.: Gerr. 7741. T.A., Bookmen, London. Est. 1816.

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PERSONAL

THE Dreamer in the Tudor garden sends greeting to the Fair Lady o' Dreams.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added to form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

£15 REWARD.—LOST, HOWARD GOLD WATCH. Monogram W.S.A. No. 1106148. Case No. 2112570.—Write Box J.1772, The Times, E.C.4.

£80 REWARD.—STOLEN 27th ulto., from house in Portley Wood-road, Whyteleaf, Surrey, on Pearl Bracelet, Platinum Ring set large uncut Sapphire, Platinum Ring set large uncut Diamond Facet, Jade Necklet with Diamond clasp, Earrings and miscellaneous jewellery. The above reward will be paid by Messrs. John W. Bell and Co., first person giving information to them that will lead to the arrest of the thief or thieves and recovery of the property, or pro rata to the value of such property recovered.

£100 REWARD.—STOLEN on night of 27th-28th Nov., from residence in Onslow-square, QUANTITY OF JEWELLERY and PERSIAN LAMB FUR COAT. Frank Brown and Co., Palmerston House, Old Broad-street, E.C.2, will give above reward to first person giving them information leading to the arrest of the thief or thieves and recovery of the property, or pro rata to the value recovered.

ELOCUTION, PUBLIC SPEAKING.—Mr. R. E. BESANT gives Private Lessons. Tone, Speech Defects, Correct English, Spontaneous Delivery, Fluency, CONFIDENCE.—Prospectus, 115, Gower-street, W.C.1.

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SHIPPING

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BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

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100 Guinea Return First Saloon, Second Saloon £75.
Sailings December, January.
Apply P. & O. Passenger Offices, as below.

P. & O.
(Under contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles.
Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	—	Dec. 5
*Kaiputana ..	17,000	Cadiz	Dec. 5	Dec. 12
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
*Ranpura ..	17,000	Furlong	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
*Mantua ..	11,000	Rignell	Jan. 2	Jan. 9
Narkunda ..	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
*Viceroy of India	20,000	Thornton	Jan. 16	Jan. 23
Rawalpindi ..	17,000	Stringer	Jan. 23	Jan. 30
*Kaiser-i-Hind ..	11,500	Headlam	Jan. 30	Feb. 6
Mooltan ..	21,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 13
*Ranchi ..	17,000	Brooks	Feb. 13	Feb. 20
Kaiputana ..	17,000	Cadiz	Feb. 20	Feb. 27

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

‡Moldavia ..	17,000	Allin	—	Dec. 4
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
‡Mongolia ..	17,000	Rhodes	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
Narkunda ..	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
Cathay ..	15,000	Niven	Jan. 23	Jan. 29
Mooltan ..	21,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 13
Chitral ..	15,000	Siggers	Feb. 20	Feb. 26

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Calling Southampton.

Novara (cargo)	7,000	—	Dec. 19	—
Bangalore (cargo)	6,000	—	Jan. 2	—
Nazova (cargo)	7,000	—	Jan. 16	—
Nanking (cargo)	7,000	—	Jan. 30	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	—	Dec. 5
Kashgar ..	9,000	Sudell	Dec. 11	—
*Khiva ..	9,000	Dawson	Dec. 26	—
Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
Khyber ..	9,000	Redwell	Jan. 8	—

Taking Passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.
‡ Taking also Tourist Passengers.
¶ Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) and KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	Antwerp.
¶*MUNDRA ..	7,375	—	Dec. 6	Dec. 8
‡*WARFIELD ..	6,050	Dec. 20	Dec. 24	Dec. 27
¶*EKMA ..	10,000	Jan. 7	Jan. 17	Jan. 19
¶DUMANA ..	8,427	Jan. 28	Feb. 6	Feb. 8

* Cargo steamer. ¶ Calls Southampton.
‡ Calls Cutch Mandvie

COLOMBO, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON
‡MERKARA ..	8,284	—	Dec. 6	Dec. 13
MARGHA ..	8,278	Dec. 10	Dec. 20	Dec. 27
MAYOLA ..	8,278	Dec. 24	Jan. 3	Jan. 10
MORVADA ..	8,231	Jan. 7	Jan. 17	Jan. 24

§ Calls Port Sudan.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN and EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	M'seilles
MADURA ..	9,077	—	Dec. 10	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
MATIANA ..	9,067	Dec. 27	Jan. 7	Jan. 16	Jan. 24
MALDA ..	9,066	Jan. 24	Feb. 4	Feb. 13	Feb. 21
MODASA ..	9,070	Feb. 21	Mar. 4	Mar. 13	Mar. 21

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE,
Manager: F. H. GROSVENOR.
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Strand Office, Passage and Freight (A. P. Case, Manager), Australia House, W.C.2; Paris, Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines; Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, F. & O. Agent), Avenue de Monte Carlo.
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NEW ZEALAND LINE
to New Zealand and through to Australia

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

RUAHINE ..	11,000 tons	Southampton	Dec. 19
*RUAPEHU ..	9,000 „	London	Dec. 20
RANGITATA ..	17,000 „	Southampton	Jan. 16

and thereafter every 28 days.
Apply N.Z.S. Co., Ltd., Agents (J. B. Westray and Co., Ltd.), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; or Trans-Pacific Passgr. Agcy. (W. L. James), 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

UNION S.S. CO. of NEW ZEALAND
LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
By any Atlantic Line to Canada and thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡ Vancouver.	From † San Francisco
MONOWAI ..	—	Dec. 24
AORANGI ..	Jan. 7	—
MAKURA ..	—	Jan. 21
NIAGARA ..	Feb. 4	—

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.
Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.
FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

Ship.	Tons.	London.	Plymouth.	L'pool.
BARRABOOL ..	13,000	Jan. 16	Jan. 17	—
BALRANALD ..	13,000	Jan. 30	Jan. 31	—
¶ILLAWARRA ..	13,000	—	—	Feb. 21
¶BENDIGO ..	13,000	Mar. 20	—	—

¶Carrying H.M. MAILS and calling at Marseilles and Aden.
Also TOURIST BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MONGOLIA ..	17,000	Dec. 29	Jan. 1

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CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Dec. 6	Dec. 12	Dec. 14
ORSOVA ..	12,000	Dec. 20	Dec. 26	Dec. 28
ORONTES ..	20,000	Jan. 3	Jan. 9	Jan. 11
ORONSAY ..	20,000	Jan. 17	Jan. 23	Jan. 25
ORAMA ..	20,000	Jan. 31	Feb. 6	Feb. 8
ORFORD ..	20,000	Feb. 14	Feb. 20	Feb. 22
OTRANTO ..	20,000	Feb. 28	Mar. 6	Mar. 8

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CITY HALL
BUCKNALL

LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON

Steamer.	Tons.	Date	Destination
†City of Hongkong	9,678	Dec. 11	Karachi and Bombay
City of Poona ..	7,485	Jan. 5	Bombay and Karachi
City of Manchester ..	5,598	Jan. 10	Colombo and Calcutta

Calls (b) Port Sudan. (d) Direct from Marseilles.

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GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street „ Cent. 9222

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LEITH, TYNE, ANTWERP, and LONDON to MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, LEVANT & BLACK SEA.
For Steamer Sailings, see Shipping London.
Gibraltar, Malta and Alexandria, City of Lancaster Dec. 6
Piræus, Salonika, Izmir (Smyrna), Destro Dec. 3
Istanbul (Constantinople)
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Taking goods by trans-shipment to Tunis, Tripoli (Barbary), via Malta, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta (Cyprus), Syrian Coast Ports, via Alexandria, Beirut, Haifa, Odessa, and Constantinople, all Greek Ports via Piræus.
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	Tons.	London.	M'seilles.	Naples.
YASUKUNI MARU	11,800	Dec. 4	Dec. 11	Dec. 13
HAKONE MARU ..	10,500	Dec. 19	Dec. 26	Dec. 28
SUWA MARU ..	10,700	Jan. 2	Jan. 9	Jan. 11

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EAST AFRICA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
GEN. DUCHESNE Dec. 12 and Dec. 26 A. R. GIRROS
PIRÆUS, ISTANBUL, IZMIR & BEYROUT.
LAMARTINE Dec. 15 and Dec. 29 LAMARTINE
ALEXANDRIA, JAFFA, BEYROUT.
THEO. GAUTIER .. Dec. 9 and Dec. 16 .. MARIETTE PACHA
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SHIPPING (continued)

NORTH ATLANTIC SAILINGS

UNITED STATES
TO NEW YORK.

Dec.	Steamer.	From	Line.
3	MAJESTIC .. h	Southampton	White Star
3	BELGENLAND ..	Southampton	Red Star
5	AURANIA .. h	Southampton	Cunard
6	BALTIC .. †, e	Liverpool	White Star
6	MINNEWASKA .. h	London	A.T.L.
9	MAURETANIA .. h	Southampton	Cunard
12	ANTONIA .. h, e	Southampton	Cunard
13	BRITANNIC (M.V.) .. e	Liverpool	White Star
13	CARINTHIA .. e	Liverpool	Cunard
13	CALIFORNIA .. e	Glasgow	Anchor
13	PENNLAND .. e	Southampton	Red Star
16	OLYMPIC .. h	Southampton	White Star
19	AUSONIA .. h	Southampton	Cunard
20	CEDRIC .. e	Liverpool	White Star
27	MAURETANIA .. h	Southampton	Cunard
27	DUCHESS OF BEDFORD ..	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
27	CARMANIA .. e	Liverpool	Cunard
27	CAMERONIA .. f	Glasgow	Anchor
31	MAJESTIC .. h	Southampton	White Star
Jan. 2	BALTIC .. †, e	Liverpool	White Star
3	MINNEWASKA .. h	London	A.T.L.
3	CARONIA .. h	Southampton	Cunard
3	PENNSYLVANIA .. f	Glasgow	Anchor
7	AQUITANIA .. h	Southampton	Cunard
9	ASCANIA .. h, e	Southampton	Cunard

† Also calls BOSTON. h Via Cherbourg. e Via Belfast.
e Via Queenstown. f Via Moville. h Via Boulogne.

CANADA
TO HALIFAX, N.S.

Dec.	Steamer.	From	Line.
5	AURANIA .. n	Southampton	Cunard
12	ANTONIA .. n, e	Southampton	Cunard
13	CARINTHIA .. e	Liverpool	Cunard
13	PENNLAND .. n	Southampton	Red Star
19	AUSONIA .. n	Southampton	Cunard
20	CEDRIC .. e	Liverpool	White Star
Jan. 3	CARONIA .. n	Southampton	Cunard
9	ASCANIA .. n, e	Southampton	Cunard

TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Dec.	Steamer.	From	Line.
4	DUCHESS OF ATHOLL n	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
13	MONTCALM .. e	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
19	MELITA .. m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
19	MINNEDOSA ..	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
Jan. 2	MONTCLARE .. k	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
9	MONTCALM .. m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.

k Via Greenock. n Via Belfast and Glasgow. n Via Cherbourg. e Via Belfast. s Via Queenstown.
Apply COMPANIES' OFFICES, or Local Agents.

NEW YORK.
WEEKLY DEPARTURES.
SUNNY SOUTHERN ROUTE.
FAST ITALIAN DE LUXE SERVICES.

Dec. 10 from GENOA — "CONTE
„ 11 „ NAPLES — GRANDE"
„ 13 „ GIBRALTAR — LLOYD SABAUDO LINE.

Other Sailings: Jan. 6, Jan. 27, Feb. 13, Feb. 27.

Dec. 16 from TRIESTE — "SATURNIA"
„ 19 „ LISBON
„ 20 „ MARSEILLES — COSULICH LINE, Ltd.
Other Sailings: Jan. 7, Feb. 4, Mar. 10, Mar. 29, Apl. 14.

Dec. 30 from GENOA — "AUGUSTUS"
Jan. 2 „ NAPLES
„ 3 „ GIBRALTAR — N.G.I. LINE.
Other Sailings: Jan. 21, Feb. 3, Feb. 21, Mar. 7, Mar. 27.

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LLOYD SABAUDO LINE,
32, Haymarket, S.W.1.
(Gerrard 5082.)
COSULICH LINE, 16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1. (Gerrard 8116.)
N.G.I. LINE, 16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1. (Regent 7972.)

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NEW YORK.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON and CHERBOURG.
EUROPA .. Dec. 7
Carrying First and Second Class, also Tourist Third Cabin.
FROM BOULOGNE and SOUTHAMPTON.
BERLIN .. Feb. 6 (1931)
Carrying Cabin, Tourist Third, and Third Class.
MOSON SALT and Co., Ltd.
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ANCHOR LINE. LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY & KARACHI.
CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.
†BRITANNIA .. Jan. 2 | **TUSCANIA .. Feb. 10
*CASTALIA .. Jan. 14 | *CIRCASSIA .. Feb. 27
* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
† First Class and Third Cabin Passengers.
† Calls Marseilles Jan. 10. ** Calls Marseilles Feb. 16.
Vessels recognized by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.
R.M.S. TUSCANIA, 17,000 tons.
From LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10. MARSEILLES, Feb. 16.
Carrying FIRST Class and THIRD Cabin Passengers.
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UNION-CASTLE LINE.
SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
†MONTGOMERYSHIRE ..	Dec. 4	—
*ARMADALE CASTLE ..	—	Dec. 5
†GARTH CASTLE ..	Dec. 11	—
*CARNARVON CASTLE ..	—	Dec. 12

* Via Madeira. † Cargo only via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal. ‡ Via Teneriffe, Ascension and St. Helena.
Special Christmas and New Year TOURS TO SOUTH AFRICA
at reduced return fares by Mail Vessels sailing 5th and 19th December, 1930; 2nd and 30th January, 1931.
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ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD.
SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICES
from SOUTHAMPTON via SPAIN, PORTUGAL, LAS PALMAS.

PERNAMBUCO ..	SS. "FLANDRIA"	11 DEC.
BAHIA ..	S.S. " GELRIA "	8 JAN.
RIO DE JANEIRO ..	S.S. " ORANIA "	22 JAN.
SANTOS ..	S.S. " FLANDRIA "	12 FEB.
MONTEVIDEO ..	For passage and full information	
BUENOS AIRES ..	apply to the Agents,	
H. DRAKEFORD, 60, Haymarket, S.W.1.		
WAINWRIGHT BROS. and Co., Ltd., 21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3, or 20, Queen's-terrace, Southampton.		

WINTER CRUISES.

	Tons	Days	From
Dec. 19 " Arandora Star "	15,000	19	38 Guineas
Dec. 19 " Atlantis "	16,000	19	38 Guineas
Jan. 20 " Samaria "	20,000	43	92 Guineas
Jan. 21 " Duch. of Richmond "	20,000	45	£95 0 0

Apply:
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87, GRACECHURCH-STREET, E.C.4, and 50 Branches.

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FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO
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AUSTRALIA & THE FAR EAST.
D. H. DRAKEFORD, General Passenger Agent for Great Britain, 60, Haymarket, S.W.1. Gerrard 5633-4-5.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.
SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.
Through bookings to Australia.

	London.	Southampton.
†MONTGOMERYSHIRE ..	Dec. 4	—
*ARMADALE CASTLE ..	—	Dec. 5
†GARTH CASTLE ..	Dec. 11	—
*CARNARVON CASTLE ..	—	Dec. 12

* Via Madeira. † Cargo only via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal. ‡ Via Teneriffe, Ascension and St. Helena.
Special Christmas and New Year TOURS TO SOUTH AFRICA
at reduced return fares by Mail Vessels sailing 5th and 19th December, 1930; 2nd and 30th January, 1931.
Apply to the Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.3. West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

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VIA BOULOGNE, VIGO and LISBON.
SPEND THE WINTER IN SUNSHINE AT THE CANARY ISLANDS.
Return Fare £25 First Class.

M.V. HIGHLAND CHIEFTAIN ..	..	Dec. 13
M.V. HIGHLAND PRINCESS ..	..	Dec. 27
25,420 Tons Displacement.	14,500 Tons Gross	

Full details on request to:—
Passenger Office: 98, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3.
West End Agency, 11 (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1.

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For Business, Health, Pleasure.
New Scenes, Temperate Climate.
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Full particulars from
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WEST INDIES,
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.
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SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA
BY
THE ROYAL MAIL LINE,
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA,
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS,
MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
*ALMANZORA ..	15,551	Dec. 4	—
*DESSEADO ..	11,477	—	Dec. 6
*ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	Dec. 18	—
DESNA ..	11,483	—	Dec. 29
DEMERARA ..	11,484	—	Jan. 3
*ARLANZA ..	14,022	Jan. 16	—
*ASTURIAS (M.V.) ..	22,071	Jan. 29	—
DAKRO ..	11,484	—	Jan. 31

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.
EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE
TO
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE	Via	PERU
BERMUDA	France,	PANAMA
HAVANA	Spain.	CANAL

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORITA ..	9,298	Dec. 11
OROPESA (calls Jamaica) ..	14,057	Jan. 15
ORBITA ..	15,495	Jan. 29
OROYA (omits Bermuda) ..	12,257	Feb. 12

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.
ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS."
CHRISTMAS CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN, &c.
From SOUTHAMPTON, DECEMBER 19.
19 Days. Fares 38 Guineas and upward.

WEST INDIES CRUISE.
From SOUTHAMPTON, JANUARY 23.
45 Days. Fares 97 Guineas and upward.
LATEST ATLANTIS FEATURE.
9 HOLES MIDGET GOLF COURSE.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.

LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL: Cotton-street, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

SOUTH AMERICA
by
BLUE STAR LINE
BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS
to
LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.

	From	To
"ANDALUCIA STAR"	London	DEC. 19
"AVELONA STAR"	and	JAN. 2
"AVILA STAR"	Boulogne	JAN. 16
"ALMEDA STAR"		JAN. 30

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.
ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY.
Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.

STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN. Monthly from £60.

CHRISTMAS SUNSHINE CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN,
by the World's Most Delightful Cruising Liner,
"ARANDORA STAR,"
With perfect cuisine and Service.
DEC. 19, FOR 19 DAYS, TO
CEUTA (for TETUAN), PALERMO, NAPLES, VILLEFRANCHE (for MONTE CARLO), MÁLAGA, LISBON.
38 GNS. and UPWARDS.

JAN. 24-MARCH 11.
WINTER SUNSHINE CRUISE TO THE WEST INDIES.
Leave England's worst weather and come to enchanting lands of sunshine and romance. This 46 days' Cruise will give you new reserves of health and happiness for the whole year.
Calling at
LAS PALMAS, PORTO RICO, BARBADOS, TRINIDAD, PANAMA CANAL, JAMAICA, HAITI, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, HAVANA, NASSAU, BERMUDA, MADEIRA.
For all sailings and "Arandora Star" Cruise Programme apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-st. (Phone Gerrard 5471); 40, St. Mary Axe; 10, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co., and Principal Tourist Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.
ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Largs Bay	14,184 tons from Southampton	Dec. 10
Moreton Bay	14,146 tons from Southampton	Jan. 7
Hobson's Bay	14,130 tons from Southampton	Feb. 4

Fares from £88 to £52.
ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.
Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; or principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND VIA PANAMA CANAL.
THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.
SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.
Through bookings to Australia.

†IONIC ..	12,554 tons from Southampton	5 Dec.
*MATAROA ..	12,500 tons from Southampton	3 Jan., 1931
†TAINUI ..	11,020 tons from Southampton	30 Jan.
*TAMAROA ..	12,500 tons from Southampton	27 Feb.
†CORINTHIC ..	12,367 tons from Southampton	27 Mar.

* Oil burner. 1st and 3rd Class only.
† Cabin and 3rd Class only.
Apply to the Company, 14, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or to any office of the WHITE STAR LINE.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.
ALFRED HOLT and Co., Liverpool.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE PERSIAN GULF, CHINA, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Cheshire ..	15,000	—	Dec. 6
Yorkshire ..	13,500	Dec. 12	Dec. 20
*Warwickshire ..	11,000	Dec. 24	Jan. 1
Shropshire ..	15,000	Jan. 9	Jan. 17
Oxfordshire ..	12,500	Jan. 23	Jan. 31

* Cargo only.
BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8088, 8087.

HOLIDAYS AT SEA.
Frequent Departures of Special Cruising Steamers.
Special Tourist Rates to many Parts of the World.
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Telephone: Grosvenor 4000.

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WORLD FAMOUS CHRIS CRAFT FAST LAUNCHES,
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ALL MODELS AVAILABLE FROM £315.
17ft. Runabout to Motor Yacht.
THE WORLD'S LEADERS IN MARINE CRAFT.
A revelation in water travel.

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CHRISTMAS ON THE CONTINENT
IN NICE.
Daylight Channel Crossing 8 Days' Tour from £9 15 0
Programme No. 163.
The illustrated programme "WINTER SUNSHINE" gives information regarding this and other Christmas arrangements.

CHRISTMAS IN
PARIS from 5 GNS.
Leaving London December 24th.
Write for Special Leaflet No. 111.

CHRISTMAS WINTER SPORTS,
14 Days' Tour to
GRINDELWALD £14.
The fare provides: Travel tickets via short sea route (second-class rail and first-class on steamer); reserved seats and dinner on outward journey; 12 days' full board accommodation, with baths and gratuities, taxes, transfer of baggage, and services of a travelling representative. Leaving London Dec. 20th. Programme No. 157.

CHRISTMAS AT HOME RESORTS.
Combined travel and hotel arrangements. High Carnival. Good Fellowship. Generous Fare. Hotels filling rapidly. Secure your accommodation without delay.

TRAVEL TICKETS.
Tickets issued and seats reserved in advance for any journey at Home or Abroad by Rail, Sea, or Air.

SAFEGUARD YOUR MONEY
by carrying
COOK'S TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES.

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FYFFES LINE.
Direct Regular Passenger Services to JAMAICA, BARBADOS, TRINIDAD, PANAMA, COSTA RICA, COLOMBIA, HONDURAS.
Single cabins, bedsteads, berths, private bath rooms. No inside rooms. First class only.
For further particulars apply to
ELDERS & FYFFES LIMITED,
3, Bow-street, W.C.2 (Temple Bar 5555), or City Agents, A. J. Shepherd and Co., 69, Old Broad-street, E.C.2.

"THE MAGIC OF ISLAM."
NORTH AFRICAN MOTOR TOURS
To the "Land of Infinite Diversity," where Fashion now winters.
The verdure and flowers of the Tell. The grandeur of mountainous Kabylia. The mysteries of the rugged Aures. The sands and palms of the true Sahara. Delicious El Oued in the high dunes. Timimoun and its Equator-bound Caravans. El Golea, where roses bloom always. Ghardaia and the cities of the M'zab, the "Desert within the Desert." The hanging gardens of Nerfta. Wargla, and its 100,000 palms. The palaces and fountains of Fez. Red Marrakesh (Morocco City).

ALGERIA—TUNISIA—MOROCCO—THE SAHARA
Private independent tours by splendid five-seater landaulets. Arrange your own route and dates.
Also
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Cie. Gle. TRANSATLANTIQUE, Ltd.
(FRENCH LINE).
20, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

THE CLASSIC ROUTE TO
ALGERIA, TUNISIA, MOROCCO
is overland, via Paris and Marseilles, and thence "TRANSATLANTIQUE" steamer.
LONDON TO ALGIERS IN UNDER TWO DAYS.

KENNEL, FARM AND AVIARY

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

DOGS

AIREDALES (LT.-COL. RICHARDSON'S) for house protection. ABERDEENS, CAIRNS, WIRE and SMOOTH FOX, SEALYHAMS, WEST HIGHLANDS, COCKERS, pups, adults, companions or exhibition; largest selection.—Clock House, Byfleet, Surrey (Station Weybridge), or seen London. Tele.: Byfleet 274.

ABERDEENS.—TOSH, TIM, TOOTS, JEAN and JANE are most amusing SCOTTISH TERRIERS. DACHS-HUNDS.—FRITZ and OTTO are real black-and-tan sausage dogs. SEALYHAMS.—ANN, MICKEY, and JOSEPH are real little carthorses.—Westminster Dog Bureau, Carlton-street, S.W.1. Vic. 9739.

ABERDEEN Cairn, Smooth and Wire Fox Terriers, puppies, 3 months old, pedigree; established 70 years.—Dawson, 93, Lower Sloane-street, Chelsea.

ABERDEEN TERRIER, 18 months, black-brindle, house trained, registered. Good Show and Stud dog. Delightful companion. Price 15 guineas.—Bell Mead Kennels, Ltd., Haslemere. Tele. 452.

CAIRNS for Christmas Presents from 4gns. A large selection of attractive puppies of all ages. Viewed at the Kennels at any time.—Mrs. Trimmer-Thompson, Oxton Park, Warren Row, Henley-on-Thames. Phone, Hurley 35.

CAIRNS.—Lovely grey brindle bitch, 13 months, house trained; over distemper; most affectionate; a real bargain at 10gns. Also puppies.—Mrs. Pratt, Windlesham, Surrey. Bagshot 118.

CAIRNS.—Beautiful pups and adults; champion pedigree; show or companionship.—Mrs. Crossman, Trashurst, Dorking. 'Phone 396. Seen London.

CAIRNS.—Beautiful Bitch Puppy, 6 months old, silver brindle; use to house; sire Dan O'Duskie of Dachsleck; 3gns.—Mrs. Owen, The Lodge, Scawby Brook, Brigg.

CHARMING DOGS of EVERY BREED are always to be bought at the Westminster Dog Bureau, Oxton-street, S.W.1. Vic. 9739.

COME and see the DOGGIES at the CROMWELL KENNELS (late Croglin Kennels), 185, Knightsbridge, Sloane 5391. Dogs trimmed, bathed, and boarded.

DALMATIAN DOG, house trained, champion pedigree, well spotted; a lovely companion; 12gns.—Andrews, Pine View, Bushey Heath. 'Phone 144.

DANDIE DINMONT; handsome young mustard dog; beautiful colour and coat; over distemper; strong, healthy.—Dupree's Puppies, Rye, Sussex.

DANDIE DINMONTS, SCOTTIES, and CAIRNS.—The finest selection for show or companionship are at the Bell Mead Kennels, Ltd., Haslemere. Tele. 452.

GREAT DANE, superb harlequin bitch, res. champion fruits, wonderfully intelligent, companionable; cheap to good home.—Dr. Parsons, Nether Stowey, Bridgwater.

IDEAL CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. lovely pedigree GOLDEN LABRADOR PUPPIES, 3 months old; seen any time or appointment London.—Hackyon, Lye Green, Chesham. 'Phone 187.

LOVELY DALMATIAN PUPPIES from 3½ months by Ch. Snow Leopard, Ch. Silverden King and others.—Smither, Blythmore, Claydon, Suffolk.

OLD ENGLISH SHEEP DOGS.—PUPPIES for SALE. Aged Dog, winner Kennel Club, 1931.—Croft, Robberry Kennels, Dulverton, Somerset.

PEKINGESE.—Tiny, exquisite "SLEEVE" BITCH, tiny dog, champion pedigrees; make ideal Christmas gifts.—Miss Norman-Burt, Tudor Cottage, Minchinhampton, Glos.

PEKINGESE.—THE IFIELD PEKINGESE, the ideal kennel; puppies and adults always available; can be seen in London by appointment.—Apply Mrs. S. Whitehead, Ifield Hall, Ifield, Sussex (Ifield, Crawley 73), or Third Bitch, Maytree, 2951, 'phone.

PEKINGESE.—Miss Frampton, holder of the world's record for winning litters and breeder of the Champion bitch at Crufts, 1930, has the largest selection in England, every colour, from 3 to 50 gns.; miniatures a specialty; from time to time can be seen or shown in London, 5min. from Olympia. Riverside 2757. Dogs at stud.—67, Hammersmith Bridge-road, W.6.

PEKINGESE.—ALDERBOURNE, the premier kennel. Unrivalled collection of show dogs and of miniatures, from 2lb. stock; puppies from 6 gns. to 66.—Mrs. Ashton Cross, Little Sbordeloes, Amersham (London 25 miles). Tele., Amersham 179.

RUDOLPH, the famous BLACK BORZOI, Cruft's Champion 1926, for Sale, 25gns. to good home.—Phone, Clerkenwell 4486, or write Box 07021, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

SHETLAND SHEEPDOG BITCH PUPPIES, 6 months; tricolour, typical, very attractive; 3-5gns.—Rae-Fraser, Waltham St. Lawrence, Twyford, Berks.

THIRD REASON BLACK and WHITE SPRINGER SPANIEL DOG. Reliable retriever; shoot; will retrieve from land and water; face thickset, cover; untiring worker; five eagness.—Skene, 65, Sutton-road, Erdington, Birmingham.

DOG AND POULTRY FARM.—Wanted, a Working Pupil; must be fond of animals and willing to work hard; small wage to start with.—Apply, Mrs. Hall, Hillside Farm, Bramley, Guildford

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

In Parliament. Session 1930-31.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

(Additional Powers to Company with reference to Works and Lands in the Counties of London Middlesex Surrey Kent Sussex Southampton and Dorset; Acquisition of lands and provisions as to compensation therefor; Underpinning; Agreements with and Contributions by Local Authorities and Others; Extension of Time for Construction of certain Railways authorised by Southern Railway Act 1926; Application of Funds; Repeal &c. of Acts.)

Notice is hereby given that application is being made to Parliament in the present Session by the Southern Railway Company (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") for an Act for all or some of the following purposes (that is to say):—

(In this Notice all distances and lengths specified are to be read as if the words " or thereabouts " were inserted after each such distance and length.)

To empower the Company to make and maintain in the City of London in the County of London a subway connecting an underground station of the Company's City Station beneath a point on the south-east side of Queen Victoria Street opposite the premises numbered 15 in that street and terminating in the existing subway under Mansion House Street at a point 14 yards north-east of the northern corner of the Mansion House and in connection therewith a diversion in a south-easterly direction of so much of the said existing subway as extends between points respectively 26 yards west and 14 yards north-east of the road corner of the Mansion House together with all necessary and convenient escalators inclines stairs approaches passages tunnels works and conveniences connected therewith or incidental thereto respectively and to empower the Company to use the said subways for the purposes of the said works to open and break up the surface of and to construct temporary and permanent openings in the said streets respectively and Poultry and Walbrook without making any payment or acquiring any easement therefor and to authorise the Company to stop up and discontinue and to extinguish any rights of way in respect of so much of the said existing subway as extends between the commencement and termination of the said diversion.

2. To empower the Company to execute the following works and to exercise the following powers (that is to say):—

In the county of East Sussex.

Lands in the parish of Balcombe in the rural district of Cuckfield to widen on the west side thereof the bridge at the northern end of Balcombe Station carrying the London and Brighton Railway over the road leading from Balcombe to Brook Cottage.

In the county of Surrey.

In the urban district of Merton and Morden to stop up and discontinue so much of the footpath crossing the Railway Viaduct at a point 200 yards south-east of Merton Park Station as extends between the boundaries of that railway, the urban district of Merton and Morden to stop up and discontinue so much as extends between the boundary fences of the Company's property of the footpath leading from Morden Road to Phipps Bridge Road over the Croydon and Wimbledon Railway on the level at a point 70 yards south-east of Morden Halt and to substitute a footbridge therefor.

In the borough of Reigate to stop up and discontinue so much of the footpath crossing the railway from Merstham to Redhill on the level at a point 230 yards north of the bridge carrying that railway over Nutley Lane and to extend between their western boundary thereof and a point 110 yards measured in an easterly direction from the eastern boundary thereof and to substitute a new footpath between such lastmentioned point and Nutley Lane road known as Holmethorpe 15 yards east of the said railway.

In the parish of Horley in the rural district of Reigate to stop up and discontinue so much of the footpath crossing the London and Brighton Railway on the level at the north end of Salfords Halt as extends between the eastern boundary of the Company's property and the approach road to their goods yard and to substitute a new footpath from such eastern boundary to the footpath leading to the existing footbridge and a new footpath and footbridge and approach road to the west end of the existing footbridge.

In the parish of Witley in the rural district of Hambledon to stop up and discontinue the footpath crossing the Company's goods yard and railway at Milford Station and leading from Station Lane to Summers Lane.

In the county of Southampton.

In the borough of Southampton to stop up and discontinue so much of the footpath leading from Avenue Road to station Road Shoreing as extends for a distance of 100 yards measured in a north-westerly direction from such Avenue Road.

3. To authorise deviations laterally and vertically from the lines and levels of any of the intended works as shown on the plans and sections which have been deposited as hereinafter mentioned.

4. To empower the Company in the county borough of Croydon in the county of Surrey to construct lay maintain renew repair inspect test use and work electric cables mains and other works and apparatus in under across and along certain lands extending from a point in Stubbs Mead 80 yards south-east of the northern termination of the siding in the Croydon Corporation Electricity Works in a south-easterly direction across Stubbs Mead thence in a westerly and southerly direction across Wandle Park to the River Wandle thence in a south-easterly direction across that river and the said park to the Croydon Surrey and Dunbar Railway and thence along that railway to the north end of Vicarage Road thence along that road and across Kemble Road the gardens between that road and Waddon Road Waddon Road and Benson Road thence in a south-easterly direction across the premises known as No. 6 Bridge Parade Waddon Road and the Croydon and Epsom Railway Line Road thence along Epsom Road Duppas Road Duppas Hill Road Hillside Road Upper Selsdon Avenue Warham Road Nottingham Road Brighton Road Bartlet Street Selsdon Road and Croham Road and thence to a point on the property of the Company adjoining Croham Road and on the east side of the London and Brighton Railway at South Croydon Station and for those purposes and without making any payment or acquiring any easement therefor to enter upon break up and otherwise interfere with any portion of the said lands which form part of a public street or road and to do all such other acts and things as may be necessary for effecting the objects aforesaid and to apply to the exercise of the said powers by the Company all or some of the provisions of the Electric Lighting (Clauses) Act 1899 and of the Electricity (Supply) Acts 1882 to 1926.

5. To authorise the Company to purchase and take by compulsion or agreement and to hold lands situate in which terms as used in this Notice houses buildings cellars vaults arches and easements are included situated in the undermentioned parishes districts and elsewhere for the purposes of the works hereinafter mentioned and for other purposes of the intended Act and for the purpose of providing accommodation for persons of the working classes displaced under the provisions of the intended Act or any other Act relating to the Company and for the purpose of extending the powers and providing additional accommodation for the traffic and for the general purposes of their undertaking and also to authorise the Company to purchase and take by compulsion or agreement and to hold lands following or some of them and to exercise the following power (that is to say):—

In the county of Kent.

Lands in the urban district of Tonbridge on the east side of and adjoining the London and Dover Railway and extending between points respectively 60 yards north and 20 yards south of the Barden Road footbridge over that railway and in connection therewith to alter the said footbridge and extend the same in an easterly direction.

In the county of East Sussex.

Lands in the parish of Balcombe in the rural district of Cuckfield on the north-east side of and adjoining the London and Brighton Railway and extending between points respectively 10 yards and 300 yards measured in a north-westerly direction from the accommodation bridge over that railway known as Furland Bridge.

6. To empower the Company to purchase so much of or such easement in over or under any property as may be required for the purposes of the intended Act without being subject to the liability imposed by Section 92 of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 to purchase the whole of such property to vary the provisions of that Act for the purchase of security to be given under Section 85 thereof the tribunal by whom disputing questions of disputed compensation and the powers of such tribunal and the costs of arbitration to authorise the Company to enter upon any property for the purposes of the intended Act to appropriate and use the subsoil and undersurface of any street or road and of cellars and arches thereunder without making any payment therefor to empower the Company to enter upon any property which or easements or rights in over or under which may be authorised to be acquired under the intended Act for the purpose of surveying and valuing such property to make provision for limiting the amount of compensation and claims in relation thereto in respect of improvements alterations or buildings or interests in lands recently effected or created and to exclude from the operation of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act 1920 and the enactments amending or extending the same any lands houses or property acquired under or required for the purposes of the intended Act and to empower the Company to contribute towards the cost of removal of occupiers displaced.

7. To sanction and confirm the acquisition by the Company of the lands and properties hereinafter described or any part thereof and to authorise the Company to hold and use the same for the purposes of or as part of their undertaking (including garages workshops and other purposes of road transport traffic) (that is to say):—

In the county of London.

Lands and premises in the metropolitan borough of Deptford on or on the east side of and adjoining the Deptford Wharf Branch Railway and situate between that railway and Grove Street and Windmill Lane and (1) known as Nos. 1 to 4 (inclusive) 21 22 23 29 and 30 Sayes Buildings 253 and 255 Grove Street and No. 103 Windmill Lane.

Lands in the metropolitan borough of Lewisham situate between Southend Lane and the Company's approach road on the east side of Beckenham Hill Station.

In the county of Middlesex.

Lands in the borough of Twickenham on both sides of and adjoining the site of Percy Road and forming the site of Whitton Station.

Lands in the parish of Ashford in the rural district of Staines on the north side of and adjoining the Windsor Railway west of Clock House Bridge.

In the county of Surrey.

Lands in the urban district of The Maldens and Coombe on the north-west side of and adjoining the Kingston Railway west of the Company's Maldens Goods Yard.

Lands in the parish of Ewell in the rural district of Epsom situate between the Epsom Downs Branch Railway and Ruden Way.

In the county of Kent.

Lands in the parish of Shoreham in the rural district of Sevenoaks and the parish of Eynsford in the rural district of Dartford on the east side of and adjoining the Sevenoaks Maidstone and Ashford Railway and forming part of the enclosures numbered 223 and 318 in the County or Essex.

Lands in the Borough of Leyton:—

(a) on the south-west side of and adjoining the Stratford Canal Copper Mills Junction Railway and extending south-east for a distance of 2.7 chains from the bridge carrying Lea Bridge Road over the said railway and to stop up and discontinue so much of Lammas Road as extends for a distance of 7 yards southward of the said railway; and (b) on the south-west side of and adjoining the said railway and extending for a distance of 0.2 chains south-east of the level crossing 19.5 chains north-west of the said bridge.

Lands in the Borough of Walthamstow on the south-west side of and adjoining the Stratford and Copper Mills Junction Railway and extending between points respectively 9 chains south-east and 0.8 chain north-west of the bridge carrying the Clapton and Chingford Railway over the said Junction Railway.

Lands in the Parish of Wendens Ambo in the Rural District of Saffron Walden:—

(a) on the west side of and adjoining the London and Cambridge main line and extending north for a distance of 35 chains from the bridge carrying Wendens Ambo Road over the said main line at Audley End Station; and (b) on the east side of and adjoining the said main line and extending between points respectively 22 chains and 35.5 chains north of the said bridge.

In the County of Hertford.

Lands in the Urban District of Hoddesdon:—

(a) on the east side of and adjoining the London and Cambridge main line and extending between points respectively 3 chains and 19.8 chains north-east of Spital Brook; and (b) on the west side of and adjoining the said main line and extending between points respectively 5 chains and 22.5 chains north-east of Spital Brook.

To empower the Company to purchase so much of or such easement in over or under any property as may be required for the purposes of the intended Act without being subject to the liability imposed by Section 92 of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 to purchase the whole of such property to vary the provisions of that Act in regard to the security to be given under Section 85 thereof the tribunal for determining questions of disputed compensation and the powers of such tribunal and the costs of arbitration to empower the Company to enter upon any property which or easements or rights in over or under which may be authorised to be acquired under the intended Act for the purpose of surveying and valuing such property to make provision for limiting the amount of compensation and claims in relation thereto in respect of improvements alterations or buildings or interests in lands recently effected or created and to exclude from the operation of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act 1920 and the enactments amending or extending the same any lands houses or property acquired under or required for the purposes of the intended Act and to empower the Company to contribute towards the cost of removal of occupiers displaced.

9. To authorise the Company to execute the following works and to exercise the following powers (that is to say):—

In the County of Surrey.

In the Parish of Stanstead Mountfitchet in the Rural District of Stansted to construct a new footpath or footbridge crossing the London and Cambridge main line at a point 15·5 chains south-west of the footbridge carrying the Stansted Station road to stop up and discontinue such portions of the footpaths crossing the said main line on the level at points respectively 15·5 and 18 chains south-west of the said footbridge as lie within the boundaries of the Company's property.

In the County of Northampton.

In the Parish of Woodford-cum-Membris in the Rural District of Brackley to divert in a westerly direction so much of the undermentioned bridleway known as Manor House as lies between points respectively measured along the said road 2·5 chains and 17·5 chains south-east of the point where the said road crosses Byfield Road and to stop up and discontinue so much of the said first-mentioned road as lies between the said points.

To authorise deviations laterally and vertically from the lines and levels of any of the intended works as shown on the plans and sections which have been deposited as hereinafter mentioned.

To authorise the Company to purchase and take by compulsion or agreement and to hold lands situate in the undermentioned parishes and other places and elsewhere for the purposes of the works hereinafter mentioned and for other purposes of the intended Act and for the purpose of providing accommodation for persons of the working classes who may be dismissed under the provisions of the intended Act or any other Act relating to the Company and for any other purpose connected with their undertaking and also to authorise the Company to purchase and take by compulsion or agreement and to hold for the purposes aforesaid or any of them the lands following or some of them (that is to say):—

In the Counties of London and Middlesex.

A Widening (No. 1) of the London and York main line on the east side thereof commencing in the Metropolitan Borough of Islington in the County of London at a point 17 chains south of the southern subway at Finsbury Park Station and terminating in the Borough of Hornsey in the County of Middlesex at a point 18 chains north of the said subway.

In the County of Essex.

A Railway (No. 1) in the Parish of Ramsey in the Rural District of Tendring commencing by a junction with the Mistley Manningtree and Harwich Railway at a point 9 chains south-west of the Parkeston Goods Junction signal box and terminating by a junction with the said Railway at a point 5 chains west of the footbridge at Parkeston Quay Station.

A Quay Extension in the last-mentioned parish and district and on the bed and foreshore of the River Stour being an extension of Parkeston Quay for a distance of 17 chains in a westerly direction.

A Widening (No. 2) of the London and Cambridge main line on the north side thereof in the Parish of Littlebury in the Rural District of Saffron Walden commencing at a point 15·5 chains north of the northern end of Littlebury Tunnel and terminating at a point 23·5 chains south of the footbridge at Great Chesterford Station.

In the North Riding of the County of York.

A Railway (No. 2) in the Parish of Romanby in the Rural District of Northallerton commencing by a junction with the York and Newcastle Railway at a point 5·5 chains south of Longlands Junction and terminating by a junction with the Leeds Northern Railway at Broomfleet Junction.

A Widening (No. 3) of the York and Newcastle Railway on the south-west side thereof commencing in the Parish of Aline in the Rural District of Easingwold at a point 5·5 chains north-west of the bridge carrying Shires Lane over the said railway passing in through or into the Parishes of Easingwold Raskelf and Brafferton in the Easingwold District and the Parish of Sessay in the Rural District of Thirsk and terminating in the said Parish of Sessay at a point 17·5 chains south-east of Pilmoor Junction.

To authorise the Company in connection with or for the purposes of the said intended extension of their existing Parkeston Quay to make and maintain all necessary and convenient roads approaches and conveniences and for the purposes of and in connection with the said Quay and railways and works thereat to provide erect fit up and equip on any lands belonging to the Company all such sheds transit sheds quays approaches retaining walls dams embankments piling caissons landing places stages moorings buoys cranes lifts machinery pipes pumps and other works appliances and conveniences and warehouses shops offices and buildings as the Company think necessary or convenient.

To authorise the Company for the purposes of the said Quay and works for improving the access thereto to dredge scour cleanse deepen and improve the bed channel and foreshore of the River Stour adjoining and near the said Quay.

To authorise the Company to enclose and reclaim the portion of the foreshore and bed of the River Stour on the landward side of the northern limit of deviation shown on the deposited plans of the intended quay extension and Railway (No. 1) and to appropriate the lands so enclosed and reclaimed and to vest the same in the Company and to constitute the said intended quay extension part of Parkeston Quay for all or some of the purposes of the Great Eastern Railway Act 1874 and the Harbours Docks and Piers Clauses Act 1847 including the levying of tolls rates dues and charges and the powers and duties of the harbour master and the limits of his jurisdiction.

To empower the Company to execute the following works and to exercise the following powers (that is to say):—

In the County of Essex.

In the Parish of Stanstead Mountfitchet in the Rural District of Stansted to construct a new footpath or footbridge crossing the London and Cambridge main line at a point 15·5 chains south-west of the footbridge carrying the Stansted Station road to stop up and discontinue such portions of the footpaths crossing the said main line on the level at points respectively 15·5 and 18 chains south-west of the said footbridge as lie within the boundaries of the Company's property.

In the County of Northampton.

In the Parish of Woodford-cum-Membris in the Rural District of Brackley to divert in a westerly direction so much of the undermentioned bridleway known as Manor House as lies between points respectively measured along the said road 2·5 chains and 17·5 chains south-east of the point where the said road crosses Byfield Road and to stop up and discontinue so much of the said first-mentioned road as lies between the said points.

To authorise deviations laterally and vertically from the lines and levels of any of the intended works as shown on the plans and sections which have been deposited as hereinafter mentioned.

To authorise the Company to purchase and take by compulsion or agreement and to hold lands situate in the undermentioned parishes and other places and elsewhere for the purposes of the works hereinafter mentioned and for other purposes of the intended Act and for the purpose of providing accommodation for persons of the working classes who may be dismissed under the provisions of the intended Act or any other Act relating to the Company and for any other purpose connected with their undertaking and also to authorise the Company to purchase and take by compulsion or agreement and to hold for the purposes aforesaid or any of them the lands following or some of them (that is to say):—

In the Counties of London and Middlesex.

A Widening (No. 1) of the London and York main line on the east side thereof commencing in the Metropolitan Borough of Islington in the County of London at a point 17 chains south of the southern subway at Finsbury Park Station and terminating in the Borough of Hornsey in the County of Middlesex at a point 18 chains north of the said subway.

In the County of Essex.

A Railway (No. 1) in the Parish of Ramsey in the Rural District of Tendring commencing by a junction with the Mistley Manningtree and Harwich Railway at a point 9 chains south-west of the Parkeston Goods Junction signal box and terminating by a junction with the said Railway at a point 5 chains west of the footbridge at Parkeston Quay Station.

A Quay Extension in the last-mentioned parish and district and on the bed and foreshore of the River Stour being an extension of Parkeston Quay for a distance of 17 chains in a westerly direction.

A Widening (No. 2) of the London and Cambridge main line on the north side thereof in the Parish of Littlebury in the Rural District of Saffron Walden commencing at a point 15·5 chains north of the northern end of Littlebury Tunnel and terminating at a point 23·5 chains south of the footbridge at Great Chesterford Station.

In the North Riding of the County of York.

A Railway (No. 2) in the Parish of Romanby in the Rural District of Northallerton commencing by a junction with the York and Newcastle Railway at a point 5·5 chains south of Longlands Junction and terminating by a junction with the Leeds Northern Railway at Broomfleet Junction (Gate 1).

A Widening (No. 3) of the York and Newcastle Railway on the south-west side thereof commencing in the Parish of Aline in the Rural District of Easingwold at a point 5·5 chains north-west of the bridge carrying Shires Lane over the said railway passing in through or into the Parishes of Easingwold Raskelf and Brafferton in the Easingwold District and the Parish of Sessay in the Rural District of Thirsk and terminating in the said Parish of Sessay at a point 17·5 chains south-east of Pilmoor Junction.

To authorise the Company in connection with or for the purposes of the said intended extension of their existing Parkeston Quay to make and maintain all necessary and convenient roads approaches and conveniences and for the purposes of and in connection with the said Quay and railways and works thereat to provide erect fit up and equip on any lands belonging to the Company all such sheds transit sheds quays approaches retaining walls dams embankments piling caissons landing places stages moorings buoys cranes lifts machinery pipes pumps and other works appliances and conveniences and warehouses shops offices and buildings as the Company think necessary or convenient.

To authorise the Company for the purposes of the said Quay and works for improving the access thereto to dredge scour cleanse deepen and improve the bed channel and foreshore of the River Stour adjoining and near the said Quay.

To authorise the Company to enclose and reclaim the portion of the foreshore and bed of the River Stour on the landward side of the northern limit of deviation shown on the deposited plans of the intended quay extension and Railway (No. 1) and to appropriate the lands so enclosed and reclaimed and to vest the same in the Company and to constitute the said intended quay extension part of Parkeston Quay for all or some of the purposes of the Great Eastern Railway Act 1874 and the Harbours Docks and Piers Clauses Act 1847 including the levying of tolls rates dues and charges and the powers and duties of the harbour master and the limits of his jurisdiction.

To empower the Company to execute the following works and to exercise the following powers (that is to say):—

In the County of London.

Lands and premises in the metropolitan borough of Deptford on or on the east side of and adjoining the Deptford Wharf Branch Railway and situate between that railway and Grove Street and Windmill Lane and (1) known as Nos. 1 to 4 (inclusive) 21 22 23 29 and 30 Sayes Buildings 253 and 255 Grove Street and No. 103 Windmill Lane.

Lands in the metropolitan borough of Lewisham situate between Southend Lane and the Company's approach road on the east side of Beckenham Hill Station.

In the county of Middlesex.

Lands in the borough of Twickenham on both sides of and adjoining the site of Percy Road and forming the site of Whitton Station.

Lands in the parish of Ashford in the rural district of Staines on the north side of and adjoining the Windsor Railway west of Clock House Bridge.

In the county of Surrey.

Lands in the urban district of The Maldens and Coombe on the north-west side of and adjoining the Kingston Railway west of the Company's Maldens Goods Yard.

Lands in the parish of Ewell in the rural district of Epsom situate between the Epsom Downs Branch Railway and Ruden Way.

In the county of Kent.

Lands in the parish of Shoreham in the rural district of Sevenoaks and the parish of Eynsford in the rural district of Dartford on the east side of and adjoining the Sevenoaks Maidstone and Ashford Railway and forming part of the enclosures numbered 223 and 318 in the County or Essex.

Lands in the Borough of Leyton:—

(a) on the south-west side of and adjoining the Stratford Canal Copper Mills Junction Railway and extending south-east for a distance of 2.7 chains from the bridge carrying Lea Bridge Road over the said railway and to stop up and discontinue so much of Lammas Road as extends for a distance of 7 yards southward of the said railway; and (b) on the south-west side of and adjoining the said railway and extending for a distance of 0.2 chain south-east of the level crossing 19.5 chains north-west of the said bridge.

Lands in the Borough of Walthamstow on the south-west side of and adjoining the Stratford and Copper Mills Junction Railway and extending between points respectively 9 chains south-east and 0.8 chain north-west of the bridge carrying the Clapton and Chingford Railway over the said Junction Railway.

Lands in the Parish of Wendens Ambo in the Rural District of Saffron Walden:—

(a) on the west side of and adjoining the London and Cambridge main line and extending north for a distance of 35 chains from the bridge carrying Wendens Ambo Road over the said main line at Audley End Station; and (b) on the east side of and adjoining the said main line and extending between points respectively 22 chains and 35.5 chains north of the said bridge.

In the County of Hertford.

Lands in the Urban District of Hoddesdon:—

(a) on the east side of and adjoining the London and Cambridge main line and extending between points respectively 3 chains and 19.8 chains north-east of Spital Brook; and (b) on the west side of and adjoining the said main line and extending between points respectively 5 chains and 22.5 chains north-east of Spital Brook.

To empower the Company to purchase so much of or such easement in over or under any property as may be required for the purposes of the intended Act without being subject to the liability imposed by Section 92 of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 to purchase the whole of such property to vary the provisions of that Act in regard to the security to be given under Section 85 thereof the tribunal for determining questions of disputed compensation and the powers of such tribunal and the costs of arbitration to empower the Company to enter upon any property which or easements or rights in over or under which may be authorised to be acquired under the intended Act for the purpose of surveying and valuing such property to make provision for limiting the amount of compensation and claims in relation thereto in respect of improvements alterations or buildings or interests in lands recently effected or created and to exclude from the operation of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act 1920 and the enactments amending or extending the same any lands houses or property acquired under or required for the purposes of the intended Act and to empower the Company to contribute towards the cost of removal of occupiers displaced.

To sanction and confirm the acquisition by the Company of the lands and properties hereinafter described or any part thereof and to authorise the Company to hold and use the same for the purposes of or as part of their undertaking (including garages workshops and other purposes of road transport traffic) (that is to say):—

In the county of London.

Lands and premises in the metropolitan borough of Deptford on or on the east side of and adjoining the Deptford Wharf Branch Railway and situate between that railway and Grove Street and Windmill Lane and (1) known as Nos. 1 to 4 (inclusive) 21 22 23 29 and 30 Sayes Buildings 253 and 255 Grove Street and No. 103 Windmill Lane.

Lands in the metropolitan borough of Lewisham situate between Southend Lane and the Company's approach road on the east side of Beckenham Hill Station.

In the county of Middlesex.

Lands in the borough of Twickenham on both sides of and adjoining the site of Percy Road and forming the site of Whitton Station.

Lands in the parish of Ashford in the rural district of Staines on the north side of and adjoining the Windsor Railway west of Clock House Bridge.

In the county of Surrey.

Lands in the urban district of The Maldens and Coombe on the north-west side of and adjoining the Kingston Railway west of the Company's Maldens Goods Yard.

Lands in the parish of Ewell in the rural district of Epsom situate between the Epsom Downs Branch Railway and Ruden Way.

In the county of Kent.

Lands in the parish of Shoreham in the rural district of Sevenoaks and the parish of Eynsford in the rural district of Dartford on the east side of and adjoining the Sevenoaks Maidstone and Ashford Railway and forming part of the enclosures numbered 223 and 318 in the County or Essex.

Lands in the Borough of Leyton:—

(a) on the south-west side of and adjoining the Stratford Canal Copper Mills Junction Railway and extending south-east for a distance of 2.7 chains from the bridge carrying Lea Bridge Road over the said railway and to stop up and discontinue so much of Lammas Road as extends for a distance of 7 yards southward of the said railway; and (b) on the south-west side of and adjoining the said railway and extending for a distance of 0.2 chain south-east of the level crossing 19.5 chains north-west of the said bridge.

Lands in the Borough of Walthamstow on the south-west side of and adjoining the Stratford and Copper Mills Junction Railway and extending between points respectively 9 chains south-east and 0.8 chain north-west of the bridge carrying the Clapton and Chingford Railway over the said Junction Railway.

Lands in the Parish of Wendens Ambo in the Rural District of Saffron Walden:—

(a) on the west side of and adjoining the London and Cambridge main line and extending north for a distance of 35 chains from the bridge carrying Wendens Ambo Road over the said main line at Audley End Station; and (b) on the east side of and adjoining the said main line and extending between points respectively 22 chains and 35.5 chains north of the said bridge.

In the County of Hertford.

Lands in the Urban District of Hoddesdon:—

(a) on the east side of and adjoining the London and Cambridge main line and extending between points respectively 3 chains and 19.8 chains north-east of Spital Brook; and (b) on the west side of and adjoining the said main line and extending between points respectively 5 chains and 22.5 chains north-east of Spital Brook.

To empower the Company to purchase so much of or such easement in over or under any property as may be required for the purposes of the intended Act without being subject to the liability imposed by Section 92 of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 to purchase the whole of such property to vary the provisions of that Act in regard to the security to be given under Section 85 thereof the tribunal for determining questions of disputed compensation and the powers of such tribunal and the costs of arbitration to empower the Company to enter upon any property which or easements or rights in over or under which may be authorised to be acquired under the intended Act for the purpose of surveying and valuing such property and to make provision for limiting the amount of compensation and claims in relation thereto in respect of improvements alterations or buildings or interests in lands recently effected or created and to exclude from the operation of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act 1920 and the enactments amending or extending the same any lands houses or property acquired under or required for the purposes of the intended Act and to empower the Company to contribute towards the cost of removal of occupiers displaced.

To make provision for the execution of works for the protection of land and buildings adjoining the intended works and for underpinning supporting or otherwise strengthening walls and buildings near to or which may be affected by any of the intended works without being under obligation to purchase the same.

9. To authorise deviations diversion alteration or stopping up whether temporarily or permanently of all highways and other roads footpaths bridges pipes sewers drains culverts mains wires cables and other apparatus and works within or adjoining the before-mentioned parishes or places so far as may be necessary or convenient for the purposes of the intended Act and to appropriate the sites thereof respectively to the use of the Company.

10. To extinguish all rights of way over the portions of the footpaths (including level crossings) proposed to be stopped up discontinued or diverted or which will be rendered unnecessary by the intended works or which it may be expedient to stop up discontinue or divert for the purposes of the intended Act and to vest the site and soil of such footpaths or portions thereof in the Company and to alter vary or extinguish all existing rights of way and other rights privileges and exemptions in over or connected with any lands which may be purchased taken hold used or interfered with under the powers or for the purposes of the intended Act or which would in any manner impede or interfere with the objects or purposes of the intended Act.

11. To make provision as to the maintenance of the bridges and footpaths proposed to be constructed or altered under the authority of the intended Act by and at the expense of the parties who are for the time being legally liable for the repair and maintenance of the highways in the parish or place in which any such bridge or footpath is situate or by or at the expense of such other parties as may be prescribed by the intended Act and to provide that the Company shall not be liable under Section 46 of the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 to maintain the surface of any road or public highway which shall be carried over any of the intended works by a bridge or the immediate approaches thereto.

12. To authorise agreements between the Company and any authorities bodies or persons having the control or management of existing roads streets footpaths or highways in the parishes or places in which any intended new or altered road bridge or footpath or any street or road interfered with is or will be situate with respect to the construction maintenance and use of and interference with any such road bridge or footpath and as to contributions by such authorities bodies and persons towards the cost of carrying out the same or any other works connected therewith and to empower and if thought fit to require such authorities bodies and persons to apply any funds or rates under their control to and to borrow money for any of the purposes aforesaid or of the intended Act.

13. To provide that the Company shall in respect of any lands acquired or used by them for the purposes of their undertaking or for the purposes of the intended works be entitled to be exempted from contribution to the cost of any works executed under the provisions of Section 150 of the Public Health Act 1875 in the same manner and to the same extent as they are by Section 23 of the Private Street Works Act 1892 exempted from contribution to the cost of works executed under the last-mentioned Act in districts in which that Act has been adopted.

14. To extend and apply the provisions of Sections 63 and 91 of the Southern Railway Act 1924 to any lands acquired or held by the Company under the powers of the intended Act.

15. To extend the time as now limited by the Southern Railway Act 1926 for the completion of Railways (No. 10) and (No. 13) by that Act authorised.

16. To authorise the Company to apply to any of the purposes of the intended Act or their undertaking any existing or authorised capital or any funds of the Company.

17. To amend extend or repeal all or some of the provisions of the several Acts heretofore enacted with reference to the Waterloo and City Railway Act 1893 and any other Order or Scheme relating to the Company or their undertaking.

And Notice is hereby further given that on or before the twentieth day of November 1930 plans and sections relating to the said intended works and plans of all lands which may be taken or used compulsorily with a book of reference to such plans were deposited for public inspection as follows (that is to say):—As regards works and lands in the county of London with the Clerk of the County Council of that county at his office at the County Hall Westminster S.W.1; as regards works and lands in the county of East Sussex with the Clerk of the County Council of that county at his office at Lewes as regards works and lands in the county of Surrey with the Clerk of the County Council of that county at his office at Kingston-upon-Thames as regards works and lands in the county of Kent with the Clerk of the County Council of that county at his office at Maidstone and as regards lands in the county borough and with the Town Clerk of that borough at his office at Croydon.

And that copies of so much of the said plans sections and book of reference as relates to each of the several parishes hereinafter mentioned or through which the intended works are proposed to be made or lands are situate were on or before the said twentieth day of November deposited as follows (that is to say):—

As regards works in any parish or any borough with the town clerk of such city or borough at his office; as relates to any urban district not being a city or borough or to any rural district with the clerk of the district council of such district at his office; and as relates to any parish comprised in a rural district with the clerk of the parish council at his office or if he have no office at his residence.

On and after the fourth day of December 1930 a copy of the Bill may be inspected and copies thereof obtained at a price not exceeding four shillings for each copy at the undermentioned offices and at the Station-master's office at the following railway stations of the Company, viz., Lewes Guildford and Maidstone (West).

Dated 1st day of November 1930.

WM. BISHOP, Waterloo Station, London, S.E.1. Solicitor.

SHERWOOD & Co., 22, Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W.1. Parliamentary Agents.

IN PARLIAMENT.—SESSION 1930-31.

LONDON AND NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY.

(Additional Powers to Company with reference to Works and Lands in Counties of London, Middlesex, Essex, York, Northumberland and Durham; Extension of Parkeston Quay; Reclamation of foreshore; Dredging in River Stour; Acquisition of lands and provisions as to compensation therefor; Underpinning; Tolls Rates and Charges; Extension of Time for construction of Railway authorised by Arkholme Joint Railway (Hatfield Moor Extension Light Railways) Order 1910; Application of Funds; Repeal &c. of Acts.)

Notice is hereby given that APPLICATION is being made to Parliament in the present Session by the London and North Eastern Railway Company (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") for an ACT for all or some of the following purposes (that is to say):—

(All distances and lengths specified in this Notice are to be read as if the words "or thereabouts" were inserted after each such distance and length and the term "lands" includes houses buildings and easements.

To empower the Company to make and maintain the railways and other works hereinafter described with all necessary works and conveniences connected therewith (that is to say):—

In the Counties of London and Middlesex.

A Widening (No. 1) of the London and York main line on the east side thereof commencing in the Metropolitan Borough of Islington in the County of London at a point 17 chains south of the southern subway at Finsbury Park Station and terminating in the Borough of Hornsey in the County of Middlesex at a point 18 chains north of the said subway.

In the County of Essex.

A Railway (No. 1) in the Parish of Ramsey in the Rural District of Tendring commencing by a junction with the Mistley Manningtree and Harwich Railway at a point 9 chains south-west of the Parkeston Goods Junction signal box and terminating by a junction with the said Railway at a point 5 chains west of the footbridge at Parkeston Quay Station.

A Quay Extension in the last-mentioned parish and district and on the bed and foreshore of the River Stour being an extension of Parkeston Quay for a distance of 17 chains in a westerly direction.

A Widening (No. 2) of the London and Cambridge main line on the north side thereof in the Parish of Littlebury in the Rural District of Saffron Walden commencing at a point 15·5 chains north of the northern end of Littlebury Tunnel and terminating at a point 23·5 chains south of the footbridge at Great Chesterford Station.

In the North Riding of the County of York.

A Railway (No. 2) in the Parish of Romanby in the Rural District of Northallerton commencing by a junction with the York and Newcastle Railway at a point 5·5 chains south of Longlands Junction and terminating by a junction with the Leeds Northern Railway at Broomfleet Junction (Gate 1).

A Widening (No. 3) of the York and Newcastle Railway on the south-west side thereof commencing in the Parish of Aline in the Rural District of Easingwold at a point 5·5 chains north-west of the bridge carrying Shires Lane over the said railway passing in through or into the Parishes of Easingwold Raskelf and Brafferton in the Easingwold District and the Parish of Sessay in the Rural District of Thirsk and terminating in the said Parish of Sessay at a point 17·5 chains south-east of Pilmoor Junction.

To authorise the Company in connection with or for the purposes of the said intended extension of their existing Parkeston Quay to make and maintain all necessary and convenient roads approaches and conveniences and for the purposes of and in connection with the said Quay and railways and works thereat to provide erect fit up and equip on any lands belonging to the Company all such sheds transit sheds quays approaches retaining walls dams embankments piling caissons landing places stages moorings buoys cranes lifts machinery pipes pumps and other works appliances and conveniences and warehouses shops offices and buildings as the Company think necessary or convenient.

To authorise the Company for the purposes of the said Quay and works for improving the access thereto to dredge scour cleanse deepen and improve the bed channel and foreshore of the River Stour adjoining and near the said Quay.

To authorise the Company to enclose and reclaim the portion of the foreshore and bed of the River Stour on the landward side of the northern limit of deviation shown on the deposited plans of the intended quay extension and Railway (No. 1) and to appropriate the lands so enclosed and reclaimed and to vest the same in the Company and to constitute the said intended quay extension part of Parkeston Quay for all or some of the purposes of the Great Eastern Railway Act 1874 and the Harbours Docks and Piers Clauses Act 1847 including the levying of tolls rates dues and charges and the powers and duties of the harbour master and the limits of his jurisdiction.

To empower the Company to execute the following works and to exercise the following powers (that is to say):—

In the County of Essex.

In the Parish of Stanstead Mountfitchet in the Rural District of Stansted to construct a new footpath or footbridge crossing the London and Cambridge main line at a point 15·5 chains south-west of the footbridge carrying the Stansted Station road to stop up and discontinue such portions of the footpaths crossing the said main line on the level at points respectively 15·5 and 18 chains south-west of the said footbridge as lie within the boundaries of the Company's property.

In the County of Northampton.

In the Parish of Woodford-cum-Membris in the Rural District of Brackley to divert in a westerly direction so much of the undermentioned bridleway known as Manor House as lies between points respectively measured along the said road 2·5 chains and 17·5 chains south-east of the point where the said road crosses Byfield Road and to stop up and discontinue so much of the said first-mentioned road as lies between the said points.

To authorise deviations laterally and vertically from the lines and levels of any of the intended works as shown on the plans and sections which have been deposited as hereinafter mentioned.

To authorise the Company to purchase and take by compulsion or agreement and to hold lands situate in the undermentioned parishes and other places and elsewhere for the purposes of the works hereinafter mentioned and for other purposes of the intended Act and for the purpose of providing accommodation for persons of the working classes who may be dismissed under the provisions of the intended Act or any other Act relating to the Company and for any other purpose connected with their undertaking and also to authorise the Company to purchase and take by compulsion or agreement and to hold for the purposes aforesaid or any of them the lands following or some of them (that is to say):—

In the Counties of London and Middlesex.

A Widening (No. 1) of the London and York main line on the east side thereof commencing in the Metropolitan Borough of Islington in the County of London at a point 17 chains south of the southern subway at Finsbury Park Station and terminating in the Borough of Hornsey in the County of Middlesex at a point 18 chains north of the said subway.

In the County of Essex.

A Railway (No. 1) in the Parish of Ramsey in the Rural District of Tendring commencing by a junction with the Mistley Manningtree and Harwich Railway at a point 9 chains south-west of the Parkeston Goods Junction signal box and terminating by a junction with the said Railway at a point 5 chains west of the footbridge at Parkeston Quay Station.

A Quay Extension in the last-mentioned parish and district and on the bed and foreshore of the River Stour being an extension of Parkeston Quay for a distance of 17 chains in a westerly direction.

A Widening (No. 2) of the London and Cambridge main line on the north side thereof in the Parish of

Law Report, Dec. 1

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
£1,000,000 CLAIM BY PORTUGUESE BANK

BANCO DE PORTUGAL v. WATERLOW AND SONS, LIMITED

(Before MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT)

The hearing was continued of the action in which the Banco de Portugal, of 148, Rua do Commercio, Lisbon, bankers to the Portuguese Government, claim damages for alleged breach of contract, negligence, or conversion from Waterlow and Sons, Limited, the printers, of Garden at Winchester-street, E.C.

The Banco de Portugal say that, in 1922 they entered into certain contracts with Messrs. Waterlow and Sons for the printing and supply of Portuguese banknotes. They allege that one of the terms of those contracts was that Messrs. Waterlow and Sons should take all necessary precautions to prevent forgery of the notes and that they would not print notes from the same plates except on the express authority of the bank and for delivery to the bank. The bank allege that, in breach of the contracts, or negligently and in breach of duty, Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, in 1925, printed a quantity of 500 escudos [about £5] banknotes of the issue bearing a portrait of Vasco de Gama, the circumnavigator, from the plates made to the bank's specification and delivered them to an unauthorized person, a Dutchman named Marang, whose associates formed the Bank of Angola e Metropole in Portugal to enable the notes to be put into circulation. The bank allege that they were forced to withdraw the notes from circulation and honour all of them which were presented, thus suffering considerable loss.

Messrs. Waterlow and Sons deny that they have been guilty of any breach of contract, breach of duty, or negligence. They further say that, if the bank have suffered any damage that damage was caused, or contributed to, by the bank's own negligence.

Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., Mr. Le Quesne, K.C., Mr. D. B. Somervell, K.C., and Mr. H. L. Parker appeared for the plaintiff bank; Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., Mr. H. Bensley Wells, and Mr. Theodore Turner for Waterlow and Sons, Limited.

Dr. Vasco Borges, at present a Judge of the Commercial Court at Lisbon, and formerly Portuguese Foreign Minister, said that in 1925 the activities of the Banco de Angola e Metropole were the subject of investigation by the Government and the police. Until the discovery of the unauthorized notes in December, 1925, there had, however, been no suspicion against that bank of dealing in false notes. The reason for the original investigation was that it was thought that the employment by the bank of foreign capital might be detrimental to Portuguese colonial interests.

The Cabinet of the Portuguese Government approved the decision of the Banco de Portugal to withdraw all the Vasco de Gama issue of notes after the discovery of the existence of unauthorized notes.

Mr. BEVAN.—At that time were you well acquainted with the financial position of the country?—I was.

The only currency was the Banco de Portugal's issues of notes?—Yes.

What do you say would have been the result if the Vasco de Gama issue of notes had been dishonoured by the bank?—The result would have been very serious.

In what way?—If the bank had not honoured the legal notes it would have meant bankruptcy for Portugal.

Was it a proper, or an improper, course for the bank to withdraw the issue and honour all notes presented?—It was a proper course and, indeed, the only one.

THE QUESTION OF EXAMINATION

It is suggested that the bank might have called in the notes and kept them on deposit until they had been examined and it was ascertained which notes were authorized and which were unauthorized. Would that have been possible?—It would not have been possible. The bank would have had to give a receipt for each note which it took on deposit. Those receipts would have come to be used as a form of currency. It would have caused a confusion of currency that would have had an effect on the value of the currency. Such a measure as asking that the notes should be deposited for examination would not have remedied the panic and crisis which would have been produced.

Has the Banco de Portugal any legal power to call for notes to be left in that way for examination?—No.

It is also suggested that the bank might have carried on for a fortnight or so and said nothing about the discovery of the false notes to see what happened?—The bank would have been obliged to notify the authorities.

The witness said that, when the matter had been put into the hands of the police, the Government did not pass on to the bank any information supplied to the Government by the police. It was a criminal matter, and it was thought that nothing should be done to give the public the impression that the bank, who were open to suspicion, were hand-in-hand with the police.

Cross-examined, the witness said that he did not know that, on another occasion when the existence of forged notes was suspected, the Banco de Portugal took a course different from that of withdrawing the issue and honouring all notes presented to the bank.

Mr. BIRKETT.—In Portuguese law is there any liability on the bank to pay on forged notes?—No; but I distinguish between forged and illegal notes. The notes in question in the present case are not forged. They are illegal.

Dr. Borjes went on to say that the unauthorized notes were indistinguishable from the authorized notes.

Mr. BIRKETT.—Do you know that all the notes have, in fact, been distinguished?—After two years of microscopical work. (Laughter.)

There was a widespread opinion expressed in Portugal that the directors of the Banco de Portugal had acted foolishly in calling in the Vasco de Gama issue?—I am not of that opinion, and I do not believe that that was the opinion in Portugal.

Did you never hear of it?—I never heard it at all.

Do you know that the directors of the bank replied to it?—No.

RETURNS OF 500 ESCUDOS NOTES

Mr. Carlos de Barros Soares Branco, secretary-general of the Banco de Portugal since 1925, said that it was the practice of the bank to compile returns of the number of 500 escudos notes in existence in the tills of the bank at the head office and at their branch offices.

Mr. LE QUESNE.—Up to November, 1925, was there anything in those returns to lead you to believe that any Vasco de Gama notes were being put into circulation over and above the authorized issue?—There was nothing suspicious.

Do you find that many of your customers keep large quantities of notes?—Yes; especially when they are well-printed and of good appearance.

In the middle of November, 1925, said the witness, he conceived certain suspicions about the Banco de Angola e Metropole because of the operations which they were carrying out in the market.

He was present at the meeting of directors of the Banco de Portugal on December 6, 1925, at which it was decided to withdraw the Vasco de Gama issue of notes and to honour all notes of that issue which were presented.

Mr. LE QUESNE.—Were there a large number of people going to the bank next day?—The crowd was so great that I had much difficulty in getting to my own office.

Were instructions given for the names and addresses to be taken of all persons who produced notes to a value which was above a certain amount?—Yes.

You saw the state of things at the office of the bank at Lisbon?—Yes; and I recognized that it was impossible for those instructions to be carried out.

It is suggested that the bank might have gone on accepting and paying out on 500 escudos Vasco de Gama notes without making any immediate announcement?—I understand that the bank were obliged to withdraw the Vasco de Gama notes from circulation the moment they had knowledge that notes equal in execution to their own were circulating among the public. Otherwise the bank would be helping the commission of a fraud and would be breaking their agreement with the Government by which the bank undertook that they alone would issue notes.

It is suggested that the bank might have called in the Vasco de Gama notes and kept them on deposit for examination?—The bank were bound to pay the notes on presentation and at the moment they could not distinguish between good notes and false notes. Therefore they had to pay on all of them.

If such a scheme had been put into operation serious economic results would have followed, said the witness. The 500 escudos notes constituted one-sixth of the whole currency, and if suspicion had been thrown on them a bad effect would have been produced on the rest of the note circulation of the bank. In no country could a large portion of the currency be withdrawn without producing grave results.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Travers-Smith, Braithwaite and Co.; Messrs. Johnson, Jecks, and Colclough.

PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
69 DECREES MADE ABSOLUTE

(Before MR. JUSTICE BATESON)

The decrees *nisi* in the following 69 Matrimonial Causes were made absolute to-day:—

Robinson, H. v. Robinson, C. L.; Wigley v. Wigley and Wright; Hartley, M. G. v. Hartley, J. C.; Holmes, J. L. v. Holmes, S.; Hayes, A. P. v. Hayes, A. H.; Wansbrough-Jones v. Wansbrough-Jones, orse. Hickman; Dixon, M. B. v. Dixon, T.; Cleare, D. v. Cleare, G. S.; Waymouth v. Waymouth, orse. Ede; Orpin, K. A. v. Middleton, orse. Middleton, orse. Harmer v. Middleton; James v. James and Reid; Dolphin v. Dolphin and Hornsted; Forster, T. E. v. Forster, M.; Harpin, J. E. v. Hannis, E.; Gibbs, orse. Wenn v. Gibbs; Thorndike v. Thorndike and Ward; Millington v. Millington, orse. Roberts; Hayes, H. C. v. Hayes, R.; Turpin, I. K. v. Turpin, C. G.; Pearmley, orse. Phillips v. Pearmley; Cain, C. M., orse. Biggs; Ogden v. Ogden and Leigh; Martyn, K. M. v. Martyn, C. H.; Grant, orse Fisher v. Grant; Hindle v. Hindle and Scales; Whittaker v. Whittaker and Ashcroft; Criddle, L. Y. v. Criddle, W. B.; Mallam v. Mallam and Doewell; Turner v. Turner and Endley; Higham, E. v. Higham, C. F.; Williams, I. W. v. Williams, R. R.; Welfare, B. M. v. Welfare, T.; Deeley v. Deeley and Faulkner; Longman, D. L. O. v. Longman, A. G.; Alston v. Alston and Shuttlebotham; Underwood-Harvey v. Underwood-Harvey and Newberry; Watson, R. J. v. Watson, M. A.; Soles v. Soles and Howard; Nelson v. Nelson and Nutbrown; Hithersay, E. J. F. v. Hithersay, G. D.; Johnson v. Johnson and Ramsbottom; Crewe, I. M. v. Crewe, W. J. T.; Nilsson, A. B. E. v. Nilsson, J. P.; Wenstrom, E. M. v. Wenstrom, H.; Bannister v. Bannister, orse. Bennett; Rust, A. D. v. Rust, G. K. Cases in District Registries.—Bell, R. A. v. Bell, S. A.; Beaumont v. Beaumont and Barton; Ingram v. Ingram and Wintersell; Jackson, P. v. Jackson, E.; Atherton v. Atherton and Leyland; Whittaker, G. v. Whittaker, H.; Dade, G. v. Dade, C.; Tacon, V. F. v. Tacon, W. H.; Berry, E. M. v. Berry, P.; Houghton, M. v. Houghton, G.; Stringer v. Stringer and Braithwaite; Bradshaw, M. A. v. Bradshaw, M.; Haworth, R. v. Haworth, W.; Benson v. Benson and Gilligan; Crossley v. Crossley and Moses; Donohue, H. v. Donohue, T.; Leighton, A. v. Leighton, S. A.; Dutton, C. v. Dutton, W. H.; Martin, M. v. Martin, F.; Lonzshaw v. Lonzshaw and Moran; Riley, A. M. v. Riley, W. H.; Wheelhouse v. Wheelhouse and Parish.

LAW NOTICES, DECEMBER 2

House of Lords

At 10.30:—Fisher or Simpson, now Johnston (pauper) v. London Midland and Scottish Ry. Co. (further hearing).

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council

FIRST DIVISION.—At 10.30:—Reasons for Report.—Prafulla Kanjan Das v. the Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Patna. Judgment.—The Shell Company of Australia, Limited, v. the Federal Commissioner of Taxation. Petition.—Maharajdhiraj Kameshwar Singh of Darbhanga v. the Commissioner of Income Tax. Appeals.—Padamlav Acharya and another v. Srimatyia Fakira Debya and others (pt. hd.). At 12:—The Steel Company of Canada, Limited, and others v. Ramsay and another.

SECOND DIVISION.—At 12:—Appeal.—Dawood Hashim Ezoof and another (substituted for the Official Liquidator) v. C. Tuck Shein (substituted for Leon Shain Swa).

Court of Appeal

COURT I. (the MASTER of the ROLLS, LAWRENCE and ROMER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeal.—From the Chancery Division. (Final List.)—Re applin. of Nicholson and Sons, Ltd., re Opposition by Bass, Ratcliffe and Gretton, Ltd. and re Trade Marks Acts, 1905 to 1919 (pt. hd.) (2).

COURT II. (SCRUTTON, GREER, and SLESSER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—From the King's Bench Division (Interlocutory List).—For judgment.—Re Joan Margaret Carroll, an infant. For hearing.—Not before 12:—(Interlocutory List.)—Re the Petition of Right of the Civilian War Claimants Assoc., Ltd.

Chancery Division

COURT I. (EVE, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—Hartmann v. Konig (pt. hd.) (52).

COURT III. (CLAUSON, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—Simons v. Associated Furnishers, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (53); Hart v. Wilsons (London and Provinces), Ltd. (54).

COURT V. (MAUGHAM, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—For Judgment.—Parker v. Judkin (56). Not before 11:—For Hearing.—Companies Court.—Adjourned Summons.—Symphony Gramophone and Radio Co., Ltd. (applin. of D. M. Davies (Woodwork), Ltd., with witnesses) (pt. hd.). Chancery Division.—Witness List. Part I.—Peters v. Holmes (32); Carroll v. Carroll (46); Kamlin v. Bozarro (49).

COURT II. (LUXMOORE, J.).—At 10.30:—Motions.—Short Causes.—Birn Bros., Ltd. v. the London Printing Service, Ltd., and Co., Ltd. v. Wain; re Hanson garden; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd. v. Goldvick Electrical and Radio Co.; re Stadium Club (Brighton), Ltd. (Deer v. the Company); Amalgamated Engineering Union v. Minister of Pensions; re Hammond's Will Trusts and re Charitable Procedure Act, 1812; re Frederick Hall, dec. (Wyatt v. Gallimore); re Thomas Kelsey, &c. (Kelsey's Procedure Summonses). —Gould v. Kerman; Webster v. Pockley. Not before 2.—In Court (as Chambers).—Re Walker's Settlement Trusts (Walker v. Coventry).

COURT IV. (FARWELL, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—Re Sheldon (Sheldon v. Perry) (26). At 2.15:—In Court (as Chambers).—Master Mosse.—Re Teden (Public Trustee v. Teden).

LORD CHANCELLOR'S COURT (BENNETT, J.).—At 10.30:—Motions.—Short Causes.—Taylor v. Sklay; the British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd. v. Electric Lamp Distributors, Ltd. Petitions.—Exete Merioneth County Council and Re Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts; re the Midland Iron Co., Ltd., and re the Companies Act, 1929; re John Hyde Bell, dec. (Dix v. Bellamy); re James White, dec. (Westminster Bank Ltd. v. White). Adjourned Summonses.—Re Hoyland (Kite v. Sutcliffe) (pt. hd.) (32); re Bond's Agreement (Ivimey v. Deane) (34); re Jones (Jones v. Cusack-Smith) (35); re Quinton (Quinton v. Gardner) (31).

King's Bench Division

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE'S COURT (Divisional Court) (HUMPHREYS, SWIFT, and ACTON, JJ.).—At 10.30:—Ex parte Orme.—Motion.—Rothstein v. Yankovitch (stay of execution) (255). Crown Paper.—Davies v. Winstanley (K.B.) (100); Kenyon v. Street (112); Challis v. Warner and anr. (115); John West and Sons v. Clarke (Inspector of Taxes) and Turnbull v. Barnett (119); Barber v. Bell (127); Wyatt v. Pegler (134).

COURT VII. (HORRIDGE, J.).—At 10.30:—Special Jury.—Jackshaw v. Hydraulenzal, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (158).

COURT IX. (ROWLATT, J.).—At 10.30:—Commercial List.—New Empires, Ltd. v. Pennington (2904). Non-Jurie.—Mance v. Roberts (1660). Farrer v. the Administrator of German Property (2085).

COURT VIII. (WRIGHT, J.).—At 10.30:—Commercial Summons.—Attended by Counsel.—Modiano Bros. v. Gross. Not Attended by Counsel.—Pike, Ltd. v. Davies, Turner and Co., Ltd. Not before 10.45:—Commercial Ltd. Bussey & Portugal v. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (1617).

Jurors

Special Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court VII. (other than those in the part-heard case) need not attend until to-morrow.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court I. need not attend until to-morrow.

Railway and Canal Commission

KING'S BENCH COURT VI. (MACKINNON, J., SIR FRANCIS TAYLOR, K.C., and SIR FRANCIS DUNNELL).—At 10.30:—Re the Mines (Working Facilities and Support) Act, 1923 and the Mining Industry Act, 1926 (Part II.) and re the application of the Manvers Main Collieries, Ltd.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division

COURT II. (the PRESIDENT).—At 10.30:—Admiralty.—Livonia. 1929.—Folio 275 (Owners of CARGO ex S.S. Livonia v. owners of S.S. Livonia), action for trial with witnesses (pt. hd.).

COURT III. (BATESON, J.).—At 10.30:—Special Jury.—Johnstone and anr. v. The National Provincial Bank Ltd. and anr. (Valentine and ors. cited) (8).

COURT I. (LANGTON, J.).—At 10.30:—Probate and Divorce Summonses.—Not before 12:—Probate Motions.—Corderoy, J. P., orse. May, J., dec (A); Burns, H., dec. (B); Patterson, A. R. D., dec. (C); Evans, E., dec. (D); Fairman, E. A. de R., dec. (E); Bignall, S., dec. (1); Whitehouse, T., pres. dec. (2); Davison, W., dec. (3).—Divorce Motion.—Cookson, M. E. v. Cookson, C. E. (1).

Official Referees

COURT I.—R.C.J., No. 756 (SIR FRANCIS NEWBOLT, K.C.).—At 10.30:—Somerville Barnard Construction Co., Ltd. v. Fleischman, Burney v. Overington. At 11:—Burney v. Overington.

COURT II.—R.C.J., No. 324 (Mr. G. A. SCOTT).—At 10.30:—Law Land, &c., Co., Ltd. v. Watkins; Drughorn v. Rofe; Ebner v. Hammond and Barr, Ltd.; Frans. S. Moody, Ltd. v. Moody.

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.

COURT I. (REGISTRAR MELLOR).—At 11:—Walker, M.; Thompson, E. G.; Street, M. A.; Scott, J. D.; Mindell, I. (orse. Schneider and Mindell); Rodrigues, J. L. (orse. Rodney, J. L.); Walton, M. E.; Sataki, T.; Sandow, B.; Warshawsky, P.; Winterman, S.

IN CHAMBERS.—Room 36 (REGISTRAR WARMINGTON).—At 11:—Harmer, R.; Groves, J.; Addl. Petition (941 of 1930); Petitions (1,041, 1,047, 1,064, 1,066, and 1,071 of 1930); Addl. Petitions (996 and 971 of 1930). At 11.30:—Addl. Petition (883 of 1930). At 12:—Kauffman, F. C. and C. M. (orse. C. Kauffman). At 2.15:—Same v. Same.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS IN BANKRUPTCY (the OFFICIAL RECEIVERS).—At Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street.—Room 53—First Floor.—At 11:—Atkins, P., first meeting. At 11.30:—Elphinstone, Sir L., ditto. At 12:—Ardit, A. M., ditto.

Companies

CHANCERY DIVISION.—COMPANIES COURT (REGISTRAR SYRETT).—IN CHAMBERS—Room 48.—At 11:—Ex parte Applications. At 11.15:—Metal and Iron Corporation, Ltd.; Amalgamated Processes, Ltd. At 11.30:—Burnards (Established 1899), Ltd. (Burnard v. Burnards (Established 1899), Ltd.); London and Palatine Trust, Ltd.; Perfect Engineering Co. (1924), Ltd.; Imperial Basket Manufacturing Co., Ltd. At 12:—MacNeal Spence and Co., Ltd.; Charterhouse Caterers, Ltd.; Hunt and Kinnimont, Ltd. At 12.30:—Linen and Artsilk, Ltd. At 2.15:—J. B. Walker and Co. (London), Ltd. (Dick v. J. B. Walker and Co. (London), Ltd., and ors.). At 2.45:—Throgmorton Press, Ltd. At 3.15:—Dreyfus and Co., Ltd., Room 62.—At 11.30:—Shaw and Jackson, Ltd. At 12:—Evco Doorways, Ltd. At 12.30:—Style and Winch, Ltd. Room 67.—At 11:—Craigiclen Rubber Plantations, Ltd. At 11.30:—James McLellan, Ltd. (Young and anr. v. James McLellan, Ltd.). At 12:—Solidol Chemical, Ltd. At 12.30:—Paul Guillaume Brandeu Davis, Ltd. At 2.30 to 4:—Gwynnes Engineering Co., Ltd. (Knowles v. Gwynnes Engineering Co., Ltd., and ors.). Room 87.—At 11.15:—Dreadnought Fireproof Doors, Ltd. At 11.30:—British Sulphides Smelting Co., Ltd. At 11.45:—Berner's Music Co., Ltd. At 12:—Continental Fur Traders, Ltd. At 12:—Dominion Gramophone Records, Ltd. (Godfrey Phillips, Ltd. v. Dominion Gramophone Records, Ltd.). Room 88.—At 12:—Gladys Cooper's Beauty Preparations, Ltd. (Thompson v. Gladys Cooper's Beauty Preparations, Ltd.). Room 68.—At 11.30:—C. T. Ashby, Ltd. At 12:—Burlington Buildings, Ltd. (Hodge and anr. v. Burlington Buildings, Ltd.) At 2.30:—City Equitable Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

OFFICIAL RECEIVERS—COMPANIES (WINDING UP).—Meetings at 33, Carey-street.—At 11.30:—Shirleys (Neogrants), Ltd., first meeting of creditors. At 12:—Ditto, first meeting of contributories. At 11.30:—The Importers and Exporters Marine Insce. Co., Ltd., addl. first meeting of creditors. At 12:—Ditto, addl. first meeting of contributories. Meetings held at Bankruptcy-buildings (Court II.), Carey-street.—At 2.30:—A. and L. Well, Ltd., first meeting of creditors. At 3:—Ditto, first meeting of contributories.

KING'S BENCH JUDGE'S CHAMBERS.—McCardie, J., will sit in chambers at 10.30 for the disposal of 14 cases attended by counsel; and at 12 for six cases not attended by counsel.

MASTERS sitting:—Jelf, Whately, Ball, Sinnar, Baker, Moseley, and Barnard.

TAXING MASTER.—Greenwood.

MASTER OF THE CROWN OFFICE sitting.—Kershaw.

CHANCERY REGISTRARS.—The following will be in attendance:—Ritchie (on Appeal Court I.); Blaker (on Eve, J.); Ritchie (on Maugham, J.); Jolly (on Bennett, J.); Hicks Beach (on Clauson, J.); More (on Luxmoore, J.); Andrews (on Farwell, J.).

ALLEGED LIBELLOUS LETTERS
WOMAN AND UNNAMED PROSECUTOR

LOUISE LAWSON, 27, independent, who gave an address in Westbourne-gardens, Bayswater, appeared at Marlborough-street Police Court yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Dummett, charged on remand with publishing a defamatory libel upon a well-known person, whose name was not disclosed, on or about August 19, 1930.

Mr. Percival Clarke (instructed by Mr. Claude Hornby) prosecuted, and in his opening statement said that for a considerable time past the prosecutor had been pursued by vile and obscene libels sent to him anonymously through the post in the form of postcards, letter-cards, and also letters directed to him or to friends and relatives at various addresses in London and outside. The libels became quite unbearable over a long period of time, and the prosecutor then sought the assistance of the police to ascertain the identity of the author. On July 31 this year a letter was received in handwriting which was recognizable from the mail department at Thomas Cook and Son, Limited, Berkeley-square, and signed in the name of Louise Lawson. A reply was in consequence sent by registered letter to that address, where the defendant was known as having received letters addressed to her in the name of Miss Louise Lawson. She called on September 5 and signed for the letter, continued counsel, and was followed to a house in Nevern-square, where she rented a room.

On September 5 the defendant wrote a letter which appeared to be an acknowledgment of the registered letter received that day, and, no further notice being taken, she wrote again on September 8. The prosecutor thus had an opportunity of obtaining several samples of her genuine handwriting. The libels continued in very much the same way, and the prosecutor continued his efforts to ascertain their origin. In October samples of the defendant's handwriting were obtained from her address and also a letter which had been sent to Messrs. Cook in answer to her letter was obtained. The specimens of handwriting had been examined by handwriting experts, and it seemed apparent that all the libels of which complaint had been made were signed by the defendant in the names of Louisa Lawson, Iris Arnold, or sent anonymously. She was eventually arrested, and made a statement in which she said she had had nothing to do with the prosecutor, and asked how they said that the libel was written by her. After she was remanded, continued counsel, she wrote another letter asking the prosecutor to withdraw the charge and become bail for her. When the Magistrate saw the libels counsel thought he would agree that they were so gross and obscene that one could hardly believe that the woman was in her right mind.

Evidence was given by the hall porter at the prosecutor's address of a delivery of a number of letters and postcards described by counsel.

The defendant, asked if she had any questions to put, said that she had admitted writing letters, but had never accused the prosecutor at all. She had never asked him to do anything and never wanted him to do anything, and she would like to call him.

Detective-sergeant Patterson repeated his evidence at the last hearing. He added that he had observation kept at Cooks' office to see who called for the registered letter. Later he called at Lawson's home. He saw the reply (typewritten) to the letter sent to Cooks, also a suitcase label, and a washing list, in Lawson's handwriting. On February 5, 1929, the C.I.D. at Vine-street received a letter signed "Iris Arnold," which was in the same handwriting as the defendant's. The C.I.D. at Harrow-road had received a letter signed "L. Lawson" in similar handwriting.

The defendant.—Can the prosecutor be produced?

The MAGISTRATE.—That is a matter for counsel conducting the case. I don't know whether he is going to be called or not.

The defendant was then remanded.

DOUBTFUL MARRIAGES
BILL FOR VALIDATION

The Select Committee of the House of Commons on Unopposed Bills, presided over by the REV. H. DUNNICO (Consett, Lab.), had under consideration yesterday a Marriages Provisional Orders Bills promoted to confirm three Provisional Orders made by the Home Office to validate certain doubtful marriages.

In the case in the parish of St. Mark, Londonderry, formed in March, 1929, for spiritual purposes only, the officiating minister asked the Registrar-General for marriage registers and these were supplied under the impression that the church had been licensed for marriages. No such licence had been issued, and as the officiating minister did not intend to apply for one the marriage registers were withdrawn and officially closed. Five marriages had been celebrated between August 3 and September 21, 1929.

The church of St. Mary, Shirehampton, Bristol, was destroyed by fire in January, 1929. It is provided by the Marriage Act, 1823, that in such an event marriages may be performed in any place within the limits of the parish licensed by the Bishop for divine service or if no such place is licensed then in the church of an adjoining parish. Although the parish hall at Shirehampton was so licensed a number of marriages which ordinarily would have been celebrated in Shirehampton church were performed in the churches of three adjoining parishes.

At the church of All Saints', Falsgrave, Yorkshire, a number of residents in Scalby were married owing to a mistaken impression on the part of the incumbents concerned that the part of Scalby in which these people lived was within the parish of All Saints', Falsgrave.

Mr. MCALPINE, who appeared on behalf of the Home Office, explained to the Committee that the Secretary of State, after consultation with the ecclesiastical authorities, had made Provisional Orders validating all the marriages affected, although in the case of Shirehampton it was doubtful whether an Order was really necessary. No objection had been received to any of the Orders.

The Bill was ordered to be reported for the third reading.

APPEAL IN RUNNING DOWN ACTION SETTLED

A settlement was announced yesterday before Lord Justice Scrutton, Lord Justice Greer, and Lord Justice Slesser, of the appeal by the defendant from the judgment of Mr. Justice Hcrridge, dated October 21, in an action in which a special jury awarded Mr. Frederick William Hargrove, a steeplejack, of Grosvenor-road, Ilford, £4,632 damages for personal injuries which he received as the result of a collision in Grand Depot-road, Woolwich, on December 3, 1927, between a motor-bicycle which he was riding and a motor-bicycle ridden by the defendant, Mr. George Burn, a plasterer, of Granby-road, Eltham, Kent. Mr. Hargrove, who had his right leg badly smashed so that it is now three inches shorter than the other, was 17½ months in hospital, while Mr. Burn lost the top of the little finger of his right hand and permanently injured two other fingers.

The plaintiff alleged that the accident was caused by the negligence of the defendant, who denied negligence, and counterclaimed for damages against the plaintiff, whose negligence, he alleged, caused the accident.

The appeal was dismissed on the terms that the defendant was to pay to the plaintiff £3,500 in full settlement for damages, the defendant to pay the taxed costs of the trial, and £50 towards the costs of the appeal, the £500 already paid to the plaintiff to go in part satisfaction of the damages.

MR. JUSTICE MAUGHAM made orders in the usual form yesterday for the compulsory winding up of:—Browns' Dryers, Limited: Barlow Trust, Limited; Tourist's Self-Drive Services, Limited; Maison St. George, Limited; E. A. Walton, Limited; Easyloader, Limited; C. B. and M. (Tailors), Limited; and J. M. Newton Vitreo-Colloid (1928), Limited.

From The Times of 1830

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1830. Price 7d.

The impression seems to have become deep and general in France, that a war in Europe is now not only probable, but almost inevitable. The apprehension of an approaching rupture has seized hold of the journals, has spread into the mass of the population, and is said even to actuate the councils of the King.

It is said that Marshal Soult [who had lately become Minister of War in France] has strange hours for transacting business, and we have no doubt his habits must prove rather annoying to place-hunters. The Marshal makes appointments for four o'clock in the morning with those who request to have audiences.—*Paris paper.*—The Marshal has more than once shown a weak subserviency to public opinion; but he is not a fool nor a coxcomb, and the regulation here alluded to would imply that he was both. We are great advocates for early rising; but we never knew a *very early* riser who was not asleep, either physically or mentally, half the day.

3 per Cent. Cons. 82¼ to ¼.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE
PORTSMOUTH COMMAND

The date of the appointment of Admiral Sir Arthur Waistell as Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, in succession to Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes, should be May 8, 1931, and not May 28, as stated yesterday. On May 8 Sir Roger Keyes will complete one year as Admiral of the Fleet, and will have created a record in flying the Union flag in a port command for so long a period. It is very rare that an Admiral of the Fleet retains such an appointment after his promotion to the highest rank, and Sir Roger Keyes will be, in fact, the only living officer to have done so. The late Sir Edward Hobart Seymour was promoted to Admiral of the Fleet on February 20, 1905, while Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, and retained the command for a month after that date. The late Sir Hedworth Meux was promoted on March 5, 1915, while Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, and remained on until February 17, 1916, or for 11½ months. The late Sir George Astley Callaghan was promoted on April 2, 1917, while Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, and was relieved on March 1, 1918, or 11 months later. Although the promotion of Sir Roger Keyes has served to shorten his tenure in command, for he is being relieved after just over two years at Portsmouth, whereas the usual term is three years, it is a gracious recognition of his eminent services in the War that he is to be permitted to fly the Union flag for a full 12 months.

BATTLESHIP CHANGE

The battleship BARHAM is to pay off at Portsmouth to-day into dockyard control, to undergo large repairs. A first instalment of £85,757 is voted for this work in the current Navy Estimates. Each of the vessels of the Queen Elizabeth type has been taken in hand in turn for modernization and for the fitting of the bulge method of under-water protection, and the BARHAM is the last to be so treated. Her place in the Second Battle Squadron, Atlantic Fleet, is being taken by the VALIANT, a sister-ship, which is to commission to-day at Portsmouth with a Chatham crew. Captain C. A. Scott will transfer from the BARHAM to command the VALIANT. The new executive officer is Commander F. H. Pegram, who served in the HIBERNIA, LION, and GENERAL CRAUFURD during the late War, and was until recently head of the British Naval Mission to Chile.

SURVEYING SHIPS

H.M.S. ENDEAVOUR, Captain J. A. Edgell, O.B.E., is to leave Malta to-morrow to resume surveying duties in the Red Sea. She will use Port Sudan as her base, and will return there for Christmas. The ORMONDE, Commander A. G. N. Wyatt, which was recently refitted at Malta, arrived at Henjam on Thursday last to resume surveying duties in the Persian Gulf. Of the four surveying ships in home waters, the FITZROY and KELLETT are to be reduced to winter complement at Chatham to-day. The BEAUFORT will reduce at Devonport on December 17, and the FLINDERS at Portsmouth on December 18.

NAVY GOLF

Fleet Orders notify that the annual meeting of the R.N. and R.M. Golfing Society is to be held on the courses of the Berkshire Golf Club, by kind invitation of that club, from Tuesday, April 21, to Friday, April 24. Paymaster Commander A. F. Strickland, O.B.E., of the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, has been elected honorary secretary-treasurer of the society in the place of Paymaster Captain R. A. Jinkin, C.B., O.B.E. Surgeon Commander A. T. Rivers has been appointed representative for Plymouth on the committee, and Lieutenant St. J. R. J. Tyrwhitt representative for the Atlantic Fleet.

SMALL ARMS SCHOOL PASSES

At the Small Arms School, Ahmednagar Wing, the undermentioned officer students of the British service qualified at the second course, held from July to September:—

Captain A. S. Casey, 1st The Royal Dragoons; Second Lieutenant A. J. Crewdson, 3rd The King's Own Hussars; Second Lieutenant J. de Moraville, 4th The Queen's Own Hussars; Second Lieutenant the Hon. A. B. J. Grenfell, 9th The Queen's Royal Lancers; Lieutenant N. A. Courage, 15th/19th Hussars; Lieutenant C. J. Wilkinson, 1st Battalion, The Norfolk Regiment; Second Lieutenant C. de L. Wood, 1st Battalion, The East Yorkshire Regiment; Second Lieutenant C. W. Phillpotts, 1st Battalion, The Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment; Lieutenant C. W. P. Richardson, 2nd Battalion, The King's Own Scottish Borderers; Second Lieutenant T. A. Eccles, 1st Battalion, The East Lancashire Regiment; Captain D. Percy-Jones, 1st Battalion, The Dorsetshire Regiment; Captain S. E. Moran, 2nd Battalion, The Prince of Wales's Volunteers; Second Lieutenant W. P. Careless, 1st Battalion, The King's Shropshire Light Infantry; Second Lieutenant W. M. Ferguson, 2nd Battalion, The Middlesex Regiment; Second Lieutenant M. F. Douglas-Tennant, 1st Battalion, The King's Royal Rifle Corps; Second Lieutenant V. A. Chiodetti, 2nd Battalion, The Manchester Regiment; Lieutenant E. R. Lowe, 1st Battalion, The North Staffordshire Regiment; Captain H. J. Panting, M.C., 2nd Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment; Captain R. J. Appleby, M.B.E., 2nd Battalion, The Durham Light Infantry.

BOSCOMBE DOWN AIR STATION

Approval has been given for two bomber squadrons, No. 9, from Manston, near Ramsgate, and No. 10, from Upper Heyford, near Banbury, to be quartered at the new R.A.F. Station at Boscombe Down, near Amesbury, Wilts. This station was recently opened for service under the command of Wing Commander W. R. Read, from Upavon. It was used by the R.F.C. and R.A.F. during the late War, and in 1918 No. 6 Training Depôt was stationed there. After the Armistice it was scheduled as surplus to post-War requirements, but in connexion with the home defence air programme a new station was decided upon, and work was begun in 1927. No. 9 Squadron has been taken on the strength at Boscombe Down from November 26. No. 10 Squadron will move there in March, 1931.

AIR PRACTICE CAMP

The Air Ministry announce that, until further notice, all correspondence for the R.A.F. Practice Camp at North Coates Fitties, North Thoresby, Lincolnshire, is to be addressed care of Headquarters, No. 23 Group, R.A.F., St. Vincents, Grantham, Lincolnshire. During the present year's training this camp has been commanded by Wing Commander E. Osmond, C.B.E., who has now been posted to Uxbridge Depôt.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 29.—Bryony arrived and left for Malta.
BAHIA, Nov. 29.—Danae left.
BAHREIN, Nov. 29.—Triad left for Koweit.
BASRA, Nov. 29.—Effingham arrived.
BOMBAY, Nov. 28.—Emerald arrived.
CAMPBELTOWN, Nov. 29.—Regent left.
DEVONPORT, Nov. 28.—Dart arrived.
ELEPHANT BAY, Nov. 28.—Calcutta arrived.
GOUROCK, Nov. 29.—Regent arrived.
HONG-KONG, Nov. 29.—Cornflower arrived.
MALTA, Nov. 30.—Endeavour arrived.
MUSCAT, Nov. 28.—Cyclamen left.
NUKUHIVA, Nov. 29.—Dionede arrived.
PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 29.—Montrose and Submarines L 17 and L 20 arrived. Nov. 30.—Drifter and Mist left.
PORTLAND, Nov. 29.—Submarines L 17 and L 20 left.
SHEERNESS, Nov. 29.—Montrose left.
SOHAR, Nov. 29.—Cyclamen left.
VICTORIA, Nov. 28.—Carlisle arrived.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty yesterday:—

COMMR.—D. W. BOYD, D.S.C., to President, for duty with Director of Naval Equipment, Admiralty (Jan. 12).
LIEUT.—W. J. MCC. SPENS, to Tiger (Dec. 2).
CD. GUNNER.—C. S. HARBORD, to Marshal Soult.

PROMOTIONS

SUB-LIEUTS.—R. CASEMENT and W. S. HANDCOCK, to rank of Lieut. (senr., respectively April 15 and Aug. 15).
WT. ENGNRS.—F. L. GRA

Sporting News

RACING

THE DAILY DOUBLE

LEICESTER MEETING

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

During the National Hunt season the Daily Totalisator Double is on the third and fourth races. The runners for the second half of the Double are therefore known to the Clerk of the Course a quarter of an hour before the race which constitutes the first half of the Double is started, for all runners and riders have to be declared 45 minutes before the race in which they are to take part is run. All that the Clerk of the Course, therefore, has to do is to inform the Totalisator authorities as soon as he has the runners for the second race, and the totalisator agent can then cause those runners to be notified on boards outside the various totalisator buildings. This means that those people who wish to have a Daily Double, in order to be certain of getting two runners must wait until about 10 minutes before the first race in which they are interested is run. Unless the third and fourth races are also adopted for the Daily Double under Jockey Club Rules this system will be useless, for the interval between each race is half an hour, and accordingly it the third and fifth races are selected for the Double the runners for the second half of the Double will not be known until the first half of the Double has been decided.

There is very little that needs to be written about the first afternoon of the Leicester Meeting, which was held yesterday. The two selling races with which the afternoon's programme was begun attracted quite large fields, but the results could have pleased few people, for each was won by an outsider starting at 10 to 1 against. Glen of Imaal, who won the opening race, the Town Selling Hurdle, belongs to a well-known bookmaker in the Midlands. As the winner cost only 75 guineas to buy in after the race, it is to be considered that very little was thought of the others who were started. Eleven of the 12 entries for the Glen Selling Steeplechase were started, but it is to be doubted whether there was anything approaching a good horse among the lot of them, although five of them were mildly backed in an open market. None of the five could win, for they were all beaten by Cubicle, who started at 10 to 1. At the last fence Cubicle must have been 10 lengths in front of the second, Second National, but the latter finished so strongly that he was beaten by only a head. Cubicle, who, like the first winner, was well bred, the one being by Jackdaw and the other by Simon Square, was bought in for 140 guineas.

The next three races were won by much better backed horses. When beaten at Birmingham recently, Aspirant had been running over two miles, and probably found that distance too short for him. Yesterday he was started in the Broxhills Steeplechase, the distance of which was three miles, and, ridden by Parvin, he won with ease from an outsider in Egremont, with the short-priced favourite Redan third. Redan was in front at the last fence, but was very slow in the run-in. Sir Shaun ran badly, but Egremont ran sufficiently well to be noted as the possible winner of a similar event very shortly. Balius appeared to have such an outstanding chance of success in the Belvoir Steeplechase that it was not surprising that he started at long odds on. He duly won by five lengths, but his task might have been much more difficult if Zadig had not fallen when close up to him at the last fence, although it is possible that Zadig was beaten when he fell. The betting on the race for the Montrose Hurdle suggested that the winner would be Swan Upping or Rondeau, and the market was correct, for they finished first and second, the longer-priced of the two, however, winning. Swan Upping, who won easily, was ridden by Mr. Thackray, who is a very able amateur rider, while Rondeau, as at Newbury, was ridden by Stott, the best of the professional riders. Woodbourne, who began slowly, ran on to finish third, and should win a similar event soon for J. Jarvis, the Newmarket trainer.

Mr. A. Marsh, the owner, rode Young Middleton, once a well-known performer on the Flat, in the December Hurdle, and the horse started a pronounced favourite, but he was never in the contest with anything approaching a winning chance, being in the end unplaced behind Winnersh, who, ridden by Mr. Frogley, won from Hidalgo II. and Per Cent.

The meeting will be concluded this afternoon, and will be followed by a two-day meeting at Gatwick, which promises some good racing. A two-day meeting at Sandown Park will conclude the week. This meeting at Sandown Park should provide the best racing yet seen this season under National Hunt Rules.

NEWMARKET SALES

MARE AND FOAL WITH ENGAGEMENTS TO DISSOLVE A PARTNERSHIP

	Gns
Myra Gray (10 yrs), b m, by Ambassador—Lady Canny (covered by Orpheus) (Mr. Leicester)	460
A fine filly-foal by Abbots Trace—Myra Gray (Mr. J. S. Ashton)	340
THE PROPERTY OF MR. MARTIN CONYGAN'S Lone Crow (5 yrs), br m, by Athlone—Crowden (covered by Tetrameter) (Irish Bloodstock Agency	450
THE PROPERTY OF MR. S. W. BEER	
Ninon (6 yrs), ch m, by Hainault—Lady Gorgette (covered by Tetratema) (Mr. H. Rich)	300
Princess Charming (10 yrs), br ca, by Phalaris—Dolabella (covered by Diomedes) (Mr. H. Leader)	2,000
A brown colt-foal by Orpheus—Princess Charming (Mr. H. Leader)	260
HORSE IN TRAINING TO DISSOLVE A PARTNERSHIP	
Maugre (3 yrs), b f, by Grand Guignol—Mandragora (Mr. M. Beary)	500
HORSE IN TRAINING TO DISSOLVE A PARTNERSHIP	
Minstrel (2 yrs), b c, by Orpheus—Jessamint (Miss Wilmot)	320
THE PROPERTY OF MAJOR J. A. COATS	
Swashbuckler (5 yrs), b g, by Flamboyant—Court Guide (Mr. E. G. Stedall)	350

The undercurrent of good breeding

Schweppe

The Original

SODA WATER

LEICESTER PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

1.0.—The **WIGSTON SELLING HURDLE RACE** of 100 sovs.; for three-year-olds only. One mile and a half.

	st	lb
ANNIE YUTOT (Mr. G. A. Adam) ... Prideaux	10	7
SEA HUSSAR (Mr. J. Aitken) ... Moreton	10	7
STORM FLIGHT (Mr. G. B. Bates) ... E. Harper	10	7
ANGEL PAVEMENT (Mr. J. Cockton) ... Cockton	10	7
HALPHUS (Mr. R. J. Colling) ... R. J. Colling	10	7
aPOMMEEN HILL (Mr. T. Davidson) G. Armstrong	10	7
LUCIUS (Mr. F. Fenner) ... G. Sadler	10	7
AMERICAN LADY (Sir K. Fraser) ... S. Bennet	10	7
ABIGAIL (Mr. J. L. Hall) ... J. Hall	10	7
SEA WRACK (Sir L. Green) ... Hammett	10	7
DONATION (Mr. Nichols) ... Cockton	10	7
PINE NEEDLE (Captain J. Paton) ... Private	10	7
HAPPISON (Mrs. G. H. Peacock) ... Rennison	10	7
ITALIAN ORB (Mr. R. Pilkington) ... Powell	10	7
COLLINGWOOD (Mr. J. Pendarves) ... Pendarves	10	7
aWARMINGHAM (Mrs. E. Spottiswoode) ... Macnee	10	7
aTANGERINE BOY (Mr. P. Thrale) ... Thrale	10	7
aSTERLING MAIDEN (Mr. G. Todd) ... G. Todd	10	7
aFRISKY DUKE (Mr. B. Warner) ... O. Anthony	10	7
ROSARIEL (Sir H. Wernher) ... I. Anthony	10	7
MIRABOT (Mr. S. J. White) ... Powell	10	7
aBENZOL (Mr. N. S. Woodyard) ... Adams	10	7
LORD BROMWICH (Mr. J. E. Whiting) ... Whiting	10	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ANGIE YUTOT, S. Ingham; ANGEL PAVEMENT, R. Lyall; ALPHEUS, P. Donoghue; POMMEEN HILL, ——; LUCIUS, H. J. Hale; AMERICAN LADY, K. Pigott; SEA WRACK, A. Waudby; WARMINGHAM, Major H. Mills; TANGERINE BOY, M. Feakes; STERLING MAIDEN, F. Brown; FRISKY DUKE, G. Pellerin; ROSARIEL, R. Clark; BENZOL, ——; LORD BROMWICH, P. Edwards; ABIGAIL, ——; COLLINGWOOD, ——.

1.30.—The **BIRSTALL SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 150 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
KISSER (Mr. T. Watt) ... Beeby	a	12	9
CHICOT (Mr. G. T. Unwin) ... Smallwood	a	11	11
GOLDEN REBEL (Captain H. R. Broughton) ... T. E. Leader	a	11	9
aBARRACKTON LAD (Mr. W. Cary) ... W. Cary	a	11	7
SPANISH GRANDEE (Mr. P. Thrale) ... Thrale	a	11	7
NEDLOG (Mr. F. E. Peek) ... Hurt	a	11	4
KWANGO (Mr. J. Pendarves) ... Pendarves	a	11	3
aDARSYBRIDGE (Mr. G. Clayton) ... Clayton	a	11	2
LETHAM (Mr. H. S. Watts) ... Powell	a	11	2
KORSUKAN (Mr. H. G. Bellamy) ... Bellamy	a	11	0
GROUND SCOTT (Mr. P. Turnbull) ... Turnbull	a	11	0
LAVANDE (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ... Hedges	6	11	0
FAR FLIGHT (Mr. H. A. Brown) H. A. Brown	a	10	12
SOLOMON'S CHOICE (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ... Hedges	6	10	10
BLAKESLEY (Mr. G. S. Langlands) ... G. Langlands	a	10	2
HUGH O'NEILL (Mr. J. Pendarves) Pendarves	a	10	1
WHITE PINE (Mrs. R. Campbell) ... Easterby	a	10	0
LOUVIERS LODGE (Mr. J. E. Whiting) Whiting	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

CHICOT, E. Sully; BARRACKTON LAD, Mr. A. Carey; KWANGO or HUGH O'NEILL, W. Redmond; DARSYBRIDGE, Mr. W. Bissill; LOUVIERS LODGE, R. N. Clark; NEDLOG, ——; KISSER, J. Moloney.

2.0.—The **SILEBY HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 200 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
BLARIS (Mrs. H. M. Hollins) ... W. Payne	a	12	9
SPEAR O' WAR (Lady Lindsay) ... Private	a	11	9
aGENERAL ADVANCE (Major A. W. Huntington) ... Rimell	a	11	9
aGEORGINATOWN (Mr. J. H. Wallace) ... In Ireland	a	11	7
ROYAL SCOT (Mrs. H. M. Hollins) ... W. Payne	a	11	6
THERAS (Mr. Holford Harrison) ... H. Harrison	a	11	4
aBIRLING (7lb. ex) (Mr. W. Wilson) ... Easterby	a	11	4
MARTYR (Mrs. J. Watson) ... Bullock	6	10	7
DASH O' WHITE (7lb. ex.) (Mr. P. S. Akroyd) ... J. Hall	a	10	7
aIRISH DOLLY (Colonel C. de Paravicini) ... Paravicini	a	10	6
INDIAN WARRIOR II. (Mr. V. H. Smith) Beeby	a	10	2
FIDDLE PIN (Mr. R. C. Cotterell) H. A. Brown	a	10	2
HIKARI (Major R. L. McCreery) ... I. Anthony	6	10	0
ORBED (Mr. W. H. Thorpe) ... Easterby	6	10	0
GARRATT (Mr. T. H. Harrison) ... Private	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

GENERAL ADVANCE, W. Stott; GEORGINATOWN, F. Maxwell; ROYAL SCOT, R. Lyall; THERAS, J. Walsh; BIRLING, J. Mason; HIKARI, ——; INDIAN WARRIOR II., ——.

2.30.—The **QUORN HUNT STEEPLECHASE** of 100 sovs. Three miles and 50 yards.

	Yrs	st	lb
HANK (Mr. H. D. Cherry-Downes) ... Gale	a	12	4
DONZELON (Colonel G. Follambe) ... Follambe	a	11	10
LORDI (Mr. A. M. Jones) ... Turner	a	11	10
SPEAR O' WAR (Lady Lindsay) ... Private	a	11	10
aPATRON SAINT (Mr. F. W. Keen) ... H. Harrison	a	11	8
NIMCOMPOOP (Lord Portman) ... Peace	a	11	5
SCARLET STRIPES (Mr. E. Power) ... Barthropp	a	11	4
TRUMP CARD (Lord Stalbridge) ... Stalbridge	a	11	4
POLSTEAD (Mr. H. E. Crundwell) ... Private	6	10	0
MARCH BROWN II. (Mrs. Marshall Field) ... J. Anthony	5	10	8
WESANDY (Mr. H. T. Hincks) ... Beeby	4	10	6
aNO PORTS (Major A. Hodgins) ... Marsh	4	10	6
LILFORD II. (Mr. G. M. R. Laurence) ... J. Lyall	6	10	6
SAMSON II. (Mr. R. N. Willett) ... Willett	a	10	6
HACKDENE (Mrs. Leslie Wilson) ... Anthony	a	10	6
GREENLAWS (Mr. G. Wind) ... F. Hartigan	a	10	6

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

DONZELON, R. Lyall; PATRON SAINT, T. Cullinan; POLITICIAN, J. Regan; HACKDENE, ——.

3.0.—The **LEICESTER HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 150 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
GO EASY (9lb. ex.) (Mrs. H. M. Hollins) W. Payne	4	13	2
KNIGHT BACHELOR (Mr. C. R. Taylor) ... Coulthwaite	a	12	7
aORBEL (Mr. T. R. Rimell) ... Rimell	a	12	0
SANDRA (Mr. H. G. Hunt) ... H. Hunt	6	11	12
MARELLA (Mr. J. S. White) ... Private	6	11	10
SILENT SPIRIT (Mr. H. Deterding) ... K. Payne	6	11	7
aMERCURY (Mr. W. Clarke) ... Easterby	a	11	5
TRUTHFUL JAMES (Mr. G. C. Lees-Milne) Powell	a	11	4
MARTIAN (Mr. H. A. Brown) ... H. A. Brown	a	11	0
MAIL FIST (Lady Zia Wernher) ... I. Anthony	5	11	0
YOUNG MIDDLETON (Mr. A. Marsh) ... Marsh	6	10	12
PERSIAN PRINCE (Sir J. Grey) ... Barthropp	4	10	12
CARAMOND (Mrs. O. A. Greenslade) ... J. Hall	a	10	9
CASTLE (Mr. H. Dyke Dennis) ... P. Dennis	a	10	9
SPONTOON (Major T. E. Jesson) ... Peace	a	10	9
aTEDDIE G. (Sir E. Hanmer) ... H. Harrison	a	10	7
aVINOT-SEPT (Mr. Lewis Jones) ... Renton	a	10	7
IRON MAN (Mrs. W. W. Elnor) ... W. Elnor	a	10	5
LENGLEN (Mr. W. Mealings) ... Newey	a	10	2
ELIZABETH ANN (Mr. J. Simpson, jun.) Balding	5	10	0
SANTA GIUSTINA (Mr. Sedgwick) ... J. Hall	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ORBEL, T. Rimell; SANDRA, Owner; MERCURY, K. Piggott; TRUTHFUL JAMES, W. Parvin; TEDDIE G., J. Walsh; VINOT-SEPT, A. Waudby; LENGLEN, W. Stott; SANTA GIUSTINA, G. Wilson; SILENT SPIRIT, Owner.

3.30.—The **OADBY HURDLE RACE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
YOUNG SPORT (Mrs. R. Allan) ... G. Bennett	5	11	13
LION HEART (Mrs. J. Carruthers) R. Colling	5	11	13
CARBINEER (Lord Glanely) ... I. Anthony	5	11	13
AUTLUDRE (Mr. J. C. Lund) ... E. Parker	5	11	13
ROMAN GENERAL (Lieutenant-Commander E. W. B. Leake) ... J. Burns	5	11	13
APACHE (Mrs. E. Wallace) ... J. Beary	5	11	13
CORNISH FRIAR (Mr. J. E. Whiting) Whiting	5	11	13
TREASURE ISLAND (Mr. E. B. Forwood) ... Forwood	5	11	13
KUDOS (Mr. H. Arnold) ... F. Hartigan	4	11	9
GALA PRINCE (Mr. F. Fenner) ... G. Sadler	4	11	9
PEGASUS (Mr. H. Boulton) ... Bullock	4	11	9
aCAVENDO (Mr. W. Easterby) ... Easterby	4	11	9
LE BOURGET (Major A. Hodgins) ... Mason	4	11	9
GENERAL O'MALLEY (Lieutenant-Commander E. W. B. Leake) ... J. Burns	4	11	9
MOUCHON (Mr. S. W. Oloreshaw) ... Reader	4	11	9
aMASTER BILLIE (Mr. W. Parsonage) ... Rimell	a	11	9
COURTENEY (Mr. F. E. Peek) ... Hurt	4	11	9
MIDLOTHIAN (Lord Rosebery) ... Duller	4	11	9
aMURRZIN (Mr. C. R. Taylor) ... F. Leader	4	11	9
CRASH FISH (Mr. A. Rexall) ... Pendarves	a	11	9
MAGIC MOON (Lady Glenapp) ... F. Barrett	a	11	9
FLAMBERT (Mrs. G. Robinson) ... Philip	5	11	9
aDIANA DEAR (Lord Stalbridge) ... Stalbridge	a	11	9
aSIMEON'S CHARM (Mr. C. R. Taylor) ... F. Leader	a	11	9
GALAZI (Mr. H. Glover) ... H. Hunt	5	11	9
BARRIZON (Mr. F. E. Peek) ... Hurt	4	11	9
ROCK CAPE (Mr. G. Langlands) G. Langlands	4	11	5
SNOWFLAKE (Mr. F. K. Matheson) ... Private	4	11	5
aJACKY MARTIN (Miss G. Perrott) H. Harrison	4	11	5
VELVETEX (Mr. F. Simpkin) ... G. Sadler	4	11	5
CAPON (Sir H. Wernher) ... I. Anthony	4	11	5
EAGER LOVE (Mr. G. S. L. Whitelaw) Whitelaw	4	11	5
MISS PASSPORT (Lord Wolverton) ... T. E. Leader	4	11	5
STARSTY (Mr. H. Dyke Dennis) ... P. Dennis	4	11	5
GREENCOURT PRINCE (Sir J. Grey) ... Stubbs	4	11	5
KOSCIE'S HOPE (Mrs. G. B. Huntington) ... Rimell	4	11	5
TELL'S RIDGE (Lord Londesborough) ... H. A. Brown	3	10	4
SANTROUT (Mr. J. Burress) ... H. Hunt	3	10	0
THOUGHT (Mrs. Parke) ... Mosley	3	10	0
PRINCE SHIVAJI (Mr. F. E. S. Groves) ... De Moleyns	3	10	0
CUDDLE (Mr. H. T. Hincks) ... Beeby	3	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

AUETLORE, ——; TREASURE ISLAND, J. Regan; CORNISH FRIAR, Mr. G. Barber; GALA PRINCE, ——; CAVENDO, J. Mason; MASTER BILLIE, W. Stott; MUERZIN, Edgeley; FLAMBERT, Mr. Phillips; DIANA DEAR, ——; SIMEON'S CHARM, Pringle; BARRIZON, R. Fawcett; JACKY MARTIN, J. Walsh; CAPON, D. Williams; TELL'S RIDGE, K. Piggott; PRINCE SHIVAJI, Mr. F. Groves or P. Edwards; VELVETEX, ——. H. Haley rides either Gala Prince or Velvetex.

FUNERAL OF F. LEACH

Mr. Felix Leach, jun., the Newmarket trainer, who died last week following an operation for appendicitis, was buried at Newmarket yesterday. The service before the burial was held at All Saints' Church, when the principal mourners were Mr. Felix Leach, sen., his father, Mr. J. Leach and Mr. H. Leach, brothers, Mr. Edward Langley, father-in-law, and Mr. Harold Leach and Mr. Noel Leach, cousins.

Others present included Lord Glanely, Sir H. and Lady Cunliffe-Owen, Sir G. Bullough, the Hon. George and Mrs. Lambton, Captain C. Boyd-Rochfort, Sir Archibald Gold, Captain H. R. King, Mr. W. T. Sears, Mr. W. Livock, and Mr. Brayley Reynolds; F. Fox, R. Perryman, F. Lane, and T. Weston, and nearly all the Newmarket trainers, as well as the stable lads from the Queensberry Lodge and Graham Place stables.

There were nearly 400 wreaths, which were placed along each side of the path leading to the graveside, and which extended to a distance of 100 yards.

Mr. Somerville Tattersall, in response to a general wish, put back the beginning of the Newmarket Sales until 12.30 p.m., and made sympathetic reference to the dead trainer before he began the sales.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

LEICESTER

(2s. UNIT—STAKE AND WINNINGS)

1.0.—Glen of Imaal, Win 14s. 9d., Place 6s. 6d.; Front Row, Place 2s. 9d.; Souvenance, Place 5s. 3d. Thirteen runners.

1.30.—Cubicle, Win 15s., Place 3s. 6d.; Second National, Place 3s. 6d.; Tannhauser, Place 4s. 6d. Eleven runners.

2.0.—Aspirant, Win 13s., Place 5s. 9d.; Egremont, Place 22s. 9d. Seven runners.

2.30.—Balius, Win 2s. 6d., Place 2s.; Moral, Place 2s. Seven runners.

3.0.—Swan Upping, Win 7s. 9d., Place 3s. 3d.; Rondeau, Place 3s. Six runners.

3.30.—Winnersh, Win 30s. 3d., Place 9s. 6d.; Hidalgo II., Place 3s. 3d.; Per Cent, Place 8s. 9d. Twelve runners.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

SILESBY STEEPLECHASE, LEICESTER.—Ahmed Ben.
DECEMBER HURDLE, SANDOWN PARK.—Sobrino.
LEICESTER ENGAGEMENT.—Dark Lad.
READING STEEPLECHASE, NEWBURY.—Chevalier III.
FEY HURDLE, KEMPTON PARK.—Orvello.
TRENT SELLING HURDLE, NOTTINGHAM.—Best of Luck.
SCUDGIAN SELLING HURDLE, CARLISLE.—Uppercourt.
ALL PUBLISHED HANDICAPS.—Star of Galilee, Sandley, Arsince, and Cat Burglar.

The Greyhound Racing Association have decided to extend the privileges of totalisator betting at Harringay to those patrons of the 2s. 4d. and 1s. 2d. rings who become club members.

LEICESTER RESULTS

1.0 (1.1).—The **TOWN SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 120 sovs. Two miles.

GLEN OF IMAAL, b g, by Jackdaw—Timahely (Mr. Brueton), 6 yrs, 10st. 5lb. ... E. Foster 1
FRONT ROW, br g, by Great Sport—Queen of the Ballet (Mr. W. Webster), aged, 10st. 10lb. ... J. Hamey 2
SOUVENANCE, bl m, by Santair—S.S. (Mr. G. Beeby), aged, 11st. 4lb. ... J. Moloney 3
Louvois Prize (Brigadier-General G. Cheape), aged, 12st. ... J. Mason 0
Letcombe Lassie (Mr. W. Hutchinson), 6 yrs, 11st. 10lb. ... P. Prendergast 0
Jolly Friar (Mr. J. Simpson, jun.), aged, 11st. 7lb. ... Owner 0
Eagle's Corrie (Mr. A. Pearce), aged, 11st. 5lb. ... Mr. G. Owen, jun. 0
Duplicator (Mr. G. K. Barker), aged, 10st. 9lb. ... Owner 0
Peccadillo (Mr. J. C. Ainsworth), aged, 10st. 10lb. ... Major H. Mills 0
Laverstoke (Mr. C. C. Beechener), aged, 10st. 4lb. ... N. Simms 0
Battle Array (Mr. J. Moseby), aged, 10st. 2lb. ... C. Highams 0
Stripanatit (Major Newland Hillas), 4 yrs, 10st. 3lb. ... A. Waudby 0
Royal Return (Mr. H. A. Brown), 5 yrs, 9st. 11lb. (car. 9st. 12lb.) ... P. Kelly 0

(Winner trained by Chamberlain, at Wolverhampton)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 2 agst Front Row, 3 to 1 Stripanatit, 5 to 1 Royal Return, 8 to 1 Battle Array, 10 to 1 each Glen of Imaal and Souvenance, 100 to 8 each Louvois Prize and Letcombe Lassie, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 22s. 3d.; places, 4s. 9d., 3s. 3d., 4s. 3d. Total win pool, 3,570 units; total place pool, 3,026 units.

Won by two lengths; eight lengths separated second and third. Royal Return was fourth and Eagle's Corrie last.

1.30 (1.31).—The **GLEN SELLING STEEPLECHASE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

CUBICLE, b g, by Simon Square—Peridot (Colonel A. C. Little), 4 yrs, 10st. 7lb. ... G. Wilson 1
SECOND NATIONAL, br g, by Achtel—dam by Frustrum (Mr. F. Tyrrell), aged, 11st. 2lb. ... M. Feakes 2
TANNHAUSER, b g, by Spearmint—Courtagon (Mr. Holford Harrison), aged, 11st. 7lb. ... J. Walsh 3
Bachelor's Drake (Mr. J. B. Balding), aged, 11st. 7lb. (car. 11st. 12lb.) ... Owner 0
Treasurer (Mr. W. Hutchinson), aged, 11st. 7lb. ... T. Prendergast 0
John Hasty (Mr. C. Nevile), aged, 11st. 7lb. ... W. Gurney 0
Groomsport (Mr. J. Scott), aged, 11st. 7lb. ... W. McMullen 0
Mr. Madcap (Mr. J. Rennison), aged, 11st. 7lb. ... E. Foster 0
Burnt Heather (Mr. C. D. A. Stewart), aged, 11st. 3lb. ... J. Bellears 0
Graywood (Mr. F. Turnbull), aged, 11st. 2lb. (car. 11st. 7lb.) ... T. Casey 0
Maori Chief (Mr. J. E. Whiting), aged, 11st. 2lb. ... R. Clark 0

(Winner trained by Little, at Finmere)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 2 agst John Hasty, 5 to 1 each Second National and Treasurer, 6 to 1 Tannhauser, 13 to 2 Mr. Madcap, 10 to 1 each Groomsport and Cubicle, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 32s. 9d.; places, 11s., 4s. 9d., 6s. 3d. Total win pool, 2,763 units; total place pool, 3,405 units.

Won by a short head; five lengths separated second and third. John Hasty was fourth and Mr. Madcap last.

2.0 (2.2).—The **BROOKHILLS STEEPLECHASE** (handicap) of 150 sovs. Three miles and 50 yards.

ASPIRANT, ch g, by Birk Gill—Mount Grace (Mr. C. S. Green), aged, 10st. 2lb. ... W. Parvin 1
EGREMONT, ch g, by White Eagle—Queen Mother (Mrs. Ireland), 6 yrs, 10st. 6lb. Mr. A. Carey 2
REDAN, b g, by Southannan—Bed Glow (Sir G. Abercromby), aged, 11st. 6lb. ... K. Piggott 3
Kingsdown (Mr. H. R. Turner), aged, 12st. 11lb. ... J. Moloney 0
Irish Dolly (Colonel C. de Paravicini), aged, 11st. 7lb. ... H. Hodgkinson 0
Sir Shaun (Lady Glenapp), aged, 11st. ... T. Morgan 0
Imari (Captain E. F. Angler), aged, 10st. 4lb. (car. 10st. 6lb.) ... Mr. W. Bissill 0

(Winner trained by Cox, at Stratford-on-Avon, Warwick)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 8 agst Redan, 5 to 2 Sir Shaun, 9 to 2 Aspirant, 7 to 1 Irish Dolly, 100 to 7 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 18s. 9d.; places, 7s. 9d., 24s. 6d. Total win pool, 4,708 units; total place pool, 2,739 units.

Won by five lengths; a neck separated second and third. Irish Dolly was fourth and Kingsdown last.

2.30 (2.30).—The **BELVOIR STEEPLECHASE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

BALIUS, bl g, by St. Girons—Ruth (Mr. H. A. Keen), aged, 11st. 5lb. ... T. Cullinan 1
MORAL, b g, by Sunbright—Joanna (Colonel C. de Paravicini), 5 yrs, 11st. 2lb. H. Hodgkinson 2
CINQ PORTS, ch g, by Royal Canopy—Somabula (Major A. Hodgins), aged, 11st. 5lb. ... Mr. R. Harding 3
Zadig (Mr. R. H. Holbech), aged, 11st. 12lb. ... O. Wilson 0
Oyster Maid (Mr. G. Nicholson), aged, 11st. 7lb. ... Mr. Matheson 0
Kenmure Lodge (Mr. A. Critchley), 4 yrs, 10st. 2lb. ... J. Millar 0
Kastron (Mr. E. B. Forwood), 4 yrs, 10st. 7lb. ... J. Regan 0

(Winner trained by H. Harrison, at Bangor-on-Dee)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 4 on Balius, 6 to 1 agst Zadig, 8 to 1 Moral, 100 to 6 Cinq Ports, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 3s.; places, 2s. 6d., 3s. 3d. Total win pool, 4,487 units; total place pool, 2,757 units.

Won by five lengths; a bad third. Zadig was remounted and finished fourth.

3.0 (3.1).—The **MONTROSE HURDLE RACE** of 200 sovs.; for three-year-olds only. One mile and a half.

SWAN UPPING, br f, by Cyrano—Old Thing (Mr. G. S. L. Whitelaw), 11st. 2lb. ... Mr. Thackray 1
RONDEAU, br c, by Braxted—Rondel (Mr. E. N. Lyons), 11st. 2lb. ... W. Stott 2
WOODBOURNE, br f, by Ellangowan—Dendrifia (Mr. J. L. Jarvis), 10st. 4lb. ... R. Edgeley 3
Heart of Gold (Mr. F. G. Hurt), 11st. 7lb. ... R. Fawcett 0
Astonishing Luck (Mr. H. F. Clayton), 10st. 9lb. ... F. Gurney 0
King Cobra (Mr. G. F. Leader), 9st. 13lb. ... M. Pringle 0

(Winner trained by Whitelaw, at Wantage)

STARTING PRICES.—1 to 10 agst Rondeau, 5 to 2 Swan Upping, 5 to 1 Astonishing Luck, 7 to 1 Heart of Gold, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 7s. 3d.; places, 2s. 9d., 2s. 6d. Total win pool, 5,672 units; total place pool, 3,966 units.

Won by half a length; three-quarters of a length separated second and third. Heart of Gold was fourth and King Cobra last.

3.30 (3.31).—The **DECEMBER HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

WINNERSH, b f, by Furore—Lady Fairstead (Mr. F. E. Peek), 4 yrs, 10st. 3lb. Mr. H. Frogley 1
HIDALGO II., ch g, by Antivari—Fleur d'Irlande (Mr. T. B. Watson), aged, 11st. 10lb. ... Mr. R. Ransom 2
PER CENT, b g, by Pericoteum—White Rose (Mr. W. S. Smith), 4 yrs, 10st. (car. 10st. 4lb.) ... Mr. W. Smith, jun. 3
Young Middleton (Mr. Alex Marsh), 6 yrs, 11st. 10lb. ... Mr. E. Paget 0
Oliver Cromwell (Mr. A. C. Scott), 4 yrs, 11st. ... Mr. Harding 0
Le Bourget (Major A. Hodgins), 4 yrs, 11st. ... Mr. W. Bissill 0
Somercotes (Mr. J. G. Lyall), aged, 10st. 11lb. ... Mr. W. Burns 0
Royal Bower (Mr. D. G. Dickson), aged, 10st. 9lb. (car. 10st. 13lb.) ... Owner 0
Elizabeth Ann (Mr. J. Simpson, jun.), 5 yrs, 10st. 7lb. (car. 10st. 9lb.) ... Owner 0
Flywheel (Mr. E. B. Forwood), 5 yrs, 10st. 2lb. ... Mr. W. Philips, jun. 0
Rocky Cape (Mr. G. Langlands), 4 yrs, 10st. 7lb. ... Owner 0
The Philosopher (Mr. H. Adams), 6 yrs, 10st. 13lb. ... Mr. Sclater 0

(Winner trained by Hurt, at Hednesford)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 2 agst Young Middleton, 5 to 1 The Philosopher, 8 to 1 each Hidalgo II., Somercotes, and Winnersh, 10 to 1 Elizabeth Ann, 100 to 8 Royal Bower and Rocky Cape, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 21s. 3d.; places, 8s. 9d., 5s. 9d., 22s. 9d. Total win pool, 5,340 units; total place pool, 4,209 units.

Won by one and a half lengths; a head separated second and third. Somercotes was fourth and Flywheel last.

TOTALISATOR DAILY DOUBLE

ASPIRANT and BALIUS.—Dividend, £7 18s. Pool, £686. Seventy-eight winning tickets.

FENCING

THE DOYNE CUP

The annual foil competition for the Doyne Memorial Cup, for which all British Amateurs are eligible except those who have represented Great Britain in an international match with the foil or have reached the final pool of the Foil Championship, will be held at Bertrand's Fencing Academy, 1A, Tenterden-street, from Monday, December 8, to Friday, December 12. Fifty-seven entries have been received, which necessitates the holding of six preliminary, three second round, and two semi-final pools, the preliminary on December 8 and 9, the second round on December 10, and the semi-finals on December 11. All these pools will be begun at 7.15 p.m. The final pool of six will be fought at 8.30 p.m. on December 12.

In all pools, except the final pool, any *barrage* occurring will be decided by a count of hits received and will not be fought off. In the preliminary and second round pools each bout will be decided by the best of five hits, and in the semi-final and final pools by the best of seven hits.

The draw for the preliminary pools is:—

POOL I. (Monday, December 8, 7.15 p.m.).—E. M. A. Browne (C.U.B. and F.C.), A. C. Davidson-Houston (unattached), R. C. Dicker (Inns of Court), D. Harrison (Whitehall F.C.), R. Hudson-Evans (Coutts's F.C.), C. D. Richards (Lensbury), W. W. Straker (Polytechnic F.C.), R. C. Terry (Westminster Sch. F.C.), T. I. Wardle (London Scottish S. of A.).

POOL II. (Monday, December 8, 7.15 p.m.).—E. A. Burdon (Lensbury), M. B. Clapp (Inns of Court), C. E. Cryland (Polytechnic F.C.), J. B. Emmott (Westminster Sch. F.C.), Captain W. A. Goddard (Army F.C.); D. L. Godding (Streatham S. of F.), R. R. Holmes (Hampstead F.A.), R. Mayhew (R.A.F.), D. Morse (C.U.B. and F.C.), R. D. Watson (C.U.B. and F.C.).

POOL III. (Monday, December 8, 7.15 p.m.).—L. E. Cording (Inns of Court), G. S. Cormack (Bertrand's), F. Harcourt Hillersdon (2nd Bn., City of London Regt., F.C.), B. H. O'

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

RUGBY FOOTBALL

THE UNIVERSITY MATCH

CAMBRIDGE TEAM

The Cambridge team has been selected without waiting for the result of their final trial match against J. E. Greenwood's team to-day. The captain, J. J. A. Embleton, has chosen the following to meet Oxford at Twickenham on Tuesday, December 9:—

BACK
*J. G. Askew (Durham and Emmanuel).
THREE-QUARTER BACKS
*R. W. Smeddle (Durham and St. Catharine's).
L. H. Collison (Mill Hill and St. John's).
*J. A. Tallent (Sherborne and Clare).
C. C. Tanner (Cheltenham and Pembroke).
HALF-BACKS
J. H. L. Phillips (Weymouth and Trinity Hall).
J. W. Simpson (Merchant Taylors, Crosby, and Trinity Hall).
FORWARDS
*J. J. A. Embleton (St. Paul's and Caius) (captain).
*P. W. P. Brook (Whitgift and Emmanuel).
*D. M. Marr (Fettes and Caius).
*G. M. Greenwood (Rugby and Christ's).
*A. W. Walker (Oundle and Clare).
G. E. Valentine (Bishop's Stortford and St. Catharine's).
A. R. Ramsay (Harrow and Trinity Hall).
C. H. Williams (Bedford Modern and Jesus).
*Old Blues

The Cambridge team for the University match had more or less emerged from the match against Newport, in which, on heavy going, it was not so much the backs as the forwards who were on trial.

Up to that point, or rather up to the arrival of Mr. John Daniell, scrummaging had been the weak point of the Cambridge pack, and it must have given the captain of the side more satisfaction to beat a Welsh eight for the ball throughout a hard struggle than to win the match itself. The inability of the backs to score more than one try may have suggested a failure to operate effectively with a wet ball and on going that slows down all but the very exceptional fast runners, but Cambridge at least had the excuse on that occasion that the marking and tackling against them was well done. The same side, last Saturday, met Old Merchant Taylors, who are famous for the shakings up they occasionally manage to give the best sides in the country. As the result of that match one change was made in the pack, A. W. Walker, a former Blue, who had been laid up for three weeks, being given the preference over a promising player in J. G. Watherston, of Sedbergh, and Corpus Christi.

An analysis of the side shows that, all going well in the meantime, eight old Blues—Askew, the full-back; Tallent and Smeddle, two of the three-quarter backs; Embleton, the captain; and Marr, Brook, Greenwood, and Walker—will appear at Twickenham. Three of these players, Askew, Smeddle, and Brook, also have won international caps for England. Tanner, who played against Scotland last season, is, like more than one well-known player before him, obtaining a Blue after an international cap.

The Cambridge team, as it now stands, is a much sounder side all round than that which failed against the Harlequins and Blackheath; not that the defence in midfield would be likely to stand up to a first-class attack with weight behind it. Collison and Tallent, however, and especially the former, themselves have great possibilities in attacking movements. On the wings, too, there is ample scoring power, even if Tanner is not entirely at home on the left. Phillips and Simpson, without as yet any outstanding achievements to mark them out as a match-winning pair of half-backs, have settled down to play good football and may improve considerably. The forwards on their Newport form may well hold their own in the scrummage, and two of their back-row men, Brook and Greenwood, also should bear comparison with their Oxford opponents. Askew at full-back has greatly added to his value as a touch-finder by practising kicking with his right as well as his more brilliant left foot. He also would appear to have improved his fielding of a rolling ball.

DRAWN GAME AT OXFORD

Oxford University played their last match before the University match at Oxford yesterday against Old Alleynians, who stepped into the breach as Glasgow University were unable to come south, and the result was a draw, each side scoring two goals and two tries (16 points).

The result was notable because Oxford were soon in arrears and then caught up their opponents and took the lead, which they increased. Then the Old Alleynians got ahead again, and Oxford showed their grit by immediately getting level and the finish was rather exciting, but neither side scored again. Old Alleynians had strengthened their team by including W. A. H. Chapman and D. L. Maclean, who usually play for Richmond, but quite apart from that they are a good team, as they showed yesterday. With the University match only eight days off the Oxford players were not perhaps exerting themselves unduly, and they showed that particularly in the first half when they did not get the ball in the scrummages at all till nearly half-time. That gave most of the play to their opponents, and they were not slow to make the most of their opportunities, but might have done even better if Miller had not spent so much time on running across the field and holding on to the ball.

Frankford early scored far out and Stark kicked a fine goal, but Oxford soon had a goal, too, for Roberts, after dropping a pass, picked up the ball, made off quickly, and ran right through the Old Alleynians' forwards. When he had passed them he changed his direction quickly and scored between the posts. Henley converted easily. Old Alleynians were soon ahead again, for Maclean feinted and scored in the corner, and Stark could not kick a goal.

In the second half Oxford started with greater determination. Their forwards got the ball in the scrummages and their backs began a series of passing movements which were pretty to watch and effective. The Old Alleynians' tackling kept the wing players from getting away. Then a high kick by Minns was well followed up, and Cridlan got a try, which Henley converted to give Oxford the lead. A fine run by Frankford led to a try by J. E. Pettifer, and Old Alleynians were only two points behind. They kept attacking, and Chapman deceived the Oxford defence and scored behind the posts for Stark to convert. They had then a lead of three points, but only for a moment, for Oxford came right away, and a fine run by Jenkins was capped by a try by Minns. It was too far out for Henley to kick a goal.

The game was a useful try-out for Oxford, and, though they did not exert themselves to the full all through the play, they showed what they could do when they tried. Rees is a sound full-back, but he does not kick far, though he kicks very high. The side, as a whole, is good in defence; their tackling is strong and effective. T. M. Hart was not playing yesterday, but he will be fit and well for the University match, and that will bring back to the side its strongest and most versatile player in attack and defence. Hofmeyr, the captain, was also absent yesterday, and his presence and leadership in the scrummage might have made much difference. Still the forwards are strong and vigorous scrummagers, and their play in the loose is quick, solid, and determined. Their play in the scrummages and the sound defence of the whole team may mean much in their match against Cambridge next Tuesday.

The teams were:—

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—H. Rees (Grahamstown and University College), back; P. C. Minns (New Zealand and Balliol), F. C. Alexander (Grahamstown and Trinity), V. G. Jenkins (Llandovery and Jesus), and C. F. Cardale (Durham and St. Edmund Hall), three-quarter backs; W. Roberts (Cardiff H.S. and Brasenose) and N. K. Lamport (Sydney University and Balliol), half-backs; C. A. L. Richards (Clifton and Brasenose), G. V. Shiffin (Taunton and Wadham), W. A. H. Druitt (Edinburgh Academy and Oriel) R. R. McGibbon (Fettes and Oriel), W. E. Hensley (Otago, New Zealand, and New College), D. H. Swayne (Bromsgrove and Worcester), P. D. Howard (Mill Hill and Wadham), and A. G. Cridlan (Uppingham and Worcester), forwards.

OLD ALLEYNIANS.—R. C. P. Whiteley, back; J. E. Pettifer, A. S. Davies, D. H. Frankford and W. A. H. Chapman, three-quarter backs; E. D. Miller and D. L. Maclean, half-backs; K. J. Stark and A. F. Heperstall, A. M. Dixon, T. L. Foster, R. S. Hellier, K. R. Pettifer, C. Bethell-Jones, and S. B. Sellick, forwards.

TO-DAY'S MATCH

CAMBRIDGE v. J. E. GREENWOOD'S XV.

J. E. Greenwood's side to play against the University at Cambridge this afternoon was selected as follows:—

*J. Roberts, back; *C. D. Aarvold, *† H. M. Bowcott, *† E. Jones-Davies, and *† S. S. Eccles, three-quarter backs; *Windsor-Lewis and *W. D. B. Bropkey, half-backs; *P. T. Cooper, *A. M. Dixon, *C. L. Admond, *C. B. Coulson, *A. D. Allen, *D. Crichton-Miller, C. F. Hopwood, and *†W. E. Tucker, forwards.
†International player. *Old Blue.

PUBLIC SCHOOL MATCHES

RUGBY BEAT WELLINGTON

Rugby beat Wellington at Wellington by three tries (9 points) to a goal (5 points) after an open and exciting game, which was keenly fought from start to finish. The Wellington forwards did all that could be expected of them, but the three-quarter line, especially in the centre, lacked the thrust necessary to develop a dangerous attack.

Wellington started playing up-hill, and got the ball among their three-quarters three times in the first few minutes, but they could make no headway. Rugby then attacked, and, as the result of a break-through in the centre, the right wing three-quarter got over not far from the goal. The kick at goal failed. Shortly after this Wellington lost Hobbs, and for the rest of the game had only seven men in the scrummage. Rugby continued to attack, but Wellington got the ball out to Moggridge on the right wing. He ran round the Rugby left wing, kicked over the back's head, then kicked the ball over the Rugby line and just managed to secure a touch-down. Girardet converted the try. For some time after this Rugby were mostly the attackers, but the Wellington defence was sound, and gained ground by good kicking. Wellington were leading by 5 points to 3 at half-time, most of the play having been in their own half of the ground.

In the second half, playing with the advantage of the hill, Wellington attacked hard for the first 10 minutes. The game then became very fast and open, each side attacking in turn. Wellington had to touch down after a kick over the line by the Rugby backs. Later Girardet made a fine run for Wellington, but was brought down near the Rugby goal. Each side was now making the utmost effort to score. Rugby found touch on the right near the Wellington line. From the line-out a movement, started by a Rugby forward, gave them the advantage of a man over. The ball was well and quickly passed along the line and the left wing three-quarter back scored. The kick at goal failed. Within three minutes Rugby had again scored, from a quick heel within the Wellington "25." A free kick to Wellington was given in the Rugby half, but the game ended with Rugby winners by 9 points to 5.

The teams were:—

RUGBY.—J. H. Thomas, back; E. W. P. Moylan, J. H. Law, K. L. T. Jackson, and P. S. Smith, three-quarter backs; J. M. Bruce-Lockhart and G. E. S. Thomson, half-backs; R. G. Lewthwaite, P. R. Bowring, A. C. Bulger, G. C. D. Lancaster, M. N. Forrest, L. A. Crabbie, K. G. Hann, and K. C. Boyd, forwards.

WELLINGTON.—H. V. de C. O'Grady, back; W. J. B. Girardet, D. B. Lang, C. B. Dix, and C. P. B. Moggridge, three-quarter backs; J. P. M. Hope and Clifford van Breda, half-backs; R. B. Ct. J. Gurry, F. W. C. Weldon, P. R. Burgess, W. P. Hobbs, R. A. Nicholls, C. P. H. E. Huxford, W. N. Cairns, and A. G. Laing, forwards.

SEDBERGH v. STONYHURST

Sedbergh beat Stonyhurst by two goals and five tries (25 points) to nothing at Sedbergh. They were too heavy and fast for the rather young Stonyhurst side.

Five tries were scored at fairly regular intervals in the first half, Waide getting over three times and Wood twice, and Waide converted one of them with a very good kick from the touch line. Waide and the two centres ran strongly and the half-backs opened up the game beautifully. At one period the Stonyhurst forwards were getting the ball back regularly in the loose, but their attacking tactics were obvious and the Sedbergh defence was seldom troubled. On the other hand the Sedbergh half-backs constantly varied the direction of their attacks, getting their opponents in a tangle. Sedbergh continued to attack in the second half and McCrindle and Dorman added tries, one of which Waide converted. The Stonyhurst defence, however, stiffened and some excellent tackling kept the score down.

The teams were:—

SEDBERGH SCHOOL.—W. M. Robinson, back; S. L. Waide, C. R. Wood, J. H. Wilson, and E. J. McCrindle, three-quarter backs; P. Walton and R. H. P. Hyde, half-backs; W. J. Leather, B. L. Smith, M. H. Dorman, R. W. Anderson, I. H. D. Walker, G. D. Worthington, J. T. Richardson, and G. M. Butler, forwards.

STONYHURST COLLEGE.—D. Haroun, back; B. Franklin, J. Monahan, D. Clarke, and H. Swallow, three-quarter backs; F. X. Haughton and J. Dawson, half-backs; C. Ryan, M. Feeny, A. Cotman, L. Gahan, G. McGrath, J. Killick, P. Sweetman, and J. Trammar, forwards.

CLIFTON v. BLACKHEATH "A"

Clifton beat Blackheath "A" by a try to nothing at Clifton. Despite the mud and bitterly cold wind, both sides played enterprising football and carried out many good movements. The Clifton forwards adapted themselves better to the conditions than the visitors' pack and were well supported by the backs, who handled the heavy ball and kicked with more length and judgment than their opponents. Kinnersley was in particularly good form at full back, and Clifton had considerably the better of the struggle, being good value for their win by Lyons-Montgomery's try.

The teams were:—

CLIFTON COLLEGE.—K. C. Kinnersley, back; E. M. Bainbridge, H. G. Lyons-Montgomery, G. C. Tovey, and R. K. Jones, three-quarter backs; G. St. C. Darlington and T. T. Steiger, half-backs; W. E. Carr, G. F. Morgan, D. H. Jones, N. S. Warren, N. O. Brown, F. C. Scott, C. M. Meade-King, and N. J. C. Pickles, forwards.

BLACKHEATH "A."—J. Lloyd-Jones, back; H. C. Douty, J. B. Worler, A. G. Martin, and P. E. Devitt, three-quarter backs; J. T. Kemp and W. E. Millard, half-backs; M. H. Carpmael, H. H. Blanchard, T. F. Mitchell, J. J. Hoester, J. H. Buckland, E. H. Wild, G. M. Lee, and R. N. Walpole, forwards.

OUNDLE v. O.M.T. "A"

Oundle School beat O.M.T. "A" at Oundle on Saturday by three goals and three tries (24 points) to one try (3 points).

The weather during the first half was almost fine, but the second half was played in pouring rain and darkness. This being the case the game was remarkably open and full of excitement, as both sides contrived to handle the ball most creditably. After a period of O.M.T. pressure K. C. Fyfe wound up a fine three-quarter movement by scoring under the crossbar for J. R. C. Lord to convert. Not long after, H. D. Cockburn took a difficult pass and set N. N. Hogg going, who, passing inside to Fyfe, allowed him to bring off the "scissors" move and score again; Lord converted. Just before half-time Fyfe ran through again, but the kick rebounded from the upright. After the resumption Fyfe scored his fourth try, in the corner; the kick failed. The visitors had been getting their share of the ball, and their left centre scored a good try, which was unfortunately unconverted. The conditions became terrible, but the handling of the Oundle half-backs gave their backs many chances, which were defeated by sound tackling. Then came the period of forward work in the loose, varied by determined attempts by the O.M.T's to break through, some of which nearly succeeded. N. C. Moss and J. R. C. Lord were perhaps the most conspicuous of the active Oundle pack, the latter being able to score twice; Fyfe converted the last try.

DOWNSIDE v. BLUNDELL'S

Downside gained a decisive victory over Blundell's at Stratton-on-the-Fosse on Saturday by two goals and six tries (28 points) to nothing. The ground was very muddy, although rain was not actually falling.

Downside were clearly superior outside the scrummage, but the forwards were more evenly matched, although Downside usually obtained possession of the ball by cleverer tactics. In the first few minutes O'Connor broke away and scored for Downside, followed shortly afterwards by Gallagher and Biegel. Throughout this half Downside held a clear mastery of the game. After half-time, in spite of all Blundell's efforts, they went steadily ahead. The whole of the Downside three-quarter back line was playing at its best. Although the ball was slippery, many good movements were started. Foley and Denaro were instrumental in getting many of the tries; the latter himself scored once after a long run. O'Connor, Biegel, Marsden, and Goodman scored for Downside in this half. Arnold converted twice.

The Downside team was:—

H. J. Whyte, back; P. H. Biegel, B. J. S. S. Gallagher, A. P. Denaro, and E. D. O'Connor, three-quarter backs; T. Foley and M. J. Innes, half-backs; J. A. Arnold, C. A. de Cosson, J. D. Marsden, A. P. K. O'Connor, G. E. R. Grayson, A. D. H. Grayson, A. J. Goodman, and G. B. Shaw, forwards.

SCOTTISH SCHOOL MATCHES

FETTES AGAIN BEATEN

Merchiston gained a good victory over Fettes by 6 points to nothing, a result mainly due to the splendid play and general superiority of the forwards.

As a consequence of their forwards being beaten the fast Fettes backs rarely had a chance, and they had to act mainly on the defensive, which they did with some success. After a great rush by the Merchiston forwards Stothard scored, but the kick at goal was unsuccessful. Merchiston continued to have the better of the game, and Stothard scored a second try, but no goal resulted. At the interval Merchiston led by 6 points. In the second half the Merchiston forwards were better than ever, but the Fettes defence never wavered, and Merchiston could not add to their first-half score.

The teams were:—

MERCHISTON.—D. R. S. Milne, back; J. C. Stothard, M. B. Burgess, J. R. Sloan, and J. Stiell, three-quarter backs; H. S. Ritch and J. S. Crerar, half-backs; P. S. Aitchison, J. F. G. Dingle, I. M. Robertson, D. H. W. Brown, D. A. Acheson, J. M. Agnew, R. H. Rees, and J. S. McConnachie, forwards.

FETTES COLLEGE.—W. J. S. Ewan, back; R. T. S. Norwood, A. McIntyre, G. G. Kerr, and F. A. P. Hunter, three-quarter backs; A. I. S. Macpherson and W. J. Hay, half-backs; I. S. Graham, D. C. McConnachie, R. W. N. L. Ross, G. H. Rae, A. R. Miller, J. R. Nimmo, R. L. Wark, and R. N. Hobson, forwards.

REFEREE.—F. J. C. Moffat (Watsonians).

EDINBURGH ACADEMY BEATEN

Watson's beat Edinburgh Academy at Raeburn Place after a splendid tussle by a try (3 points) to nothing. Although the lighter pack, Watson's forwards hustled their opponents in great style, and at the end of the first half the score-sheet was blank. In the second half the heavier Academy forwards had the better of matters for a time, and Smith actually got over Watson's line, but he could not ground the ball. Towards the finish Watson's made a great rally, and Cooper secured the only try of the match, but Cogman failed with the kick. The winners were the more versatile and more imaginative, and their victory was not undeserved, although a draw would have more fairly represented the value of the match.

The teams were:—

EDINBURGH ACADEMY.—H. A. Reid, back; G. G. Grant, D. J. Macrae, H. M. Murray, and J. M. Smith, three-quarter backs; A. L. D. Cameron and L. C. Dunnett, half-backs; I. M. Macrae, J. Richardson, C. Alexander, C. W. M. Smith, R. W. Stevenson, and J. F. Watt, forwards.

GEORGE WATSON'S COLLEGE.—E. Hiopter, back; W. F. Ferguson, W. G. Miller, A. R. Stewart, and I. R. Hamilton, three-quarter backs; G. Roberts and K. H. Wilson, half-backs; I. Smith, C. R. Boyle, H. Ireland, G. O. Adams, W. Cogman, E. C. Cooper, J. Hall, and I. S. Jamieson, forwards.

REFEREE.—Captain P. E. C. Honeyman.

TO-DAY'S SCHOOL MATCHES

Girgleswick School v. Yorkshire Wanderers; Perse School v. Ipswich School.

RUGBY CLUB RECORDS

(Up to and including Nov. 29.)

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Abgravon	13	6	3	4	88	67	
Abertillery	14	8	3	3	91	57	
Artists' Rifles	9	3	1	5	94	90	
Aston Old Edwardians	11	6	1	4	94	95	
Bank of England	11	7	0	4	123	88	
Barclays Bank	10	4	0	6	73	89	
Barnet	8	5	0	3	103	59	
Barnsley	15	12	1	2	246	55	
Barnstaple	15	12	1	2	246	55	
Bath	13	6	2	5	138	96	
Beckenham	11	9	0	2	214	56	
Bedford	11	8	0	3	121	59	
Berkshire Wanderers	11	7	0	4	103	79	
Birkenhead Park	8	5	1	2	115	84	
Birmingham	12	2	1	9	52	137	
Birmingham Univ.	10	5	1	4	119	99	
Blackheath	14	4	1	9	125	182	
Bournemouth	10	4	1	5	78	159	
Bradford	13	8	3	2	170	111	
Brighton	11	10	0	1	219	95	
Bristol	12	11	0	1	181	46	
B.T.H. (London)	11	9	0	2	111	36	
Broughton Park	13	7	3	3	94	168	
Cambridge University	13	11	0	2	345	90	
Canterbury	17	8	0	9	107	160	
Cardiff	26	12	4	10	228	204	
Clifford Bridge	15	8	0	7	103	144	
Centymca	8	4	0	4	58	59	
Charlton Park	9	0	0	9	32	155	
Chartered Bank	11	7	1	3	170	75	
Chelmsford	9	5	1	3	89	58	
Cheltenham	12	9	0	3	184	63	
Chiltern	8	5	0	3	84	79	
Civil Service	10	3	2	5	54	109	
Clifton	13	9	0	4	104	80	
Cockermouth	13	6	1	6	110	81	
Coventry	14	11	0	3	229	118	
Cross Keys	15	8	3	4	99	47	
Customs Sports	10	3	2	5	77	82	
Devonport Services	13	7	2	4	97	137	
Durham City	11	10	0	1	224	41	
Edgware	13	9	1	3	108	60	
Esher	11	5	2	4	85	95	
Exiles	12	10	0	2	227	67	
Finchley	10	2	1	7	57	135	
Fylde	13	8	2	3	201	137	
Gloucester	15	6	3	6	166	113	
Gosforth	13	9	1	3	180	55	
Gt. Western Railway	8	6	1	1	91	15	
Guildford	9	6	1	2	114	69	
Guy's Hospital	12	6	0	6	173	148	
Halifax	9	2	2	5	72	84	
Harlequins	10	7	0	3	176	83	
Harpenden	9	3	1	5	97	90	
Harrogate Old Boys	12	8	1	3	130	87	
Harrow	11	7	0	4	107	57	
Hartlepool Rovers	13	5	1	7	114	135	
Headingley	11	5	2	4	202	97	
Hinckley	12	6	1	5	124	42	
H.A.C.	10	5	0	6	98	141	
Hoylake	12	3	1	8	61	136	
Huddersfield O.B.	13	9	0	4	92	58	
Ilford Wanderers	10	5	0	5	82	78	
Ilkley	14	5	0	9	79	131	
K.C.S. Old Boys	10	8	0	2	172	89	
King's College Hospital	12	5	0	7	122	172	
Kingston	10	5	1	4	127	54	
Leicester	14	7	2	5	166	120	
Lensbury	10	7	0	3	148	92	
Leytonstone	12	7	1	4	145	105	
Liverpool	10	6	0	4	159	111	
Llanelly	13	8	3	2	129	45	
Lloyd's Bank	10	4	2	4	78	74	
L.C.C.	7	4	2	1	77	31	
London Hospital	11	5	1	5	81	76	
London Irish	10	9	0	1	96	34	
London Scottish	10	3	1	6	101	176	
London Welsh	11	8	1	2	135	39	
Macclesfield	12	7	0	5	140	54	
Maidstone	8	4	1	3	110	85	
Manchester	12	2	0	10	63	179	
Metropolitan Police	9	8	0	1	133	44	
Metrovick	11	4	2	5	92	97	
Midland Bank	11	4	1	6	155	58	
Moseley	12	3	1	8	73	120	
Neath	14	9	0	5	167	80	
New Brighton	11	5	1	5	124	138	
Newbury	11	9	0	2	232	61	
Newport	17	9	3	5	177	103	
Northampton	13	9	0	4	141	118	
North Durham	11	8	1	2	188	104	
Northern	11	4	0	7	70	166	
Nottingham	11	7	1	3	118	80	
Nuneaton	11	8	0	3	137	86	
Old Albanians	10	3	0	7	87	143	
Old Alleynians	9	4	0	5	132	75	
Old Bancroftians	11	9	2	0	187	35	
Old Blues	13	5	1	7	106	141	
Old Brightonians	11	3	2	6	115	123	
Old Brockleians	9	7	0	2	87	34	
Old Caterhamians	10	8	0	2	157	47	
Old Colfeians	11	6	0	5	123	90	
Old Cranleighans	11	7	0	4	161	122	
Old Crorhylans	9	6	1	2	146	41	
Old Dartfordians	11	10	0	1	195	26	
Old Dowegians	8	4	0	4	139	113	
Old Dunstonians	9	0	1	8	17	132	
Old Edmundians	6	4	0	2	62	68	
Old Edwardians	10	4	0	6	57	107	
Old Elthamians	10	6	3	1	147	46	
Old Emanuel	10	4	2	4	58	106	
Old Haberdashers	10	6	0	4	102	107	
Old Johnians	10	6	0	4	126	78	
Old Leodiensians	11	7	1	3	177	80	
Old Leysians	10	4	0	9	78	177	
Old Merchant Taylors	10	4	1	5	85	102	
Old Mid-Whitgiftians	10	5	0	5	117	114	
Old Millhillians	10	5	0	5	99	86	
Old Nottinghamians	11	9	1	1	188	56	
Old Paulines	12	9	0	3	152	159	
Old Reigatians	9	3	1	5	146	82	
Old Redingensians	10	9	0	1	104	31	
Old Ruthlishians	10	6	0	4	217	111	
Old Stortfordians	10	3	1	6	77	103	
Old Tiffinians	8	5	0	3	97	84	
Old Whitgiftians	9	4	0	5	120	59	
Old Wimbledonians	9	4	0	5	86	70	
Osterley	9	2	0	7	59	115	
Otley	13	8	0	5	125	133	
Oxford Exiles	9	3	0	6	65	94	
Oxford University	12	7	1	4	148	123	
Paignton	11	6	3	2	84	71	
Park House	10	6	0	4	71	85	
Percy Park	11	5	1	5	98	129	
Plymouth Albion	12	9	0	3	137	83	
Polytechnic	10	5	2	3	62	71	
Pontypool	16	12	2	2	182	69	
Preston Grasshoppers	13	7	2	4	87	109	
Redruth	15	13	0	2	97	48	
Richmond	11	3	1	7	127	159	
Rosslyn Park	12	8	1	3	134	53	
R.N.C., Greenwich	15	8	0	7	188	160	
Royal School of Mines	13	9	0	4	240	86	
Rugby	16	10	0	6	225	122	
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	11	5	0	6	156	154	
St. Mary's Hospital	10	5	0	5	83	73	
St. Thomas's Hospital	11	2	1	8	74	143	
Sale	12	10	0	2	284	65	
Saracens	9	5	0	4	131	62	
Sevenoaks	9	7	0	2	114	42	
Sidcup	9	9	0	0	167	31	
Southend	10	8	0	2	163	68	
Staines	8	7	0	1	225	31	
Standard Bank of S.A.	9	3	1	5	97	64	
Streatham	11	2	0	9	72	199	
Stroud	13	8	0	5	116	125	
Sutton	11	4	0	7	94	126	
Swansea	13	6	1	6	148	115	
Taunton	12	6	0	6	121	114	
Thanet Wanderers	9	5	1	3	134	59	
Toc H	11	11	0	0	200	33	
Tunbridge Wells	10	4	2	4	87	84	
Twickenham	12	1	0	11	54	219	
Tyldesley	12	8	0	4	165	92	
U.C.S. Old Boys	11	5	0	6	134	100	
United Banks	2	2	0	0	28	18	
United Services	11	2	2	7	93	170	
U.S. Chatham	12	4	1	7	109	155	
Upper Clapton	11	1	1	8	137	229	
Wakefield	13	8	0	5	168	110	
Warlingham	10	3	0	7	83	182	
Wasps	12	12	0	0	225	34	
Waterloo	10	6	0	4	142	125	
Wellingborough	10	6	0	4	109	104	
West Hartlepool	12	9	0	3	142	54	
Westleigh	12	9	0	3	202	88	
Westminster Bank	11	3	2	6	75	97	
Weymouth	9	3	0	6	82	101	
Wimbledon	9	8	1	0	166	25	
Windsor	8	5	0	3	68	111	
Woodford	12	7	0	5	133	85	
Worcester	11	10	0	1	150	85	
Worthing	10	4	1	5	70	96	

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

EVEN GAME AT CAMBRIDGE

An A.F.A. XI. beat Cambridge University at Cambridge yesterday by one goal to none.

This game was additional to the original fixture list, and the University had the same team that was defeated by the Army on Thursday. Their form was not particularly convincing, but the turf was still very slippery and slowed down the play. Few of the shots sent in had any sting behind them, and the University forwards could not get together. Fabian, at outside-right, was easily the best of the line, but saw a lot of well-placed centres come to nothing, as the inside players could not take advantage of them. The visitors were good in attack, and Mander, at centre half-back, constantly broke up the movements of the University. Kemp-Welch and Webster were also frequently hampered by him in their efforts to shoot.

Each goal had a narrow escape in the first half, Aitken once shooting across the Amateurs' goalmouth at short range, and at the other end Punnett making a long drive which rebounded from the cross-bar. Half-time arrived without any score. About 15 minutes after the interval Cambridge nearly scored when Garland-Wells was drawn out of goal, but Aitken's shot was cleared by a full-back. Five minutes later the Amateurs' forward line started a passing movement, and Punnett, getting clear, beat Edwards with a cross shot. The University made quite a number of efforts to equalize, but found themselves up against a sound defence, and Garland-Wells in goal had little to do.

The teams were:—

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—G. G. Edwards (Hong-kong and Downing), goal; J. A. Cook (Westminster and Peterhouse) and C. H. J. Hill (Malvern and Trinity), backs; B. E. Bryant (St. Olave's and St. Catharine's), W. H. L. Lister (Malvern and Pembroke), and R. R. Vassar-Smith (Lancing and Pembroke), half-backs; A. H. Fabian (Highgate and Pembroke), R. H. C. Human (Repton and Emmanuel), G. D. Kemp-Welch (Charterhouse and Sidney Sussex), W. F. Webster (Highgate and Pembroke), and the Hon. J. W. M. Aitken (Westminster and Pembroke), forwards.

A.F.A. XI.—H. M. Garland-Wells (Corinthians), goal; F. de L. Evans (Casuals) and J. R. Turnbull (Bank of England), backs; A. Ready (Carshalton), A. W. Mander (Midland Bank), and A. Griffiths (Casuals), half-backs; E. B. Irwin (Midland Bank), H. N. Barber (Midland Bank), D. Sugden (Midland Bank), E. Rumble (Siemens Sports Club), and E. Punnett (Barclays Bank), forwards.

F.A. CUP

DRAW FOR SECOND ROUND

The draw for the Second Round of the F.A. Cup was made at Sheffield yesterday afternoon, and resulted as follows:—

Gainsborough Trinity v. Southport.
Brentford v. Norwich City.
Accrington Stanley v. Torquay United.
Gillingham v. Aldershot Town or Peterborough and Fletton.
Fulham or Wimbledon v. Halifax Town or Mansfield Town.
Nelson v. York City.
Tranmere Rovers or Gateshead v. Folkestone.
Watford v. Luton Town or Clapton Orient.
Crewe Alexandra v. Queen's Park Rangers.
Doncaster Rovers v. Notts County.
Scarborough v. Lincoln City.
Newark Town v. Crystal Palace.
Bristol Rovers v. Stockport County.
Walsall v. Dulwich Hamlet or Newport County.
Welington Town or Wombwell v. Wrexham.
Carlisle United v. Tunbridge Wells Rangers.
Exeter City v. Coventry City.
Ties to be played on Saturday, December 13. Kick-off, 2.15; replays, 2 p.m.

On the joint application of Clapton Orient and Luton Town, permission was given for the replay between those clubs to take place at Highbury on Thursday next. The question of whether Aldershot Town or Peterborough and Fletton will visit Gillingham is held over pending the result of a protest.

ALDENHAM OUTPLAY WESTMINSTER

Aldenham beat Westminster by six goals to none at Aldenham. The game had promised to be very close, but it was in fact disappointingly one-sided. It was in attack that Aldenham showed the greatest superiority. Their forwards were an exceptionally good combination, and they were ably supported by their half-backs. The backs and goalkeeper, too, were very steady, but they were never really tried by the opposing forwards, who

Parliament

THE OGPU TRIAL

MR. HENDERSON'S PROTEST

"UNFOUNDED REFLECTIONS"

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND

HOUSE OF COMMONS

MONDAY, DEC. 1

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

INDIAN BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS

Mr. BENN, Secretary of State for India (Aberdeen, N.), replying to LIEUT.-COMMANDER KENWORTHY (Hull, Central, Lab.), said the strength of the boycott of British goods in India had varied greatly in different places and from time to time in the same place. Cotton goods had been much more severely boycotted than other goods. The boycott was now weakening over India as a whole but was still effective in Bombay. The figures for the September quarter showed a decline of 43.6 per cent. in British exports to India in comparison with 1929, and a decline of 25.8 per cent. in British exports to all destinations.

THE RUSSIAN TRIAL

MR. HENDERSON AND SOVIET ACCUSATIONS

Mr. HENDERSON, Foreign Secretary (Burnley), replying to Mr. SMITHERS (Chislehurst, U.) and other Unionist members, who asked whether, in view of the references to his Majesty's Government and certain British subjects in the full text of the Bill of Indictment at the trial of Professors and engineers in Russia, he would follow the example of the French Government and make a protest to the Soviet Government, said:—Since my reply on November 26 I have had carefully examined the full translations which are now available of the documents issued by the Soviet Government. As a result I have reached the conclusion that these documents contain, in the observations made by the prosecution on the depositions of the prisoners, certain passages which appear to reflect adversely and without reason upon his Majesty's Government. His Majesty's Ambassador at Moscow has accordingly, on my instructions, informed the Soviet Government that, in so far as the comments of the Public Prosecutor on the depositions made by the accused have been accepted officially by the Soviet Government, I take exception to those passages which contain adverse and unfounded reflections upon the late and present Governments. (Opposition cheers.)

SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.) asked what further steps Mr. Henderson would take in regard to those grave accusations. Mr. HENDERSON said it must be obvious that he must await the reply of the Ambassador.

Mr. SMITHERS asked whether Mr. Henderson's former statement, which was made after he had seen the summary but not the full copy of the indictment, misled the House. Mr. HENDERSON.—I do not think it misled the House, and I certainly had no intention of misleading the House.

LENA GOLDFIELDS, LIMITED

SIR W. DAVISON (Kensington, S., U.) asked Mr. Henderson whether, in view of the urgency of the matter, he would telegraph to his Majesty's Ambassador in Moscow asking for a report on the result of the representations which he was directed to make to the Soviet Government on November 2 last with regard to the arbitral award in favour of Lena Goldfields, Limited.

Mr. HENDERSON.—His Majesty's Ambassador has already, on my telegraphic instructions, urged upon the Soviet Government the importance which I attach to this case. He has been assured that it is being closely studied by the competent authorities of the Soviet Government. (Opposition laughter.)

A BROADCAST ADDRESS FROM MOSCOW

Mr. MARJORIBANKS (Eastbourne, U.) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he was aware that on November 25 an address in English was broadcast from Moscow on the 1,350 wave-length, inciting the British workers to revolution; and whether he would make an immediate protest to the Soviet Government.

Mr. HENDERSON.—I have no information to this effect, but I am making inquiries. If the hon. member can furnish me with any particulars of such an address inciting the British workers to revolution I will consider what action can be taken. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MARJORIBANKS was proceeding to ask whether the right hon. gentleman was aware that the Moscow broadcasting station proposed to issue another address to-morrow, when the SPEAKER said that the hon. member was now giving information.

TRADE IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Mr. GILLETT, Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department (Finsbury), in reply to Mr. A. M. SAMUEL (Farnham, U.), said that the Government Economic Mission, under the leadership of Lord Kirkley, investigated the market in Southern Rhodesia for United Kingdom manufactures, and one of its members, who had had long experience of the textile and allied trades, made a special study of the demand for cotton goods, felt hats, woollen blankets, underwear, pullovers, and shoes. The member in question would shortly attend meetings of the trade in Manchester and elsewhere. He would then doubtless refer to the results of his investigations and give information as to openings for United Kingdom goods. During his tour he also collected, for the benefit of interested manufacturers, samples, which would be available for inspection, of foreign-made textiles commanding a ready sale in Southern Africa. As a result of those meetings arrangements would, he (Mr. Gillett) hoped, be made for representatives to go to Southern Rhodesia, where they would, of course, receive the full support of his Majesty's Trade Commissioners.

Mr. SAMUEL asked whether Mr. Gillett would go down to the Manchester district and organize an exhibition of samples.

Mr. GILLETT said he could not undertake to organize an exhibition, but he was going to Manchester on Thursday.

THE CHINA INDEMNITY

Mr. G. LOCKER-LAMPSON (Wood Green, U.) asked when it was proposed to introduce legislation in respect of the British share of the China Indemnity of 1901.

Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valley), said that the Prime Minister hoped it would be possible to introduce a Bill as soon as the state of business permitted, but he was not yet in a position to name a date.

FRENCH COLONIAL EXHIBITION

Mr. GILLETT informed Mr. HORRABIN (Peterborough, Lab.) that his Majesty's Government were participating in the French Colonial Exhibition, 1931, to the extent of having taken 8,000 square feet of space.

TELEPHONIC COMMUNICATION WITH SOUTH AMERICA

Mr. LEES-SMITH, Postmaster-General (Keighley), replying to a question by Mr. MATTERS (Kennington, Lab.) as to direct radio-telephonic communication between the United Kingdom and South American capital cities, said:—I hope that it may be possible to provide a direct telephone service with Argentina within the next two or three weeks. This service will afford communication also with Uruguay and Chile by means of landline connexions from Buenos Aires. I am considering the question of establishing direct telephone communication with Brazil, but I am not in a position at present to make any announcement on the subject.

In reply to supplementary questions, Mr. LEES-SMITH said the service would be a two-ways service.

ANGLO-MEXICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

Mr. HENDERSON informed MAJOR OWEN (Carnarvon, L.) that 38 decisions out of a total of about 100 claims had now been given by the Anglo-Mexican Claims Commission, which held its first session in August and September, 1928, and its second session from October, 1929, to February, 1930. Negotiations as to the conditions on which sittings should be resumed had now reached an advanced stage, and it was expected that the Commission would meet early next year and sit continuously until all the outstanding claims had been adjudicated upon. In the circumstances, he did not consider that any further representations were called for.

THE OPERA GRANT

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S STATEMENT

CAPTAIN CAZALET (Chippenham, U.) asked the Postmaster-General when the arrangement between the British Broadcasting Corporation and the Post Office with regard to the subsidy to opera would be laid before the House.

Mr. LEES-SMITH.—It is probable that the supplementary agreement between the British Broadcasting Corporation and the Post Office will deal with other matters besides the opera grant, and I am not yet in a position to say when it will be concluded.

CAPTAIN CAZALET.—Will it be before Christmas?

Mr. LEES-SMITH.—No.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN (Birmingham, W., U.).—I presume no money will be paid over without the approval of Parliament? Mr. LEES-SMITH.—Parliament will have an opportunity of discussion. COMMANDER LOCKER-LAMPSON (Birmingham, Handsworth, U.).—Can the right hon. gentleman guarantee an opportunity for discussion before any money is paid? Mr. LEES-SMITH.—Yes.

CAPTAIN CAZALET asked whether any other organizations were concerned in the arrangement between the British Broadcasting Corporation and the Post Office for the production of opera in this country by the Covent Garden Opera Syndicate (1930), and what contribution the Covent Garden Opera Syndicate was making towards the fund for producing these operas.

CAPTAIN P. MACDONALD (Isle of Wight, U.) asked whether, when the payment of a subsidy to grand opera was agreed upon, the Postmaster-General was aware of a pre-existing arrangement between the Imperial League of Opera and the Covent Garden Opera Syndicate which provided an annual income of £70,000 a year for the production of grand opera. He also asked to whom the proposed subsidy for grand opera would actually be paid, and whether the payment would be contingent upon sufficient guarantees being forthcoming from other sources to ensure satisfactory production of at least a minimum number of operas.

Mr. LEES-SMITH.—The production of opera will be in the hands of the Covent Garden Opera Syndicate (1930), Limited, to whom grants totalling £30,000 a year will be paid. Of this sum £25,000 will be provided by the British Broadcasting Corporation (£7,500 a year out of their normal income and £17,500 a year by means of a special addition to that income) and £5,000 a year will be provided by private subscribers. In addition the new syndicate has been in close consultation for some time with the Imperial League of Opera with a view to cooperation, but I am not aware that arrangements have yet been concluded. Approximately 200 performances a year will be given.

CAPTAIN CAZALET.—Is the £5,000 raised by private subscribers the sole contribution which the Covent Garden Opera Syndicate is making itself towards the funds for producing opera?—Mr. LEES-SMITH.—Yes.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN.—Will the Postmaster-General say where the additional £17,500 of which he speaks comes from? Is that public money?

Mr. LEES-SMITH.—As explained by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it will come from the Treasury by addition to the sum they pay to the B.B.C. (An hon member.—Out of the taxpayer.)

Mr. O. LEWIS (Colchester, U.).—Is the Postmaster-General aware that the syndicate to which he proposes to hand over this large sum of money is registered at Somerset House as having a total capital of £100?

COMMANDER SOUTHBY (Epsom, U.).—Was the Postmaster-General consulted before this decision was taken to subsidize grand opera?

Mr. LEES-SMITH.—In my position I have full responsibility. Mr. BROCKWAY (Leyton, E., Lab.).—May I ask whether, in view of this subsidy, any minimum standards have been required from the company for all classes of workers who are employed? Mr. LEES-SMITH.—All these details will be answered in due time.

Mr. ROSS (Londonderry, U.) asked the Postmaster-General whether he was aware that there were at present all-British opera companies operating throughout Great Britain and Northern Ireland; and whether he would have regard to the effect on their position of the proposed subsidy to the League of Grand Opera.

Mr. LEES-SMITH.—The subsidy proposed is to a new opera company, not to the League of Grand Opera, as the question suggests. I do not consider that the new arrangements are likely to have any harmful effect upon the position of other opera companies.

Mr. ROSS asked if the right hon. gentleman appreciated that as this subsidized opera would be performed in the provinces it would have a disastrous effect on all British opera companies that had been in the habit of doing so. No reply was given.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

THE ROYAL COMMISSION

Replying to SIR A. POWNALL (Lewisham, E., U.) and Mr. E. BROWN (Leith, L.), Mr. SNOWDEN said that the terms of reference of the Unemployment Insurance Commission would be "to inquire into the provisions and working of the Unemployment Insurance Scheme and to make recommendations with regard to:—

"(1) Its future scope, the provisions which it should contain, and the means by which it may be made solvent and self-supporting; and

"(2) the arrangements which should be made outside the scheme for the unemployed who are capable of and available for work."

The Commission would be a small body of persons selected by the Government and not nominated by particular interests. SIR H. SAMUEL.—Are we to understand that the Commission is to go into the particular question of national development? Mr. SNOWDEN.—Oh, dear no. LIEUT.-COL. MOORE (Ayr Burghs, U.).—Can the right hon. gentleman say whether the Government will accept the recommendations of the Commission? Miss RATHBONE (English Universities, Ind.).—Will the right hon. gentleman say whether there will be adequate representation of women? Mr. SNOWDEN.—I think hon. members had better wait for the list of *personnel*.

RECONSTRUCTION AT WHITEHALL

Mr. LANSBURY, First Commissioner of Works (Bow and Bromley), informed CAPTAIN EDES (Warwick and Leamington, U.) that it was the intention of the Government to proceed with the reconstruction at Whitehall. The cost of the work was estimated at £2,215,000.

PROTECTION OF ECCLESIASTICAL BUILDINGS

SIR J. WITHERS (Cambridge University, U.) asked the First Commissioner of Works if he was satisfied that the undertaking given by the authorities of the Church of England that they would protect their ancient buildings, as the result of which ecclesiastical buildings in use were excluded from the Protection of the Ancient Monuments Act, 1913, was being carried out; and whether in view of the extended facilities for the demolition of churches given by the Union of Benefices Measure, 1923, he would consider the desirability of extending the Act to include ecclesiastical buildings.

Mr. LANSBURY.—I have considered this question and have come to the conclusion that it would be inadvisable to extend the Act so as to include ecclesiastical buildings in use.

SPEED LIMIT IN ROYAL PARKS

Mr. LANSBURY, replying to Mr. DAY (Southwark, Central, Lab.), said that he was hopeful that the rigorous enforcement of the existing regulations would have the effect of keeping the speed of motor traffic in the Royal parks within reasonable bounds, but, if experience should prove otherwise, he might be compelled to consider a reduction in the present speed limit.

THE COAL INDUSTRY

POSITION IN SCOTLAND

Mr. WALLHEAD (Merthyr, Lab.) asked the Secretary to the Mines Department whether he could make any statement regarding the position in the mining industry.

Mr. SHINWELL (Linlithgow).—So far as I have been able to ascertain, practically all pits in England and Wales are working this morning. In Scotland about 18 per cent. of the men are at work.

A LABOUR MEMBER asked what steps would be taken to enforce section 14 of the Act of 1930. Mr. SHINWELL.—The position in this respect is receiving careful consideration by the Government, and a statement will be made in the course of a few days.

Miss LEE (Lanark, N., Lab.) asked what steps the Government intended to take to relieve the hunger which would exist in the Scottish coalfields before the end of the first week. Mr. SHINWELL.—The Conciliation Board for Scotland is meeting to-day, and it is not unlikely that a settlement will be reached.

Miss LEE asked whether, pending a settlement, the Secretary to the Mines Department could give a more definite indication that relief measures would be taken. The Government had given a subsidy to opera (loud Opposition cheers), and so she hoped that her demand would be met.

The SPEAKER said that the question should be put on the paper.

Miss LEE said that in his original reply, Mr. Shinwell had said that the Scottish miners were out of work. She submitted that it was relevant to ask what provision was going to be made to keep the men who were out of work from starving.

Mr. SHINWELL.—My answer is that at the moment it appears to me to be unwise to anticipate so unlikely a contingency.

COMMITTEES OF INVESTIGATION

Mr. SHINWELL, replying to Mr. STEPHEN (Glasgow, Camlachie, Lab.), said that the Coal Mines Act, 1930, provided for only two consumers' representatives on each district committee of investigation. In most districts one of these must obviously represent the industrial and the other the domestic consumer. It was also clear that neither consumers' representative should have any interest, direct or indirect, in the coal industry. The considerations submitted by the Parliamentary Committee of the Cooperative Congress with regard to this matter were carefully weighed, but, as in the great majority of cases cooperative societies acted as distributors of coal, he had found it impossible to allow them exclusive representation on district committees. The National Committee of Investigation was, however, of a wider and more general character, and he had appointed a member of the Central Board of the Cooperative Union as one of the consumers' representatives on that committee.

LORD WINTERTON AND MR. SNOWDEN

A PERSONAL STATEMENT

EARL WINTERTON (Horsham and Worthing, U.) said:—I ask the indulgence of the House to make a short personal explanation. In certain of the Press reports which appeared on Friday of the debate on Thursday I read for the first time a statement to the effect that the hon. member for Erdington (Mr. Simmons) had raised a point of order in the course of the debate on Thursday, in which he asked Mr. Speaker whether it was in order for me to apply the term "insulting dog" to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. I looked in Hansard and I saw there no specific reference was made to me in the hon. member's point of order, but I gathered that it was intended to refer to me. I did not really catch his point of order as there was a good deal of noise going on in the House at the time, otherwise I would have risen to say what I say now, that I never used any such phrase (Opposition cheers), that I never used any phrase which could be taken as remotely resembling it. (A LABOUR HON. MEMBER.—"Yes you did.") As some hon. member has taken the rather unusual course of challenging what I say, I have the authority of Sir Kingsley Wood (Ministerial laughter) and others who sat beside me to say that there is no foundation for the allegation. I should be unwilling to think that any hon. member did not accept the statement of another hon. member of the House. I assert with the utmost emphasis that there is not the slightest foundation for the allegation that I used any such phrase or any phrase resembling it or any opprobrious epithet of any sort. I should not have referred to the fact but for the prominence which was given to another incident which followed this on Thursday, and I hope the House will accept my statement that the hon. member was wholly and entirely mistaken in thinking that I used those words. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. SIMMONS.—When the Chancellor of the Exchequer was addressing the House on Thursday night I called your attention, Mr. Speaker, to the fact that I heard the noble lord use the words "insulting dog" in reference to my right hon. friend. The noble lord was present at that time and you, Mr. Speaker, said that if the remark was made it was entirely out of order and most improper. The noble lord did not deny it at the time. At a later stage in the proceedings I again referred to the words which I accused the noble lord of using. He was present and in his subsequent remarks to the House he did not deny that the words were used. My impression of the words that I had heard was very clear. My impression of the fact that I heard the noble lord use the words complained of is beyond a shadow of doubt as far as I am concerned. I can only say, therefore, that I regard what we have heard to-day as an expression of the noble lord's desire to dissociate himself from the words complained of, a dissociation which would have had more weight and value had it been made at the proper time.

EARL WINTERTON said that he had always understood that a personal explanation made at question time was either to withdraw an allegation or to apologize. Mr. Simmons, however, had taken the opportunity, as he (Lord Winterton) considered, to repeat the allegation made against him, and he asked whether it was in order for the hon. member to do so. If the hon. member rose, should he not do so for the purpose of withdrawing the utterly unwarranted allegation? (Opposition cheers.)

The SPEAKER said that a personal explanation had always in his experience been accepted without any reservation—(A LABOUR MEMBER.—"Whether true or false")—and he hoped that that would be the case on the present occasion. (Opposition cheers.) No doubt there was considerable noise during the debate on Thursday night and some misunderstanding might have arisen. He hoped that it would be forgotten. (Cheers.)

THE UNEMPLOYMENT FUND

FURTHER £10,000,000 FROM THE TREASURY

The House went into Committee on a resolution declaring it to be "expedient to raise to £70,000,000 the limit on the amount of the advances to be made by the Treasury to the Unemployment Fund under section 5 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1921, as amended by subsequent enactments which may be outstanding during the deficiency period." Mr. YOUNG, Chairman of Committees (Newton), was in the Chair.

Miss BONDFIELD, Minister of Labour (Wallsend), in moving the resolution, reviewed the history of the fund since the present Government came into office in June, 1929. At that date, she said, the debt stood at £30,870,000 and the numbers on the live register on the approximate date of May 27, 1929, were 1,113,281. The balance in the insurance fund at that date was £1,000,000, so that it would be seen that the debt was increasing at that time, and further financial provision was immediately necessary. The debt at present stood at £56,000,000, and it was increasing at the rate of £40,000,000 per annum. On the present register the contributions paid by the workpeople were £14,000,000, by the employers £16,000,000, and by the Exchequer £15,000,000 per annum. The cost of ordinary benefit paid out of the fund, including interest, came to £85,000,000 per annum; and transitional benefit, the cost of which was paid wholly by the Exchequer, was estimated to be £22,000,000 in 1930-31. From that total of £107,000,000 they had to deduct £3,000,000 for interest and £6,500,000 for administration to get the actual sum paid in benefits. In regard to the methods adopted for financing the fund, all parties in the House were sinners alike. The Coalition Government started with £22,000,000 in hand and borrowed £14,000,000 by 1922. The Conservatives during their last term of office borrowed £13,000,000 and extended the transitional period, and the present Government had borrowed £20,000,000, and separated the transitional benefit from the insurance fund.

From January last to the present time the unemployed figures had risen steeply and continuously. In January 11.1 per cent. of the insured persons were recorded as unemployed, and on October 22 the percentage was 18.5. A year ago there were 1,273,531 persons on the unemployed register, and on November 17 the figure was 2,285,987, an increase of 1,012,456. Of the total increase 703,794 were among the wholly unemployed, 281,388 among the temporarily stopped, and 27,274 among the casuals. Married women now formed 50 per cent. of the women claimants. So far as the actual claimants on the fund were concerned, the insured register showed that on October 27 there were 2,246,400 insured persons recorded as unemployed, and of this number 283,541 were in coalmining, 233,073 in the cotton trade, 174,444 in distribution, 125,935 in general engineering, and 143,731 in building. With regard to married women, the total claimants on April 7 numbered 199,750, and of these 72,560, or 36.3 per cent., were cotton operatives, and 6,000, or 3.7 per cent., pottery workers. The total women claimants in the cotton trade numbered 165,000, and 72,500 of them, or 44 per cent., were married women. Women pottery workers numbered 13,000, and 6,000, or 46 per cent., were married. While it was quite true that these figures presented a very spectacular rise, it must be borne in mind that the very trades where the largest number of married women were employed were the trades that had been specially hit at this time. They must be very careful that any step taken to deal with a further analysis of this matter did not create more injustice than that which it was proposed to remedy.

Statements had been made very freely about maladministration and slackness of administration of the fund. She wished to pay public tribute to the work of the exchange staffs, who had been pursuing the placing of persons in work, which had now become the most important side of exchange work. In April, 1929, there were 28,029 places found, and in April, 1930, 32,395. In October, 1929, there were 29,296 placings, and in October, 1930, 35,098. In 1929 the average placings per week were 28,459, and in 1930, 32,229. Stated in another way, the number of placings had increased this year over last year, up to November 17, by 144,742. The total placings for 1930 were 1,528,255.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN asked whether the right hon. lady had any information showing what happened to persons who had been placed, or whether these placings included replacings of the same persons more than once.

Miss BONDFIELD said that the figures referred to all the jobs offered to any person, whether that person had been placed before or not. Personally, she did not believe it was the case that a large number of married women were getting benefit to which they were not entitled. It was said that benefit was being paid to women who had no intention of returning to work. If that was so, she would do everything to stop it; it was a dishonest misuse of the fund. The difficulty was as to what was the woman's intention. With regard to short-time workers, there was really not much doubt about the evidence. An example of the development of short-time working by arrangement was provided in the case of a colliery company which arranged that its pits should be so worked as to qualify the employees for three days' unemployment benefit in alternate weeks; the unemployment benefit—it was added—would more than cover the reduction in wages. Unemployment benefit was never intended as a means for reducing wages. In that, as in other cases, the action was perfectly legal as the Act stood at present. It was a development never contemplated when the fund was established.

Having dealt with a number of cases in which abuses of unemployment insurance were alleged but were found to have no foundation, Miss Bondfield said there was very little truth at all in the gossip about the refusal of men to take temporary work in the harvest field. What was wrong was that the farmers would not use the labour exchanges. Reports received from all over the country were that the jobs would have been filled without difficulty if the farmers had cooperated with the labour exchanges; but this season 27,000 jobs had been filled on the countryside. The sugar-beet industry, she was glad to say, had cooperated with the Department, and large bodies of workers were supplied for the season, this preventing the employment of a large number of Irishmen who formerly came across to do that work. The very few cases in which temporary agricultural work had been offered by the exchanges to suitable men and had been refused were taken to the Court of Referees and benefit was disallowed. The Act of this year had enormously strengthened the power of the Courts of Referees. There were more courts in operation, and, as the adjudication was more localized, there was less chance of successful misrepresentation. Generally speaking, that side of the work had been enormously braced up, and all cases of suspected fraud were closely investigated. While mistakes had occurred, the exchanges had done marvellously well in extraordinarily trying and difficult circumstances.

The sum of £10,000,000 which was now asked for was necessitated by the situation in which the country was placed. With an average number on the live register of 2,200,000, the amount by which the average weekly outgoings would exceed the revenue, without allowing for interest, would be £610,000, and the fund would last until the middle of April; but if the number on the live register should increase to 2,500,000, the average weekly amount by which the outgoings would exceed the revenue would be £880,000, and the fund would be exhausted by the middle of March. It was impossible to give exact statistics of the future of trade and industry in this country; all she could say was that the Government were doing their best. She hoped that the whole of the work of the Royal Commission would be finished before the end of the Session.

UNIONIST AMENDMENT

SIR H. BETTERTON (Rushcliffe, U.) moved the substitution of £69,000,000 for the £70,000,000 proposed in the resolution as the limit of the Treasury advance to the Unemployment Fund. He said the Government were not justified in asking an additional £10,000,000 unless they were prepared to give some indication of the way in which they were prepared to deal with the abuse of the fund. He was not referring to questions of personal fraud but to the abuse of the whole principle of unemployment insurance.

The Lord Privy Seal had said that the justification for setting up the Royal Commission was that it was necessary that the light of publicity should be thrown on the allegations. If publicity was required would the Minister publish the information which was put before the three-party Committee on which reports were made, and the minutes of the three-party Committee? It might be that she would find suggestions made which would enable her to save some of the money she was now asking for. This was a loan which had little chance of ever being paid. Borrowed money was really being used for current expenses and to that extent it was a raid upon the Sinking Fund. People on transitional benefit and people on the fund were provided for under the name of insurance, but a great part of the money was really indiscriminate and unlimited outdoor relief. The position had been largely caused by the Act of 1930. Our system of contributory insurance was being discredited. His contention was that the information in the hands of the Government was ample to enable them to deal with the situation and that the appointment of the Royal Commission, which would report at some future time, was simply an opportunity to enable them further to evade responsibility. The Act of 1927 laid down two main qualifications for benefit—the one being the 30 contributions and the other that the applicant was genuinely looking for work. In 1930 one of these qualifications was removed and nothing was put in its place. That change was largely responsible for the position with which they were faced to-day. The effect of the 1930 Act was to encourage those arrangements between employers and employed under which by working three days a week only men were enabled to get benefit. The result was to bring in the very processes which they wanted to avoid—direct encouragement to use the fund as a subsidy for wages and to use it as a supplement to wages. When this process had begun it was not going to stop. In his opinion it was only in its infancy. This sort of thing had imposed a burden on the system which it was never intended to carry and never could carry. Whatever might be said as to subsidies and other supplements to wages it would not be right to give them out of other people's money, and it should at least be done in a straightforward way and not under the name of insurance. It was important to draw and maintain a clear distinction between insurance and relief. It was necessary to put the fund on an actuarial insurance basis. To do this, the method of raising the qualification of those who got in for nothing must be adopted. It was essential to return to a ratio between contribution and benefit. An example of a legal abuse which was fairly prevalent and quite indefensible had been given him by Sir Lewis Lougher, who was the member for Cardiff in the last Parliament. At Cardiff, Barry, and Penarth there were between 1,300 and 1,400 men whose earnings averaged over £4 a week for working 3½ days a week, and each week, on the average, over half of them established a claim for benefit. While there was no doubt as to the legality of such action it was very unfair, in a compulsory system, on men in other trades, and if adopted on anything like a large scale it would render bankrupt any system of unemployment insurance.

Mr. MAXTON (Glasgow, Bridgeton, Lab.) said that the whole case that was being made against the unemployed rested on this very point. The suggestion presumably was that instead of having 1,200 men sharing work at the Cardiff docks, 500 of those men should be rendered permanently unemployed and presumably should draw full benefit, while all the work available should be given to the other 800. The real quarrel was that the men were getting £4. Was that too much?

SIR H. BETTERTON said that he did not say that it was too much or that they were not entitled to benefit, but that it was violating the first principle of insurance and making it impossible for the scheme to work at all. No member of the House believed that when the unemployment insurance scheme was started it was intended that money should be paid out in those circumstances.

The appointment of a new *ad hoc* authority to deal with those not in insurance would result in overlapping and unnecessary expense, and might result in very unfair discrimination between man and man. It was obvious that the greater portion of the expense must inevitably be borne by the Exchequer. While the actual administration of the money should be worked throughout by the public assistance committees, which alone had the requisite local machinery for individual investigation, the necessary measure of Treasury control should be secured by the appointment of regional commissioners by the Government. Neither employees nor employers would go on paying indefinitely large contributions when they could see others getting the same benefit for paying practically nothing at all. (Hear, hear.) It was undesirable that the present situation should be continued for a single unnecessary day. It was ruinous to the Exchequer, was bringing the whole insurance system into contempt, and was demoralizing to a large section of the community. (Cheers.)

SIR J. SIMON'S VIEWS

SIR J. SIMON (Spen Valley, L.) said he felt that the seriousness of these occasions was very much dulled by repetition. In November, 1920, the Unemployment Insurance Fund had a credit balance of some £23,500,000. The history of the growth of these so-called borrowing powers was as follows:—In March, 1921, authority was obtained to borrow up to £10,000,000; in July, 1921, up to £20,000,000; in April, 1922, up to £30,000,000; in 1928, up to £40,000,000; in April, 1930, up to £50,000,000; in July, 1930, up to £60,000,000; and now they were asking for authority to borrow up to £70,000,000. This form of "temporary assistance" was similar to that which they gave to a poor fellow in distress who always said: "Of course, I don't want you to give it to me; I want you to lend it to me." In such cases some people were, for the first time, touched in more senses than one (Laughter), but they all knew that, even in the most genuine cases, it was best to realize that they had made a contribution which they would not see again. But, after all, if this applicant came each time and said: "I only want a little more loan; I assure you it is only temporary, and the day will come when I hope to pay you back," would anybody, as a matter of common sense, believe it for five minutes? The real truth was that, while they came forward and voted these amounts, they were not really engaged in authorizing some temporary advance by the Treasury to that fund, but they were recognizing that the fund could not go on unless it got this temporary subsidy. They would be well advised, whatever might be the language used, if they avowed, openly and publicly, that this was not a loan at all. (Hear, hear.) There was not the slightest chance of the money ever being paid back within the lifetime of that House.

Now that they had a figure of 2,286,000 on the live register, it was perfectly obvious that something would have to be done besides coming at intervals to ask for an increased grant of £10,000,000 or a loan. While he had great admiration for the courage which the right hon. lady had shown in more than one particular in dealing with this very heavy task (hear, hear), at the same time, coming at that time of day, just when the money must be found within a few weeks, the announcement of the appointment of a Royal Commission could not be regarded as an adequate explanation as to why they had come to that point without something more having been done. It would have been very much better to have set up the Commission last July if the Government were not going to make effective use of the Three-Party Committee. As long ago as last February Sir H. Samuel said that the matter needed examination. To announce the Royal Commission now really meant offering the House of Commons and the country an excuse on which the Government hoped to float this Vote successfully through while the matter might have been dealt with much more vigorously before.

The right hon. lady had made some observations as to ill-founded criticism of abuse of unemployment benefit. It was very important that these things should be made plain, but the right hon. lady would not be giving the House the full view of the present state of information if she confined herself to correcting some extravagances and mistakes she had noticed in the Press. The *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for November, 1930, stated:—

> There is also good reason for believing that, whether as the result of the operation of the new Act or as the result of the depression in trade during the present year, considerable numbers of persons are now claiming unemployment benefit upon leaving employment who formerly would not have done so. It may be computed that, if the average rate of exit experienced during the three years 1925-28 had continued during the subsequent two years and the numbers of new entrants remained the same, there would have passed out of the insurance scheme approximately 185,000 males and 130,000 females who are now included in the figures for July, 1930.

There were therefore over 300,000 people whom the Ministry of Labour, in their own document, said appeared to be people who were making claims as though they were really continuing desiring to work, quite contrary to the average rate of exit and in circumstances that seemed to show that they were now claiming benefit although they had left employment. He found it very difficult to believe that the right hon. lady's Department was so destitute of well-authenticated information that they had to wait for a Royal Commission. Were they not beginning to be afraid that there was developing among a section of our population a different view as regarded relief from public funds when they unfortunately were out of work? If they once found people over a long period of years learning a clever way by which within the law they could make these claims they should consider seriously whether they really ought to allow a system which might thus be misused to continue without legislation to amend it. It was very desirable, not only on financial grounds, that they should have these matters looked into as quickly as possible.

SIR A. POWNALL (Lewisham, E., U.) said that he was rather surprised at the moderation of the Minister of Labour in only asking for £10,000,000 when on her own showing unless something unexpected happened in February or March she would have to come to the House for more money.

He referred to an article in *The Times* on September 16 headed "A Welsh Anomaly," in which it was stated that highly-paid casual dock workers in Cardiff and other Welsh ports could earn considerable sums during their spells of employment and yet draw unemployment pay when they were not employed. Particulars were given of men earning £5 for two and a half nights' work out of five nights and drawing the dole for the time they were not working. That was a legal abuse and it showed how far the unemployment insurance system had departed from its original purpose.

Mr. SEXTON (St. Helens, Lab.) said there was not a tittle of evidence in Sir John Simon's speech to support the case which he made against the Minister of Labour.

CAPTAIN HUDSON (Hackney, N., U.) said it was time the House called a halt to the rake's progress which was going on month after month in unemployment insurance money resolutions.

Mr. G. MACDONALD (Ince, Lab.) supported the resolution, and said that the country could afford the money.

CAPTAIN BALFOUR (Isle of Thanet, U.) contended that the fund should be placed on an actuarially sound basis, if necessary by the setting up of some national relief scheme, which would consist of the "dead wood" cut away from the insurance scheme.

Mr. STEPHEN (Glasgow, Camlachie, Lab.) said that the Government should have realized that the fund was not making sufficient provision for the unemployed, that there should have been increased benefits, and that they should be bringing into the scheme people who were at present left out.

MAJOR THOMAS (King's Norton, U.) said that the abuses of the present system of unemployment benefit were wide-spread, and this money which they were asked to vote that evening would encourage those abuses. He suggested that the money now spent on unemployment allowances ought to be used to subsidize industry.

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY hoped the Royal Commission would have among its members men and women who had known what it was to be unemployed. If the responsibility were placed on every industry of looking after its own unemployed, employers would not send away men so lightly. He hoped the amendment would be rejected.

Mr. W. S. MORRISON (Cirencester and Tewkesbury, U.) contended that the unemployed were not really helped by increasing the burden under which industry was staggering. Our resources ought to be so used that industry was strengthened and men had a chance of getting what they wanted, which was work.

Mr. PALMER (Greenwich, Lab.) supported the resolution.

Mr. E. BROWN (Leith, L.) said that this demand for another £10,000,000 of borrowing powers must at least bring them up against the decision which would have to be taken sooner or later as to whether they should continue a system of dealing with the able-bodied unemployed in insurance by contract, relief by status, or relief without status. To-day they had the latter, but if they had an insurance system it should be definite, based on contract, so that they would know what they had to meet and be able to meet it at any time. With that system they should also have a national system of relief for the able-bodied unemployed. This continuous borrowing could not go on.

SIR W. GREAVES-LORD (Norwood, U.) said that when last year the Government took away from qualifications for unemployment benefit every shred of personal initiative they were paving the path which had led to this application for increased borrowing powers. They were now refusing to face the fact that the path that they had taken was pressing most harshly on the genuine unemployed and on those at present in employment who were being driven into the ranks of the unemployed by the excessive burden that the Government by their policy were placing on industry.

Mr. MALONE (Northampton, Lab.) welcomed the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the question of unemployment insurance, remembering that the House of Commons would ultimately decide what changes or modifications had to be made in unemployment administration.

SIR A. STEEL-MAITLAND (Tamworth, U.) said the admitted policy of the Government was to borrow and to go on borrowing. There could now be scarcely any pretence that this debt would ever be repaid or would be anything in the end but a burden that had to be taken over by the Government. It was clear that it was contemplated that the Royal Commission would recommend a new systems and it was obvious that no new system could be set up and have an accumulated debt of £70,000,000 or more hanging round its neck from the start. According to the Minister the annual expense that was now being incurred over and above what was met by contributions was over £80,000,000, and only £13,000,000 of that could be set down to administrative changes recently introduced. All the rest was due to the great increase in unemployment. Why had the Government had to come back three times in the year to ask for further borrowing powers? Would this third time be the last, or how many more times was the House to be asked to vote increases? He supported the reduction of the sum partly as a protest and partly that the House might keep close watch and ward on the expenditure and be able sooner to pass it in review. He agreed with the view that unemployment was a question which had to be tackled very boldly. The way to deal with the question was to think of how to diminish the numbers of the unemployed as well as of the expense of alleviating their lot when they were unemployed. He doubted if the Government had realized the gravity of the present industrial situation. Even if they had grasped it they had never told the country about it or explained that we were on the edge of an abyss. The justification of Ministers was that, while we were suffering, other nations were suffering like ourselves. That was not true; none of the big industrial countries of Europe were suffering in the same way as we were. That meant that there were special causes affecting us which did not affect them. When the recovery came those causes would operate so that the other countries would get the lion's share and we should only get the scraps and the leavings. If we had been living on our own production we should be in the state in which Australia was to-day. If we went on as we were we should be going straight to disaster. There was no hope either for the fund or for prosperity in industry unless we took ourselves in hand and mended our ways, and until the Government gave a lead. There was no hope so long as the weak and nerveless hands of the present Front Bench remained on the tiller. (Cheers.)

Mr. LAWSON, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour (Chester-le-Street), said that the House was entitled to know what the Opposition would do about the men who were not insured. It was certain that if the Opposition had a majority they would tend to throw a great number of decent working men on to the Poor Law. There were people in this country who thought that the worse off the working classes were the better they would work and the more amenable they would be. (Opposition cries of "No.") People who charged the great mass of the unemployed with demoralization in the main had that idea at the back of their minds. The figures he had got, as well as the experience of those who came into close contact with working-class life, proved the very contrary to be the fact. He was asked by the Minister of Labour, on behalf of the Government, to say quite definitely that the Royal Commission would be a Commission of action. There would be interim reports, which the Government would receive from time to time. The Government were meeting the situation to the best of their ability, and were caring for the needs of the people in a human way. (Ministerial cheers.)

SIR A. SANDEMAN (Middleton and Prestwich, U.) said the truth of the matter was that the Government had got into a very sticky hole and did not know how to get out of it. They were waiting for something to turn up. He appealed to the Liberal Party to take their courage in their hands and put their country a little bit in front of their party. The whole country was crying out for an election. (Ministerial laughter.)

Mr. J. JON

THE ROUND TABLE

SEPARATION OF BURMA

COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER CONDITIONS

The following speeches were delivered at a meeting of the full Committee of the Round-Table Conference, at which the Prime Minister presided, at St. James's Palace yesterday afternoon:—

U Ba Pe said:—"The question of Burma is for us a very simple one. The question whether Burma should remain within the Indian Empire or not is, for me, a question for the Burmese people to decide. The people of India support the principle of self-determination, and the people of Burma wish to see the same principle applied to them. I do not expect my Indian friends will in any way seek to deny us the privilege for which they themselves ask. Burma came into the Indian Empire by a mere accident, and against the wishes of the Indian people and without the consent of the people of Burma. The Indian National Congress in 1885 passed a resolution opposing the inclusion of Burma in the Indian Empire, and the people of Burma were never consulted as to whether they would care to be in and to remain in the Indian Empire."

The speaker mentioned various occasions when the question of separation was raised, as, for example, when a deputation was sent to Calcutta to see Mr. Montagu when he was in India, and when another deputation was sent to England while the Government of India Bill was before Parliament in 1919, and he added:—"Unfortunately, instead of framing a new constitution for Burma in accordance with the wishes of the people of Burma, the then Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Reginald Craddock, framed a very reactionary scheme. The whole country was against that scheme, and again a deputation was sent to this country. The ultimate result was that the reactionary scheme of Sir Reginald Craddock was smashed, and, fearing there would be delay in giving the reforms, Burma was included in the Indian Empire again as a major province."

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Since then "the feeling of the country has been to press for the same thing," the separation of Burma from India, declared U Ba Pe, and he went on:—

"Burma has been suffering for various reasons. As is well known to the Indian people, we have nothing in common with them. Our race belongs to quite a different stock; we are more Mongolian than Aryan. We have customs and manners which are quite different from those of India, and our women are quite as free as any women in this country, if not more so. Literacy in Burma is very high; in fact, the same Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, Sir Reginald Craddock—who is not a true Burman, by the way—said that Burma offered a very good ground for experiment in democratic institutions.

"We feel that with all these conditions we are not getting so advanced a form of government as we should have, and in the meantime we find that as a part of the Indian Empire our own national status is disappearing altogether. We are known as Statutory Indians, and we do not like to be called Indians, not because we are anti-Indian but because we do not want the Burmese race to disappear from the earth. I hope that feeling will be appreciated by all.

"When Sir John Simon and his colleagues visited Burma, Sir John asked the seven members of the Burma Legislative Council who co-operated with the Commission whether the feeling in favour of the separation of Burma from India was still strong in Burma, and whether, if a resolution in favour of it was moved before the Burma Legislative Council, it would be carried. Out of those seven members six answered in the affirmative; the seventh, who represented an Indian constituency, doubted whether it would be carried. I raised the question in the Burma Legislative Council by moving a motion to that effect, which was carried unanimously, thus testifying that it was the unanimous wish of the people of Burma that Burma should be separated from India without any further delay."

When the Report of the Indian Statutory Commission was published, the people of Burma welcomed the recommendation to separate Burma from India and another resolution to the same effect was carried in the Legislative Council without a division.

NO COMMUNAL QUESTIONS

"We want," the speaker continued, "to be a separate entity, enjoying the fullest measure of self-government on an equal footing with the other self-governing Dominions, and of course under the same Crown. That being our aim, we want to get away from India as early as possible. The point where the Indians will be interested is this. What, after separation, will be the position of Indians in Burma? How will their interests be looked after by the new Government of Burma? In the first place, we have no such thing as communal, religious, or caste questions in Burma; all the communities there live very cordially and amicably together. Only lately, last October, when we had to return three members to the Legislative Assembly and one to the Council of State, one candidate for the Legislative Assembly, who was a Parsi, not a Burman, was returned by a large majority of Burmese votes, while for the Council of State the gentleman returned was a Mohamedan, who was also returned by Burmese votes. This shows that the people of Burma do not look at race, religion, or colour, but at the merits of the people they choose. That has been the case with my old friend Mr. de Glanville, who is the leader of the Independence Party, which consists of Burmans and members of other races, thus showing that race, colour, and creed are no bar to leadership in Burma. We have not the acute problem of communal, racial, or minority antagonism in Burma, yet for the safety of minorities we are prepared to do all that lies in our power to devise ways and means to protect their interests."

FINANCE AND TRADE

The financial adjustment between India and Burma, U Ba Pe considered, was a matter for further inquiry by a special committee. Dealing with the trade relations between the two countries, he said:—

"As far as possible we want free trade between India and Burma. India wants our rice, our oil, and our teak and other timber, and we want things from India. Burma requires manufactured goods from India, and it is in the interest of both countries not to raise tariff walls against each other. We must live peacefully together and devise ways and means for our mutual benefit. I do not see any difficulty in that direction.

"On the whole, the people of Burma are satisfied that Burma should be separated from India without any further delay, providing for the minorities safeguards either in the constitution itself or in the Instructions to the Governor, whichever may be found best to meet the case, and also making reasonable financial adjustments as between India and Burma and having a trade convention between the two countries. On these terms I believe no objection can be raised to our proposal.

"The Indian question will be settled by this Conference and India will have a new constitution in due course. It will be a very undesirable thing for Burma to have a constitution later than India; she must have one at the same time if possible. For that we shall have to work out the financial relations, the trade relations, and so on, and we must start work now. Instead of sending a Commission to Burma to raise the same old questions that were raised by the Simon Commission when it visited our country, we think it would be better to have another Conference in London, to which would be invited representatives of the various parties and interests in Burma—some 15 to 20 in all—who would sit here as this Conference sits with the representatives of the British Government. That would economize time, avoid trouble, and be more conducive to the peaceful working out of a constitution for Burma."

THE INDIAN VIEW

Mr. CHINTAMANI said that, as an Indian, he thought the will of the people of Burma should be the "sole determining factor in the settlement of the question." If he looked at it from any other point of view he would be "guilty of the same mistake and the same injustice of which we accuse the Imperialists of this country when they proceed to grab the territories of other peoples." He joined issue with U Ba Pe, however, when the latter claimed that it was the "unanimous opinion of the people of Burma that there must be separation," and added:—

"It may be that a very large majority of the people do wish it, but certainly it is not a unanimous opinion. There have been expressions of opinion to the effect that the separation of Burma from India would be detrimental to the Burmese themselves, and that those Burmans who were agitating for separation were really playing into the hands of the British commercial interests which have been established in that province, and which would mean that if Burma were not a part of India, with all its political agitation, the field of exploitation would be wider and easier for them in the future than it might otherwise be."

No particular value attached to the recommendations of the Simon Commission in the estimation of the speaker—"as there does not in the estimation of any other Nationalist Indian"—but he called attention to "one particular circumstance" in connexion with the Commission's recommendation about Burma. One of the memoranda submitted to the Commission, he said, was "practically annexed by the Commissioners as if it were their own," and they "not only swallowed in its entirety whatever was contained in that memorandum, but did not even take the trouble of altering the language." Only one body of opinion went before the Commission. "Dissentient opinion did not find expression before it, taking the country as a whole. I hope this circumstance will be borne in mind when we proceed to assess at its proper value the recommendation that is embodied in the report of the Simon Commission."

Mr. Chintamani next complained that, before the question had been "decided by competent authority," the Governor of Burma had "no hesitation in converting himself into a public propagandist in support of separation," and in speech after speech had "advocated with superlative vehemence the advantages and the necessity in the interests of Burma of the separation of that Province from British India."

FINANCIAL ADJUSTMENT

The speaker also insisted that "if separation be decided upon an equitable financial adjustment of outstanding claims is an imperative necessity," and he declared that "every pound of the cost of the third Burmese War was borne by the Indian taxpayer" and that, "for as long as the Province of Burma was a deficit province, the deficit was met out of taxation contributed by the people of British India."

During the régime of Sir Harcourt Butler in Burma, Mr. Chintamani continued, legislation was placed on the Statute-book "which discriminated against Indians who migrated to Burma and settled in that country, which was penal and prohibitive in its nature, which was insulting, and which led many people to say that while Mr. Sastri and others were worrying over the question of Indians in Kenya there was a Kenya nearer home which was in a province of British India itself." The future position of Indians migrating to Burma and of Indians settled in Burma would have to be considered.

CAPTAIN RAJA MOHAMMED KHAN expressed every sympathy with those who desired the separation of Burma from India, but called attention to the question of defence. "The Indian Army is still in Burma," he said, "and has served in Burma for two or three centuries. I bring this point to the notice of the Committee because I am afraid that whenever our constitution framers here want to add to the number of members of any committee they simply go to the men who have been ex-Ministers and barristers. They never think of defence, or of the Army. When the Burmese question is being considered the Committee must think about the defence of Burma."

LORD READING'S SPEECH

LORD READING said that there seemed to be "a consensus of opinion" in favour of separating Burma from British India. The Simon Commission had come to that conclusion, and he was "a little surprised to learn that it was a matter of reproach to a Commission that it had been so impressed by a memorandum which had been presented to it that it endorsed practically all the proposals of that memorandum."

In regard to Mr. Chintamani's complaint about the Governor of Burma, Lord Reading said that it would be difficult to find a man "more careful of the proprieties of constitutional conduct" than Sir Charles Innes (the Governor). In answering other remarks of Mr. Chintamani's, Lord Reading disagreed with the suggestion that the Government of India had expressed no opinion, and quoted from the dispatch of the Government of India to show that "there was no doubt whatever that they did accept in principle the recommendation" in favour of separation made by the Simon Commission, though they pointed out that "there are difficult matters still to consider."

Lord Reading went on to say that "most of the questions which will have to be considered can never be settled by a committee of this Round-Table Conference," questions of finance and economics, military questions, and questions affecting the conditions of Indians in Burma. Those questions could only be settled—and he thought the Government of India agreed—by a special Commission which would have to be set up to deal with them. When a member interjected: "Not a Commission," Lord Reading said that the name was "quite immaterial." It would be a meeting of "specialists and of selected persons representative of the various interests, who can bring their knowledge and intelligence to bear upon the subject for the purpose of laying down what are the main things which will have to be safeguarded in the constitution of Burma."

A PRINCE'S SYMPATHY

The MAHARAJAH of ALWAR, having declared that the Simon Commission had "definitely suggested" that the separation of Burma should "take place as early as possible," wished his Burman colleagues "every success in their endeavours," and added:—

"Let us hope that when they have succeeded in achieving their end we may have a friendly competition as to which shall reach Dominion Status first. Perhaps they may even be flirting with a new Secretary of State, because, no doubt, with the separation of Burma they would have another Government here dealing with their affairs. My sympathies are with them in desiring their nationality to rise to its full stature within their own country."

LORD PEEL'S MEMORIES

LORD PEEL, expressing "a good deal of sympathy with the point of view expressed by the Burmese representative," said:—"I spent some little time in Burma last January. My experience was that there was an extraordinarily strong and widespread desire to be separated from the Indian Empire. Wherever I went, whether the people I was talking to were of high position or not, they said to me, 'There is something special I want to say to you.' I replied: 'I suppose it is that you wish to be separated from India?' and that was generally the secret confided to me on these occasions. I was rather surprised to hear the criticism of the Governor of Burma because apparently the Governor and the Government of Burma did not separate themselves from the almost universal opinion of Burma itself. I should imagine that if the view of the Government of Burma had been the other way we might have heard some criticisms on that subject.

"I think myself it would be a good thing if this subject were referred to a committee. I do not say, of course, that a committee could draw up an elaborate constitution for Burma, but after all we are here with many representatives of India, and this affects not only Burma but Indian interests as well, and therefore the main lines for any criticism that may be made by representative members from India on this question of separation and the subsequent relations with Burma might very well be said here, so that we could be seized of the difficulties of the situation both from an Indian and from a Burmese point of view.

"It seems to me an eminently useful suggestion that, after we have dealt with the subject as far as we can, a conference, as suggested, might assemble in London to work out the general lines of the framework of the future Burmese Constitution. I prefer that to a Commission examining the whole thing. I quite sympathize with the view expressed by the Burmese representatives that if too long delay occurs there will be a hiatus between the establishment of a new Indian Constitution and a Burmese."

COMMITTEE SET UP

The CHAIRMAN said:—

"I interpret your feeling as being unanimously in favour of meeting the approach made by the Delegate from Burma. You desire a committee of this Conference to be set up to consider the matter; that the purpose of that committee should not be to attempt to draft a constitution for the new Burma, but that it should take note of certain conditions which have to be met in the process of separation; and further, it may assist us by recommending to us how the process should best be carried out, by committee, commission, or anything else. I have roughly had put down these terms of reference to the committee: 'To consider the nature of the conditions which would enable Burma to be separated from India on suitable terms, and to recommend the best way for securing this end.'

"I take it, first of all, that you wish a committee to be set up?" (General assent.) You want it with the terms of reference which I have read, that these should be the terms of reference to the committee?" (General assent.)

Mr. SHIVA RAO asked:—"Is the question of separation an open one, or is it not?"

The CHAIRMAN replied:—"No, I have looked into it; it is not open."

Dr. CHINTAMANI said that it should be open "not only to consider the method of separation, but whether there should be separation."

The CHAIRMAN answered:—"I have only got eyes and ears for what the Conference says, and I take it that there is an overwhelming opinion in favour of the suggestions made. (Applause.) You see, the applause is all along the line."

The MAHARAJAH of BIKANER said that the general feeling on the part of the Indian States was that the question was one "almost entirely for Burma and British India, and, of course, his Majesty's Government," to deal with. If and when any question arose which affected the States he felt sure the States would "have a say in the matter." In the meanwhile he contented himself with stating that "we have the most friendly feelings for our Burman friends."

When the CHAIRMAN asked: "You are in favour of that being done?" there was general assent. LORD READING said: "That is a separate Committee?" and the CHAIRMAN answered: "Yes, and that goes in the first place to the Business Committee."

FINANCE OF LAND BILL

CORPORATION'S POWERS

Standing Committee "B" of the House of Commons met again last night and gave further consideration to the Agricultural Land (Utilization) Bill. Mr. Leif Jones (Camborne, L.) presided.

Clause 1 of the Bill provides for the establishment of an Agricultural Land Corporation in order that experiments may be carried out in large-scale farming. Of the directors of the corporation, one must be experienced in finance, and, of the remainder, at least half must have had experience in agriculture. The directors are to number not less than five and not more than nine.

MAJOR DAVIES (Yeovil, U.) moved to omit from the clause a paragraph empowering the directors, "subject to such conditions as may be imposed by the Minister and Secretary of State with the approval of the Treasury, to borrow money for the purposes of the Corporation, and shall make provision for the security upon which the money may be so borrowed." He said that at present they were perfectly in the dark as to what the purposes of the Corporation would be. He took it that the £1,000,000 which the Treasury was authorized to grant under the financial resolution was the Ordinary Stock of the Corporation, and this paragraph would enable them to issue bonds. The present position of agriculture was not such as to give security, and there must surely be in the mind of the Minister some form of Government guarantee so that the Corporation could successfully approach the necessary financial quarters to get accommodation. He (Major Davies) thought £1,000,000 should be ample, and it was asking the Committee to place a large amount of confidence in the intentions and ability of the Minister and his Department to start this large-scale farming to ask for additional powers without limit for objects concerning which the Committee had no idea.

TREASURY CONTROL

Mr. JOHNSTON, Under-Secretary for Scotland (Clackmannan and Western), said that the Treasury had to state the amount of money which the corporation might borrow. Hence, there would be Treasury control. There would be also another effective control, for the lenders, whoever they might be—whether the banks or private individuals—would take great care that there was adequate cover and security for any money they might lend. This corporation was to be an ordinary trading corporation, and it would be absurd to set up such a corporation and prevent it from having the ordinary trading powers. If the corporation was not given those powers to borrow or overdraw from the bank for a brief period there would be only one alternative, and that was that a large balance of Treasury money should be continually at the disposal of the corporation, obviously a very bad thing from the State point of view. If they agreed that there should be a corporation they should not stultify it by limiting it in the way proposed. (Hear, hear.)

CAPTAIN CAZALET (Chippenham, U.) contended that there was not sufficient security in land to attract public money into it.

Mr. C. WILLIAMS (Torquay, U.) asked if any of the borrowed money would be appropriated to pay interest on loans. On the question of control, he said that they could no longer look to the Treasury to exercise real control, because in recent years it had grown extraordinarily weak. At present they had one of the weakest-kneed Chancellors of the Exchequer they had ever known. (Laughter.) There was not sufficient guarantee in the proposal that the money should be provided under conditions imposed by the Minister and the Secretary of State with the approval of the Treasury, and all such loans, he argued, should come before the House of Commons. The proposal in the Bill was a deliberate encouragement to borrow money in a wasteful manner and to go behind the House of Commons. He regarded the whole scheme in this connexion as financially unsound.

Dr. ADDISON, Minister of Agriculture (Swindon), said that there was a double security, and the Treasury guaranteed the conditions under which they could borrow. What more did they want? (Hear, hear.)

The amendment was negatived by 29 votes to 19.

On an amendment moved by LORD HARTINGTON (Derbyshire, W., U.), Dr. ADDISON undertook before the Report stage to endeavour to agree on a form of words to provide that the accounts of the corporation should be kept in the best possible way, and that there should be an annual valuation.

The Committee adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

INLAND AIR SERVICES

PROPOSED RESUMPTION NEXT YEAR

As a consequence of the results obtained during three months last summer with an experimental inland air service connecting Birmingham, Manchester, and Liverpool with London, negotiations are in progress with a view to reopening this route next year on a regular basis, and with a daily service in each direction instead of one on alternate days, as was the case during the experimental period. Statistics as to the experimental working between June and September last are considered definitely encouraging.

This experimental service, which had the disadvantage of operating during a period of trade depression, and after only brief preliminary publicity, was started with a view to learning practical lessons as to the possibility of regular inland airways. One point that emerged was that in the case of air passengers bound to and from London more than half an hour in each direction might be saved if, instead of Croydon, some terminal aerodrome just north of London were employed. Passengers to and from London could be picked up or set down at this station, while those wishing to take the Continental services could fly on to Croydon.

The experiment has also shown that it does not suit the convenience of business men to run such a service on alternate days. It appears essential, if it is to be of real value, that the service should be daily. It is believed that if, during the experimental period, flying had taken place every day, considerably more than double the number of passengers would have been carried. This year's experiment was assisted financially by the three cities served, and it is considered that the results have shown that carefully chosen inland air lines, if operated daily, can be made to furnish facilities which justify their assistance during the initial period when traffic is being built up.

MR. SCULLIN AND AUSTRALIAN WOOL

Mr. J. H. Scullin, Prime Minister of Australia, who leaves London to-morrow to join the steamship Ormonde at Marseilles, yesterday presented a cheque for £1,000 on behalf of Messrs. Wolsey, Limited, of Leicester, to the winner of a competition conducted by the firm in the past year. The prize was offered to any purchaser who could estimate most accurately the number of garments manufactured by the firm from Australian wool in the year ended November 8. The actual number was 13,838,737, and the winner, Mrs. Mary Robinson, Stag House, Kirkgate, Cockermouth, Cumberland, estimated 13,840,001. As she is 85 years of age and unable to travel to London, the formal presentation was made on her behalf to her grand-daughter, Miss Vivienne Sharpley, aged 54, of Halstead, Essex. Mr. Scullin said that Australia claimed to be the largest producer of wool in the world—wool of the best quality—and in creating a great name the world over by using it for their garments the firm of Wolsey had also extended the reputation of the wool. Mr. A. C. N. Dixey, M.P. for Penrith and Cockermouth, acknowledged the receipt of the cheque, and Mr. E. T. Walker, chairman of Messrs. Wolsey, Limited, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Scullin.

THE CANADIAN OFFER

MR. BENNETT'S REPLY TO MR. THOMAS

DANGER TO OTTAWA CONFERENCE

The following statement was issued to the Press last night by Mr. R. B. Bennett, the Prime Minister of Canada:—

It is indeed a matter for regret that I am obliged to refer to a statement made in Parliament on November 27 by the Secretary of State for the Dominions.

I have refrained from any earlier allusion to it in the hope and expectation that the realization of the far-reaching consequences which must inevitably attach to that statement would have compelled its denunciation by the Government of the United Kingdom. Its failure to do so must, therefore, be construed as an endorsation by it of the views expressed by one of its Ministers. This statement was a condemnation, in terms as unusual as they are injurious, of a proposal made by me on behalf of the Government of Canada, which we sincerely believe contains the best solution of that urgent problem of closer Empire economic association which must be the joint concern of all who, in their own interest, and in the common interest, strive for the greatness of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

My proposal, made on October 8 at a Plenary Session of the Delegates to the Imperial Conference, was that we of the British Empire should subscribe to the principle of Empire trade preferences and without delay should take the necessary steps to put it into effective operation. To crystallize the terms of my proposal and to provide a definite basis for discussion, I made a concrete offer of reciprocal and what I believe to be mutually advantageous tariff preferences. At the time I was careful to point out the need of ensuring a certain flexibility in the tariff, and I said that the unit of preference suggested would necessarily be modified or increased in relation to different classes of commodities. On many other occasions I have made clear my views on this point.

THE QUOTA SYSTEM

The principle of preferential tariffs has been approved by all the oversea Dominions, and among them there was a common eagerness to canvass their detailed application. But we did not wilfully shut our eyes to any conceivably meritorious alternative. Indeed, I have declared, on several occasions, my willingness to favourably consider a quota system as a competitive method to that of tariffs, for securing a preferred position for Empire wheat in the United Kingdom.

By the delegates of the United Kingdom the principle of preferential tariffs was, in conference, neither approved nor categorically denied; nor was there offered by them any definite alternative to the general scheme endorsed by the Dominions. The quota system was carefully considered by the Committee on Economic Cooperation, but, despite the favourable views which such inquiry developed, no proposal of a quota on Empire wheat was made by the Government of the United Kingdom.

In the closing days of the Conference the Delegates of the United Kingdom formally declared the policy of their Government. That policy naturally condemned—as, of course, did inferentially those of all the other Governments represented—any scheme which would "injure its foreign trade or add to the burdens of the people." But it suggested that the Governments of the Empire should make forthwith a close examination of the various methods by which each may make the greatest possible contribution to economic cooperation within the Empire, with a view to presenting reports to a Conference to be held next near. It was on the basis of this statement of policy that the Canadian Delegation agreed to a resolution which was adopted by the Conference. This resolution, while acknowledging that the procedure proposed should not be construed as a modification of the policies expressed on behalf of any of the Governments represented at the Conference, agreed that inasmuch as the Conference had not been able to examine fully the various means by which inter-Imperial trade may best be maintained and extended, the economic section of the Conference should be adjourned to meet at Ottawa within the next 12 months, when that examination would be resumed with a view to adopting the means and methods most likely to achieve the common aim.

It was in the spirit of this resolution that the Conference adjourned. There was no modification of the views expressed at the outset. On the contrary, and speaking for the Canadian delegates, consideration of suggested alternatives, with the possible exception of the quota system as applied to wheat, has but served to confirm my original view that Empire economic cooperation can best be established and developed through the instrumentality of mutually advantageous tariff preferences. But there was, nevertheless, an eager desire to search out some means of common acceptability by which the great object of closer Empire economic association might be achieved. And with that earnest desire and with the hope that next year at Ottawa it would be realized, the delegates separated.

AGREEMENTS WITHOUT BRITAIN

Now, the Secretary of State for the Dominions has condemned, beyond the possibility of further discussion, and in language which is deeply resented by the Government of Canada, the proposal which I made in the sincere desire to meet our individual and our common needs. He must be taken to have condemned alike the principle approved by all the Dominions and the specific illustration of it which was advanced to remove our debate from purposeless and unprofitable generalities out of which can never come concrete and stable agreement. He has condemned it, despite the resolutions which were passed, despite the statement of policy of his Government, despite the fact that, during the whole period of the Conference, there was seriously discussed neither the principle of tariff preferences nor my plans to make them operative. And he has condemned it without offering a single positive proposal which might be reviewed as an alternative to mine.

I have said it is with genuine regret that I refer to this statement of the Secretary of State for the Dominions. But, in justice to my own country and to the great cause of closer Empire economic unity, there is no other course open to me. For if this statement indicates what is to be the attitude of the United Kingdom at the Conference to be held at Ottawa within the next 12 months, then I have little hope that any agreement which Canada may reach with the other overseas Dominions will include the United Kingdom. Holding these views, it is but right that I should express them. Time is running against us. Canada, in her own interest and in the interest of the Commonwealth, is honestly working for closer economic association. But if her proposal is to be thus contemptuously rejected Canadians can only accept and act upon the rejection by embracing the other means at hand of further strengthening her economic position in the world.

ALLEGED FORGED NOTE FACTORY

PLAISTOW SUSPECTS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

At the West Ham Police Court yesterday the Borough Justices (Mr. W. Crow presiding) held a special Court to deal with the four prisoners charged with being concerned in making 10s. Bank of England notes at a house in Godsell-road, Plaistow. The accused were BENJAMIN BONNY, 28, a printer, of no fixed abode; ERNEST WILLIAMS, 24, a chauffeur, of no fixed abode; and HENRY SAUNDERS, 29, a stevedore, and his wife, ROSE LILY SAUNDERS, 39, who live at Godsell-road, Plaistow. Mr. Christmas Humphreys prosecuted for the Bank of England; Mr. H. W. Wickham appeared for the prisoner Williams.

At the previous hearing it was stated that the police raided the house in Godsell-road, where Bonny and Williams were found upstairs, Bonny being in one room surrounded by what was described as a complete plant for the printing of 10s. bank-notes. Forged notes, it was stated, had been freely circulated recently between Southampton and London.

After some further evidence to complete the case for the prosecution, Mr. Wickham called

Williams stated that on the night of November 19 he was in a publichouse in Balaam-street, Plaistow, where he met Saunders. The witness had been married four months, and wanted to buy a bedstead. Saunders said he had one to sell, and the witness went to the house in Godsell-road, Plaistow, the next day to see it. While he was there the house was raided by the police, and he and the others were arrested. He did not know Bonny, and he knew nothing about forged 10s. notes.

The prisoners were committed to the Central Criminal Court for trial. Only the woman was allowed bail.

THE WHITECHAPEL ELECTION

UNIONIST AND THE GRAND OPERA SUBSIDY

Candidates
- Mr. Lord Guinness (U.)
- Mr. Barnett Janner (L.)
- Mr. James Hall (Lab.)
- Mr. Harry Pollitt (Com.)

Polling: To-morrow.

LAST ELECTION:—

Mr. H. Gosling (Lab.)	13,701
Mr. F. H. Sedgwick (L.)	4,521
Mr. L. Guinness (U.)	3,417
Labour majority	9,180

The poll in the by-election in the Whitechapel and St. George's Division of Stepney will be taken to-morrow. For the last day of the campaign numerous meetings have been arranged, but because of the limited number of halls and schoolrooms available in the constituency many speeches will have to be made out-of-doors. Mr. L. S. Amery, M.P., and Mr. W. J. Womersley, M.P., will speak in support of Mr. Guinness; Mr. Herbert Morrison, the Minister of Transport, will lead a team of Labour Members of Parliament at Mr. Hall's final meetings, and the Liberal speakers will include Mr. Ramsay Muir and Mr. G. H. Shakespeare M.P.

In the endeavour to estimate their prospects the candidates are handicapped by uncertainty as to the probable size of the poll. At the General Election less than 60 per cent. of the possible votes were recorded and it is a matter of speculation as to whether the special issues of the present contest will send more electors to the polling booths. There will undoubtedly be an increase in the Jewish vote, but on the other hand substantial abstentions may be expected among former supporters of Mr. Gosling. This would mean that the Labour candidate would lose on swings and roundabouts alike, although in spite of the demonstrations of opposition to the Palestine policy of the Government the Socialists hold to their view that the Jewish vote will run less strongly against them than is anticipated by the other parties.

A Labour leaflet informs the electors that Mr. Hall has received the endorsement of the Poale Zion party, but this organization makes the comment, "By his return we do not give up the fight against the White Paper recently issued by the Colonial Secretary. On the contrary, we strengthen the group of our devoted friends who will fight with us within the Labour movement for the repeal of the White Paper which is not only unjust but inconsistent with the decisions and resolutions of the Labour Party itself." It is added that the Labour Party is the only one which is bound by resolutions passed at conferences to support the Jewish aspirations in Palestine. As far back as 1917, the Poale Zion party recall, the Labour Party and the Trades Union Congress, in conference assembled, proclaimed the rights of the Jewish people to free and unrestricted immigration to Palestine which was destined to become a Jewish National Home.

UNEMPLOYMENT DOUBLED

Mr. Guinness in a final message circulated to the electors states that the Socialist Government has had its chance and failed completely. It promised to reduce unemployment. To-day, with over 2,300,000 people out of work, unemployment is more than double what it was under the Conservatives. "The Socialists have done absolutely nothing," the message continues, "to help the workers in industry, commerce, or shipping. Instead they have made things much worse for everybody, and now with thousands in Whitechapel out of work they have given £17,500 a year to help grand opera. This is adding insult to injury as far as the unemployed are concerned." Mr. Guinness repeats former declarations that he "bitterly resents the unfair treatment" by the Socialists of the Jews in Palestine and will do all he can to secure for the Jewish people the same just treatment as they obtained from Mr. Baldwin when he was Prime Minister. The Conservative candidate yesterday continued his personal canvass of the division and visited among other places the Tower of London and the markets. His reception by the electors has been encouraging to him in a hard fight.

The Communist campaign is probably better organized in this by-election than it was in some previous contests in which the party has been engaged this year. Four committee rooms have been opened and Mr. Pollitt has secured a substantial amount of help from party members outside the constituency. There would be surprise, however, if the candidate succeeded in qualifying for the return of his election deposit.

THE ARCHITECTURE OF CINEMAS

CONTRAST WITH THEATRE ACOUSTICS

In a paper on "Modern Cinema Design," read last night before the Royal Institute of British Architects, Mr. J. R. LEATHART said that since the introduction of the talking film the science of acoustics was of greater importance for the auditorium than the selection of the style for the interior decoration. Experience and research had proved that the volume of an auditorium must be kept within certain defined limits if excessive reverberation was to be avoided, and as low a figure as 120-130 cubic feet per seat had been suggested as a maximum. In practice, however, it was somewhat difficult to confine the volume to that figure, especially in cinemas with large balconies, where the height must be sufficient to prevent a crushing effect being given to the topmost seats.

To reproduce sound films as originally taken, it was desirable to eliminate house reverberations as much as possible. This could be satisfactorily accomplished by reducing the volume to within certain limits, by the use of directional loud-speaker horns, by the use of absorbents in the rear auditorium walls, and by thick carpeting on all floors with heavily upholstered seats. In addition to these precautions, care should be taken to eliminate the risk of parallel side-wall interreflection or flutter by absorbents either in the form of acoustic wall covering or by draping the walls with decorative banners or hangings. The fan-shaped auditorium, both in plan and section, counteracted to a great extent the tendency to acoustical imperfection, providing that the ratio of the rear auditorium width to the proscenium width was not too excessive. The increasing tendency for cinemas to "function" equally as theatres must serve as a warning that too many absorbent surfaces in an auditorium would render the natural human voice and the orchestra somewhat lifeless in effect and create a tendency to flatten the tone. It was therefore imperative that expert acoustical advice should be obtained by the architect in the initial stages of his design, so that the necessary compromise could be effected between the requirements of the cinema and those of the theatre.

Referring to the advertising of films, Mr. Leathart said that there was the utmost conflict between cinema owners and their architects as to the amount of space on the front of the building which must be allocated to advertising matter. On the one hand, the claim was made that the man who ran a picture house was selling a film entertainment, and must be allowed to advertise the fact on his building. From the architect's standpoint this necessity was admitted on principle, but he knew from bitter experience that the extent of the activities of the owner in that direction was by no means limited. It was an ironic commentary upon the whole question of publicity that the prospective picture patron must be stunned by flashing lights, by crudely painted scenic effects spread across the façade, perforated only to allow access to the entrance doors, and by 48-sheet posters printed in the most flamboyant colours known before he could be enticed within the building. It was, in fact, entirely unnecessary to over-advertise; but American boosting methods in the film industry were accepted as the apotheosis of publicity in this country.

LONDON STREET REPAIRS

Appended is a list issued by the Ministry of Transport of works of road maintenance and improvement to be begun in the London Traffic Area during the fortnight ending December 13, with the dates of beginning and the estimated dates of completing the work. No suitable alternative route is available in any of the cases:—

Redriff-road, Bermondsey.—Lower-road to Rotherhithe-street, December 1-January 31.

King's Cross-road, Finsbury.—Baker-street to Packington-street, December 1-20.

Old Kent-road, Southwark.—Main road to borough boundary, December 1-23.

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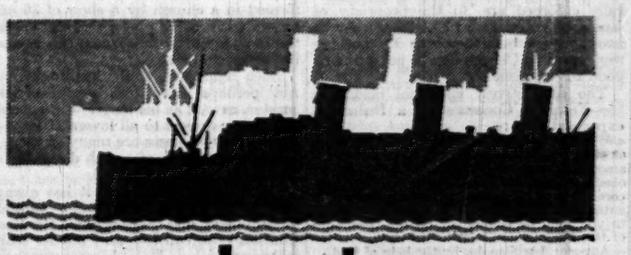

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Letters to the Editor

CHURCH AND STATE

THE BIRMINGHAM MORAL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Westminster contemplates Disestablishment. Birmingham demonstrates the failure of Establishment. The recent appointment of a Commission to review the relations of Church and State with the primary object of making for ever impossible such a subordination of the spiritual society to Parliament as that which secured the rejection of the Revised Prayer-book in 1927 and 1928 must be connected with the singular situation which has developed in Birmingham.

The vicar of St. Gregory's refuses on grounds of conscience to obey the lawful order of his Bishop. The Bishop of Birmingham refuses on grounds of conscience to "maintain his authority by process of law." Hence a deadlock which is complete, scandalous, and laughable. It is complete because, when consciences are in conflict, there is no known means of reconciliation. It is scandalous because, apart from the injury to the spiritual life of the understaffed parish, which must needs be great, the spectacle of domestic discord in the diocese is offensive and lamentable. It is laughable because neither incumbent nor Bishop appears to perceive the Gilbertian situation which they are creating.

If it is difficult for the plain man to reconcile the incumbent's refusal to obey his Bishop with his oath of canonical obedience, it is certainly not less difficult to reconcile the Bishop's refusal to enforce his order by process of law with his consecration pledge. For truly, if the Catholic convictions of the priest are to preclude him from obedience, and the Quaker convictions of the Bishop are to preclude him from governing, the consequence can be nothing but diocesan anarchy.

Obedience to one's lawful superior need not, and often does not, imply agreement. Why should the incumbent inflict on his parishioners the grave spiritual loss which he describes when his compliance with his diocesan's directions could not possibly indicate anything more on his part than a recognition of the quite indispensable Catholic principle of subordination? He cannot take over his Bishop's responsibility, however much he may dislike the specific interpretation which the Bishop gives it.

But the Bishop's position puzzles his best friends. Orders, however lawfully issued, which are not intended to be lawfully enforced are, in the propriety of language, no orders at all. They may be good advice but they can be nothing more, and no Church can be governed by good advice alone.

The distinctively episcopal pledge in the Form of Consecrating a Bishop is expressed thus:—

> Will you maintain and set forward, as much as shall lie in you, quietness, love, and peace among all men; and such as be unquiet, disobedient, and criminous, within your Diocese, correct and punish, according to such authority as you have by God's Word, *and as to you shall be committed by the Ordinance of this Realm?*
>
> Answer: I will so do, by the help of God.

I have italicized the last clause, which bears directly on my present argument. The Bishop is really refusing to accept the Establishment when, on grounds of conscience, he limits his episcopal procedure in disciplinary cases to "moral and spiritual" methods, *i.e.*, to good advice combined, as far as may be, with official boycott.

I note, indeed, that the Bishop, using a language more Roman than Anglican, proposes to appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury "as head of the Church of England," publicly to rebuke the unlicensed curate, and to order him to depart from the diocese. The Archbishop is not "head of the Church of England." Since the Sovereign gave up the preposterous title, no such head exists on earth. But he is Primate of All England, and his prestige, official and personal, is very great. Neither his Primacy nor his prestige, however, gives him any right to issue orders to the clergy within any diocese other than his own, save in such particulars (if there be any) as the law may specify. No diocesan can divest himself of his inalienable responsibility by substituting for legal action an appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

In effect, Birmingham is interpreting Westminster.

A few days ago the Archbishop announced to the Church Assembly the names of the 16 members of the Commission on the relations of Church and State. It is not very easy to understand the conception of their task which these gentlemen accept. We are told, indeed, that they propose to sit for years. Why? There is no kind of dubiety about the history of the Establishment, nor about the legal system, nor about the present disorders, nor about the recent collision between Church and Parliament, which occasioned the appointment of the Commission. These things have been discussed *ad nauseam*.

The one essential requirement of the situation is to make an end of the Gilbertian position into which the Establishment has degenerated, and which is being painfully illustrated in Birmingham. Can that requirement be satisfied while the paradox of an antiquated and plainly unworkable Establishment is maintained? I regret to find myself compelled to reply in the negative. The moral of Birmingham is Disestablishment.

Yours, &c.,
HERBERT DUNELM.

Auckland Castle, Nov. 28.

THE BACH CANTATA CLUB

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Bach Cantata Club has for five years now continued to give its performances under difficulties which have increased rather than lessened. The committee's latest communication gives ground for hope, but equally for anxiety.

An insufficiency of public support for these performances would seem to imply that the English people has little taste for Bach. This we are unable to believe, and we therefore appeal to you, Sir, for the courtesy of your columns, so that we may bring to the notice of your readers what they may not so far have realized. There must be many regular listeners to the Cantatas broadcast on Sundays who have never heard a performance given under what is the nearest approximation of our time to Bach's own conditions, have never heard in direct sound a single one of his numerous church cantatas performed in a church by a choir of 30 and an orchestra of 12 players. This is what the Bach Cantata Club gives; this is what the members receive.

Such renderings of the less-known but not perhaps less great works of the master, as well as his longer works, could not fail to appeal to all lovers of Bach—and we believe there are many of them—once the existence of a club designed for this sole purpose is realized.

With the generous help it has always enjoyed from St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, and other sources, the Bach Cantata Club can live on; but its scope will be restricted. It needs more members, more people who by joining it for the satisfaction of hearing the music will help to ensure that it will become a permanent institution in our English musical life. We plead, on behalf of the club, not for an endowment, but for a larger audience.

The secretary, at Amen House, Warwick-square, E.C.4, will be glad to give particulars to all applicants.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,
THOMAS OXON:
W. H. HADOW.
HUGH P. ALLEN.
C. SANFORD TERRY.
W. GILLIES WHITTAKER.

INDIAN REALITIES

DANGER OF HALTING MEASURES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The news cabled by your Bombay Correspondent which conveys the purport of a strong leader in the *Times of India* urging upon the British community out there a change of vision and an awakening to realities is of much interest to the many who, like myself, are closely following the ever-changing position. It is also good to have your assurance that the European delegates intend to exercise an entirely "free hand," and not be governed by the views of any particular section of the community in India which may have been expressed months ago when the position, and I may say atmosphere, was very different from what it is to-day. I am a believer in trusting to the men on the spot, who are the better able to act with a sound judgment on an ever-changing situation, especially if there is the knowledge that they have our full confidence and support in whatever may be achieved, their first consideration being acquiescence in such measures as are likely to bring peace and prosperity to India. Any necessary safeguards to communities would surely follow, and, I believe, not be so difficult of attainment.

Reading into the speeches of the Indian delegates it is abundantly clear that nothing but a genuine form of responsible government—be it termed Dominion status or by any other name—will satisfy those who have risked their all in coming to London to take part in the momentous deliberations that may mean so much to the welfare of their motherland. This demand is practically unanimous from all sides, including even the ruling Princes, who see in a United India constituted on a federal basis the possibilities of great benefit to the country and its people as a whole.

It is also apparent in what fell from the Prime Minister that, given a suitable Constitution which at the same time secured the desired status to India, he would present the case to Parliament with, I should imagine, every prospect of acceptance, for there appears to be a very real desire on the part of the British people to meet India's national aspirations.

The task of forming a Constitution that would meet the position and yet offer the necessary brake is indeed stupendous, but with the good will and help that is readily available from all sides there is every hope that the negotiations will be brought to a triumphant conclusion.

To some there is doubtless a fear that any drastic change would cause the disruption of good and stable government, but I venture to think that there are two sides to this perhaps somewhat gloomy picture. Even were they right it were surely wiser to take a risk with a pill sweetened with the promised safeguards, particularly to the minorities, than face the certainty of an India seething with discontent and shattered hopes and many of our good friends of to-day gone over to the other side with loss of faith and a bitterness at heart. To send back the patriots who have come to London empty-handed or with only a dole is unthinkable. I shudder to think of the ruin this would bring to India, and sooner or later, when governing had become wellnigh impossible or too heavy a burden, the pill then to be taken might be unpleasant indeed. The grave consequences of failure must surely have been foreseen when it was wisely decided to offer to India the advantages of a free conference, and having, so to speak, burnt our boats we cannot go back.

The introduction of the Reforms 10 years ago opened the floodgates of a desire for nationhood. The awakening has been very rapid, and the demand for a full recognition is now so insistent throughout the country that it is impossible to stem the tide with halting measures, however much a more cautious advance may be considered wise. It is a risk that must be taken, and I for one have enough faith in the good sense of the people of India to believe that, given the opportunity, they will rise to the occasion and fully respond to the new responsibility.

Ours is now the opportunity to do the right thing at the right time, and in so doing bring confusion upon the extremists of the Indian Congress, whose present cry for independence would meet with scant support if our friends were placed in a position to "deliver the goods" sufficient to satisfy all reasonable aspirations. What a triumph this would be to the patience and clear vision of Lord Irwin, who has repeatedly urged the Congress leaders not to cast aside the substance for the shadow.

I am yours faithfully,
DARCY LINDSAY.

The Sports Club, St. James's-square, S.W.

SETTLEMENT IN THE DOMINIONS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Lord Jellicoe's suggestions in *The Times* of November 6 as to financing emigration from this end seem to be the real solution of the emigration and population question. May I point out that a man permanently on the dole costs the country roughly £52 per annum, that is 5 per cent. on £1,000 capital, to say nothing of health and other services and general demoralization, which is an eventual charge on the country. Is it not obvious and common sense that even a small proportion of this capital expended on training and capital for settlement would be a real saving in the end?

Some years ago, when the White Russian Army was broken up and thousands of refugees came to Turkey in a starving condition, I started a farm colony on some waste lands in Asia Minor. We had only a small amount of capital, but within two years those Russians had not only become self-supporting but had made enough money either to pay back the original capital or to go and make a fresh start in the Balkans when Kemal's troops swept the country. The others who had lived on what charity they could get were not only nearly starving and in bad health, but utterly demoralized.

May I also point out that when the Turks drove the Greeks from Asia Minor and the League of Nations adopted the same scheme of settlement in Greece, thousands (if not millions) of pounds were subscribed from England? Is it not possible that, as Lord Jellicoe so soundly suggests, we should do the same on a big scale for our own people?

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
BRIDGET E. TALBOT.

Little Gaddesden.

A DEMAND TO BE MET

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As one engaged in the industry of breeding pedigree poultry, and wishing to feed them always on British grain, I wrote lately to the cereals department of one of the largest firms of corn merchants, millers, &c., in this country, asking for a quotation for some tons of English or Scotch oats. To my astonishment I was informed that they could only offer me Chilean or Russian oats, owing to the poor quality of home-grown oats this season! Although my organization is not so widespread as that of the above-mentioned company, I have luckily been able to get an excellent sample in this district.

I suggest that British corn merchants of high standing should be prepared to meet a demand for the British-grown article, and that it is a matter of public concern that they do not do so.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
C. J. GOLDSMID, Captain.

Goring Heath Pedigree Poultry Farm, Oxon.

THE BUILDING LAWS

WATER COMPANIES' CHARGES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—All sections connected with the building industry will have read with a great amount of satisfaction the leading article which appeared in your issue of November 27, dealing with the report which has just been published by the committee of the conference on building regulations.

This report goes to the very root of the question of costs inflicted upon the community at large in matters connected with the erection of every class of building up and down the country, and should have a widespread effect upon the present chaotic condition of affairs, resulting, it is to be hoped, in enormous savings in time and money, which have to be needlessly expended owing to the restrictions surrounding building owners, architects, builders, and operatives alike.

So soon as these costs are regularized and reduced, so soon will a great deal of money flow into the right channel and be released for the purpose of erecting up-to-date factories, warehouses, and buildings of every description, affecting thereby the employment of many more operatives who now swell the numbers of the unemployed.

The leading article referred to touches upon the most vital points of the report, but, of course, could not enter into details. If I may be allowed to trespass upon your space, I should like, very briefly, to state one aspect of the question of unnecessary cost involved in the erection of buildings which is only typical of scores of other cases connected with building operations. I refer to the charges of certain water companies, which are really scandalous impositions upon the public.

The Metropolitan Water Board and the Colne Valley Water Company allow water to be supplied for building purposes by meter. In other words, the consumer is charged for what he uses, but all over the country one finds that certain rules and regulations are in existence, which are altered from time to time by the authority by whom they are made, whereby a charge is made, of a high percentage, not upon the part of the work entailing the use of water, but upon the whole amount of the contract, which, as is well known, comprises such items as fees to authorities, provisional sums to be or not to be expended, as the case may be, cost for lighting and watching, messroom accommodation with attendant, and a host of such items. Unless prepayment is made, the water is not laid on. Comment, I think, is needless, but it illustrates how necessary it is, as the report just issued states, that all such matters should be straightened out, and, if possible, placed under one control, and I wish very strongly to advocate the desirability of the "consolidation of consents in the hands of one local committee," instead of as many as seven different authorities as at present, as expressed in the report. The saving that would of a certainty be created thereby can hardly be exaggerated.

We are told that the L.C.C. at present are, and for a long time past have been, considering an amended set of building regulations which shall ultimately be adopted as the London building by-laws, but I have no knowledge of any representative having been appointed to serve upon the special committee set up for that purpose from any body representing the building industry, and the outside world is left wholly in ignorance of its proceedings.

It would be very easy to write pages and pages upon this subject and to give many illustrations of the way in which the public pockets are being sorely tried owing to present-day conditions, but I have perhaps trespassed too far already, and can only hope that far more powerful pens than mine may be used in support of the very excellent report referred to.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
ERNEST J. BROWN, Director,
London Master Builders' Association.

34, Russell-square, W.C.1.

AFRICAN NATIVE POLICY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Why should Kenya spend money, and send delegates home, to combat a White Paper which states "that native interests are paramount"? "Big words break no bones," "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander," logically a similar White Paper should go to General Herzog. Has it gone? Will it ever go? Again, are not the settlers' and natives' interests identical?

Given prosperous settlers, and land will be taken up, more natives employed, more money paid. Given settlers with (as at present) their backs to the wall, and land has to be thrown up, labour dispensed with, and the natives suffer.

This White Paper, like Dominion status in India, may do harm to the half-educated native; but if it should lead to a nearer approach to an African Commonwealth it will be a blessing in disguise.

Yours faithfully,
KITCHENER OF KHARTOUM.

Uganda, Oct. 30.

DUTY OF AN OPPOSITION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In his letter to you of to-day's date, Major Harold Temperley deprecates party criticism of Governmental action in matters outside domestic politics. Drawing a distinction between the internal affairs of this country and "larger issues like the League or diplomatic powers," he deplores a tendency which he thinks exists "to make things difficult" for the Government in regard to these wider questions.

In so far as Major Temperley refers to purely factious opposition, most people must agree with him. To embarrass the Government should never be the primary aim of Opposition criticism of the conduct of foreign or Imperial affairs. But would Major Temperley argue that Opposition pronouncements in these spheres are invariably to be withheld so long as they may embarrass the Government? His choice of illustrations seems to imply that he would. He selects first Mr. Baldwin's acceptance of the preference offer of the Dominions during the recent Imperial Conference, and secondly the protests of Mr. Baldwin, Sir Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Amery, and Mr. Lloyd George against the Palestine policy of the White Paper of October 21.

Major Temperley's specific criticisms of both these Opposition moves centre on the promptitude of the action taken. The minds of the Opposition leaders worked, he thinks, too rapidly on these occasions. As regards Palestine, in fact, a distinguished journalist of his acquaintance was three days behind the ex-Prime Minister, the ex-Foreign Secretary, and the ex-Colonial Secretary in studying the new orientation of British policy in Palestine. To Conservatives this contrast may seem more gratifying than relevant. It may appear to them that in the case of both the Opposition statements cited by Major Temperley, speed was surely the essence of the matter. The attitude of the Conservative Party towards the preference proposals was one which the Empire and the Conference required to know without delay. You cannot put a welcome into cold storage.

And as for Palestine—the protests of the Opposition parties came only just in time to prevent the friendship for Great Britain felt by the Jewish people throughout the world from souring into a conviction that there are no sections of public opinion in this country to whom the pledges of the Balfour Declaration are still an obligation of honour.

Yours, &c.,
BLANCHE E. C. DUGDALE.

1, Roland-gardens, S.W.7, Dec. 1.

Points from Letters

TIDES IN THAMES ESTUARY

I noticed in your issue of November 10 an interesting reference to the unusually high tides experienced in the estuary of the Thames on the preceding Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning. You stated that the "roadway on Canvey Island and the bridge now being built from Benfleet to the Island were also covered." As engineer for the construction of the bridge I would like to state, from records actually taken on the site, that the level reached was about 15in. below the intended level of the finished road surface of the bridge. This surface level will be 6in. above the height of the maximum recorded level of the tide at Southend in January, 1928. It will therefore be obvious that the danger of the submersion of the road carried by the bridge and the consequent isolation of Canvey Island is extremely unlikely, unless some future record exceeds that which was observed in 1928.—Mr. H. J. DEANE, 51-53, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

THE FIRST ALLOTMENTS

I was very interested to read of the claim of the Rothamsted Allotment Club to be the oldest of its kind in England—interested because I believe one of my family was the originator of the idea of allotments, the Rev. Thomas Keyworth, a rather noted divine and Hebraist, who died in 1852, the year in which the Rothamsted club was founded. The Dictionary of National Biography says of him: "He was an advocate of a scheme for garden allotments for the poor."—The Rev. F. H. KEYWORTH, The Clergy House, Chislehurst, Kent.

PERJURY IN THE COURTS

The law of India is that no oath shall be administered to the accused, but for the purpose of enabling him to explain any circumstances appearing in the evidence against him the Court may, at any stage of any inquiry or trial, put such questions to him as the Court considers necessary. The accused person can please himself as to whether he answers or not, and he is not liable to any penalty if he answers falsely. Having seen something of the working of both the English and Indian system I am deeply convinced that it is a fundamental mistake to put accused persons on the same footing as other witnesses. The *via media* adopted by the Indian Code of Criminal Procedure is the better way.—Mr. H. HARCOURT (I.C.S., retired), 6, Fig Tree-court, Temple.

MOTOR DRIVERS' LICENCES

The member of a motorists' organization enjoys the privilege of a reminder, a few days ahead of the time, that he must see to the renewal of his driving licence. New legislation hardly seems to be required. To concentrate all the renewals on or about one fixed date in one year would be to put upon the licensing authorities a heavy annual burden, which their staffs could not deal with except by the employment of extra labour. This might lead to an increase in the cost of the licences.—The REV. F. H. J. NEWTON, The Vicarage, Rickmansworth, Herts.

THE TELEPHONE

It is very discouraging to undertake the formation of a body like the Telephone Users' Protection Association and to experience apathetic support from the public on whose behalf Mr. Rubenstein undertook the work. Unfortunately this problem is one from which other existing and important organizations are not immune. Perhaps the multiplicity of organizations may be one reason for lack of support, and in this connexion I would draw attention to the telephone advisory committees that are already formed by many Chambers of Commerce in this country. For example, in Preston the postmaster and the district manager of the North-West District telephone area are nominated on the local advisory committee by the Postmaster-General.—Mr. JOHN W. G. BEAUMONT, Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Preston.

NEGLECTED MEDLARS

The interesting little article on "Walnuts" in *The Times* of November 26 says:—"As a nation we treat our nuts and less common small fruits in haphazard fashion; too often leaving . . . the medlars to their fate, &c." That is just what I have done. What does one do with medlars? I have heard of medlar jelly, but cannot find a recipe.—M. ANNIE WILKINSON, Hungington Hall, York.

HOSPITALS AND SWEEPSTAKES

There is a fallacy in the argument comparing the amount paid for a ticket in a sweepstake with that of a fire insurance premium. It seems to ignore the fact that the ticket is purchased solely with the view to a possible gain, whereas the premium covers a possible loss. In other words, the "flutter" in the sweepstake holds out the vague hope of greatly bettering one's position, and the transaction in insurance the certainty of being preserved in the same position. The one appeals to the instincts of greed and speculation, the other to those of foresight and prudence.—Mr. HUGH W. FLANAGIN, Royal Societies Club, St. James's-street, S.W.1.

CELTIC PLACE-NAMES

Is not Professor Gordon Childe rather too sweeping when he makes the bald assertion "on the failure of Celtic place-names to survive"? In this district a fair proportion of names are clearly survivals of the Celtic occupation; for instance, Thames, Wey, Wandle, Kew, Penge, Banstead, Bandon, Croydon, and the various Coombes (Cwms). Although the old theory that the names of hills, rivers, &c., were given by the earliest civilized inhabitants has been repeatedly challenged, it has never been disproved.—Mr. J. A. SHEARER, 1, Clyde-road, Wallington, Surrey.

THE OPERA SUBSIDY

May I appeal to those who care for the arts of the theatre and have long smarted under the absence in this country of any State support therefor not to cavil at the details of Mr. Snowden's project to make what is in effect a grant from the Treasury to subsidize opera in England? There are enemies enough among the Philistines and the rabid economizers, who are already doing all they can to defeat the Chancellor's plan, and it is most unwise for those who agree in principle with the idea of such grants to join in the opposition, even if they sincerely think that this particular matter might have been handled more judiciously. On this occasion the precedent is everything.—Mr. CHARLES RIDDELL WILLIAMS, Garrick Club, W.C.2.

STIRRUP LAMPS

I can quite well recollect our village doctor having a stirrup lamp. It burnt oil, presumably colza, and was fastened under the near stirrup. He used it always at night, and as his practice extended over the western slopes of Dartmoor, it must have been of great use. I also remember his telling me he was sure of having at least his left foot always warm. As I was born in the early seventies and I think he died in the late nineties, at well beyond three score and 30 years, he and his lamp must have been going about in the fifties.—COLONEL M. C. COLLIER, Furzetor, Horrabridge, South Devon.

CANADA AND RUSSIAN DUMPING

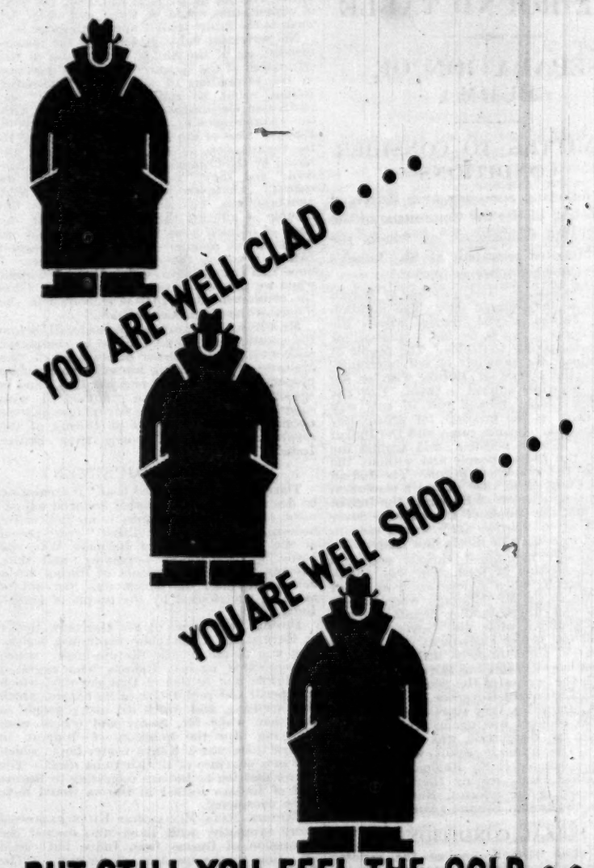
If, as it would seem, this Government is determined to encourage unemployment by lavishing indiscriminate and superfluous doles as a substitute for economic wages, it might at least have the sense to prohibit the continuous dumping of slave-grown grain to the great detriment of Canadian wheat. They refuse to protect our Empire, but their enthusiasm for the Soviet Republic knows no bounds. This, if nothing else, should, months ago, have driven them and their whole system out of office.—Mr. WALTER SICHEL, 20, Egerton-gardens, S.W.3.

THE MAKING OF A HOUSEWIFE

I read with interest the letter "The Making of a Housewife" in your issue of November 20. Here in Luxemburg we have such schools as suggested by your correspondent; they are called "Ecole ménagère." The result is that one can always get trained maids. My children's nurse, aged just 18 years, can dress-make, is thoroughly competent in all house-work, and when the cook is absent can cook and serve an excellent four-course dinner.—Mrs. LEONORA FITZGERALD, Luxembourg.

WAR GRAVES IN SOUTH AFRICA

There is an extensive organization in South Africa called "The Guild of Loyal Women of South Africa," among whose voluntary tasks is that of keeping in order and repair the graves of all British soldiers who were killed during the South African War. This voluntary organization has done the work for the last 30 years and its efforts even now after this lapse of time are not curtailed. Speaking of one particular branch of the guild, with which I happen to be in close touch, the Klerksdorp branch, the members keep the graves of the British soldiers who died in a large area in the South-Western Transvaal in order, and not only this, but services arranged by them are held every year in the Klerksdorp Cemetery and also at Riet Spruit, about 10 miles away, where a British convoy was surprised and where a number of British soldiers were killed and buried. If any of your readers desire information as to the whereabouts of British soldiers' graves in South Africa or the state of these graves, inquiries, I am sure, would be welcomed by the Guild of Loyal Women, who, if they have not the information on their records, will make the necessary inquiries in order to supply it.—Mr. C. M. GUEST, Ennismore, Yester-road, Chislehurst, Kent.



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G.9

BRITISH MILITARY AIRCRAFT

INCREASING SALE OVERSEA

USE BY 24 NATIONS

(From Our Aeronautical Correspondent)

One of the most important exports of this country at present consists of military aeroplanes. Big orders recently obtained in Belgium and Greece have drawn attention to the success of British aircraft constructors in foreign markets, a success won in the face of the keenest competition, particularly as to price. One foreign firm has offered its aircraft at lower prices than were charged for the same machine to its own Government. British trade has grown steadily during the last five years, and military machines constructed in Great Britain are now in use by the air forces of 24 foreign nations. One fighter which has had an unusual success is the Bristol Bulldog, which has been sold already to nine different countries.

Last year the value of aircraft and engines exported to countries outside the Empire was £1,011,833, and a very large proportion of these were military machines. This business has been in existence since the end of the War, but for several reasons it has become more important recently. Last year's sales abroad represented an increase of 62 per cent. on the previous year. For the current year the total will certainly be higher. Greece and Spain have taken the greatest variety of British aeroplanes. The former has Avros, Atlases, Bristols, Blackburns, Glosters, and Horsleys; the latter, in addition to most of those types, has Martinsydes and D.H.9's in service.

Certain types are evidently almost universal in their application. The D.H.9, which is just being replaced in the R.A.F., is to be found in Belgium, Estonia, and Latvia, as well as in Spain; Bristol machines are serving in Norway, Sweden, Estonia, Latvia, Greece, Spain, Siam, the United States, Mexico, Argentina, and Chile; there are Vickers aircraft in Portugal, Argentina, Chile, and Bolivia; and the Fairey III. F is in use in Argentina, Chile, and Russia. De Havilland Moths are to be found in a great many countries, and are used in most instances as training machines, although they have been known to serve military purposes.

The new orders, and the interest which demonstrations of new machines have evoked, reveal a new tendency. Several European countries are now seeking aircraft of high performance and reliability. The Fairey Firefly, which has been sold to Belgium in large numbers, was designed to meet special requirements laid down by the Air Ministry for interceptor fighters in the Air Defence of Great Britain. Its main characteristics, according to this specification, were very high rate of climb and powers of manœuvre, and a speed much in excess of any other machine yet in service. These rendered long-range journeys almost impossible, if a reasonable military load were to be carried, and the special duties of an interceptor naturally placed speed before range.

THE BRISTOL BULLDOG

The high performance of these machines has proved remarkably attractive to other countries anxious to improve their defences. In the smaller countries the question of rapid interception does not differ much from that which England has to consider, but Belgium appears to intend to turn these machines into fighters, and to increase their forward speed at the expense of the rate of climb. The Bristol Bulldog, which has already done so well, is also a machine of high speed and great manœuvrability. It is the only one of the fast British aircraft now being shown at the Paris Aero Show, where no product of other countries can compare with it. The durability of the British product, far ahead of most European countries in the development of steel construction, has been fully established, and constructors are wisely sending out their machines for demonstration rather than exhibition.

The best of recent orders have been determined by performance. The Firefly has a speed of over 200 miles an hour and is capable of nearly double that speed in a long dive. The Bulldog, carrying a useful load of machine-guns and ammunition, has a top speed of nearly 180 miles an hour, and can withstand the most rigorous aerobatics. These machines, sent abroad for demonstration and trial, are the most convincing arguments where the financial side of a deal can be arranged, and there are day bombers and reconnaissance machines of equal attractiveness in their own classes.

Some credit for the production of these types is due to the Air Staff, which works out the needs of the R.A.F. and sets the constructors the problem of designing and producing them. It is a tribute to the staff work that so many British types also meet the needs of foreign Powers.

** Illustrations appear on page 18.

THE DUBLIN SWEEPSTAKE

RELIGIOUS LEADERS' PROTEST

The following statement on the Dublin Sweepstake has been issued to the Press by the Council of Christian Ministers on Social Questions, which includes a large number of Bishops and Free Church leaders:—

The prominence given in the daily Press to the Dublin Sweepstake is not only an indication of the present widespread interest in gambling and betting, but is also likely to increase that interest by awakening it in quarters where it has been dormant. The huge sums involved, offering to individuals the promise of the possibility of passing at once from poverty to wealth beyond the dreams of avarice, must inevitably prove an allurement to many who have no firm conviction against this vice. The association of the gamble with a charitable object only aggravates the danger, as many will find in that object an excuse for the indulgence of their inclination. No need, however great, can justify resort to such means, in view of the many evils, economic, social, and moral, resulting from gambling and betting; and all who recognize these evils should enter their emphatic protest against this association of a worthy object with base means of securing it. The criticism of the Government's action in refusing to forward correspondence to Dublin shows how great is the need of educating public opinion on the gravity of the situation; and we call upon our brother ministers to use their influence to secure a better state of feeling in the community, not only in respect of this particular occasion of our writing, but in regard to the evil of betting and gambling in all its aspects and ramifications.

Signed on behalf of the Council of Christian Ministers on Social Questions:—

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—J. A. Lichfield (chairman), Theodore Winton, E. W. Birmingham, Arthur Bradford, Herbert Carlisl, George Cicestr, Albert Liverpool, Neville Portsmouth, Martin Roffen, Michael St. Albans, Henry Southwell, W. F. Crediton, John Kensington, E. G. Middleton, W. Woolwich, F. S. M. Bennett (Dean of Chester), S. C. Carpenter (Master of the Temple), W. Thompson Elliott (Vicar of Leeds), F. J. Meyrick (Vicar of Hove); Hon. Canon of Norwich), T. W. Pym (Canon of Bristol), Charles E. Raven (Canon of Liverpool), T. Guy Rogers (Rector of Birmingham; Hon. Canon of Birmingham), C. E. S. Woodward (Vicar of St. John's, Westminster; Canon of Westminster Abbey).

FREE CHURCHES.—Wesleyan Methodist.—J. Scott Lidgett (chairman), A. W. Harrison, S. E. Keeble, W. F. Lofthouse, W. E. Maltby, F. L. Wiseman. Primitive Methodist.—Saml. Horton, Joseph Johnson, James Lockhart. United Methodist.—H. V. Capey, Thomas Nightingale, T. Sunderland, E. C. Urwin. Baptist.—F. C. Bryan, Jno. C. Carlile, Hugh Martin, Thomas Powell, J. M. Rushbrooke. Congregationalist.—S. M. Berry, A. E. Garvie, F. W. Norwood, W. Carter Piggott, Malcolm Spencer, Basil A. Yeaxlee. Presbyterian Church of England.—A. Herbert Gray, James Fraser, James Reid.

Joint Hon. Secretaries.—P. T. R. Kirk, Henry Carter.

G.P.O. CABLE TELEGRAPHISTS' CLAIMS

Applications from different sections of the staff in the cable room at the General Post Office for increased pay and a reduction of working hours from 48 to 42 per week, have been rejected by the Industrial Court. The sections concerned were the supervising officers and the cable room telegraphists, and the reports of the Industrial Court, issued yesterday, state that both claims were based on the scale of pay formulated by Imperial and International Communications, Limited. For the Postmaster-General it was pointed out that the transfer of the Beam Wireless and the Imperial Cables, among the most important and responsible in the cable room, to Imperial and International Communications Limited, had tended to reduce the general value of the work performed there. It was also pointed out that the hours worked by the cable room telegraphists were the same as those worked by other Post Office manipulative classes.

TOC H

PLANS FOR BIRTHDAY FESTIVALS

The London Birthday Festival of Toc H will be held on December 5 and 6. A Service of Thanksgiving and Rededication will take place in St. Paul's Cathedral on the Friday evening, when over 100 London branches and groups will assemble with their banners. At the same hour the Founder-Padre, the Rev. P. B. Clayton, will light a Lamp of Maintenance in the Upper Room of Talbot House, Poperinghe, the birthplace of Toc H in December, 1915.

Some of the surviving men who visited Talbot House in 1915-18 will accompany the Founder-Padre to Flanders, and will return to London in time for the Birthday Festival Guest-night to be held at the Royal Albert Hall on the Saturday evening, when a message will be broadcast to all oversea members of Toc H and the final ceremony in the World Chain of Light will be held.

During the 24 hours from 9 p.m. on Friday, December 5, each branch and group, at home and overseas, will light their lamp or rush-light in turn and will hold the Toc H Ceremony of Light as a symbolic act of remembrance of the "Elder Brethren" and as a pledge of rededication to their aims of service and world-wide fellowship. The light will travel westward to the American Continent, thence to New Zealand, Australia, India, Africa, and so back to Europe, the World Chain being completed in the British Isles at many centres and finally at the Albert Hall in London.

The Birthday Festivals of Toc H, formerly held at one centre, take place for the first time this year in most of the big cities in this country, owing to London having no hall capable of containing all the members who wish to come. The London celebrations will be confined to the great service in St. Paul's Cathedral and to the guest-night in the Albert Hall, for both of which tickets can be obtained only from the London secretary of Toc H at 47, Francis-street, S.W.1.

G.W.R. DOCKS IN SOUTH WALES

A REVIEW OF POLICY

At a meeting of the Parliamentary Committee of the Cardiff Corporation yesterday a letter was read from the general manager of the G.W.R. Company stating that the recent decision of the Ministry of Transport with reference to the company's dock charging powers had rendered it necessary to review the company's policy in the development of their dock undertaking.

The letter pointed out that when the docks in South Wales became part of the Great Western Railway's undertaking in 1922 the charges in operation were generally 125 per cent. above the pre-War level, and the charge for the tipping and weighing of coal and coke was 11d. per ton. Since the amalgamation the general level of the company's dock charges had been reduced to 60 per cent. above pre-War and the tipping and weighing charge to 5½d. per ton. With these charges in operation, on the basis of the 1929 traffic, which was considerably in excess of that of the current year, it was estimated that the net receipts would yield a return of about 2 per cent. on the dock capital, which could only be regarded as very inadequate.

In the circumstances, proceeded the letter, the company had thought it necessary to hold over a large programme of dock development which it had otherwise proposed to carry out immediately until it had had an assurance that the general trading interests of South Wales would support the Bill promoted by the company for the continuance of the existing dock charges and also an assurance that in that event local authorities would support a clause to the effect that in considering future modifications of dock charges the Minister or body holding the inquiry should take into consideration the probable net revenue to be earned from the charges in relation to the capital expenditure incurred by the company in their undertakings.

A sub-committee was appointed to confer with the Cardiff Chamber of Commerce on the matter.

SELECTION OF LIVES FOR ASSURANCE

A TABLE OF BLOOD PRESSURES

A paper on "The Selection of Lives" was read by Mr. Lewis P. Orr, general manager of the Scottish Life Assurance Company, before the Faculty of Actuaries at a meeting in Edinburgh last night. Mr. Stewart Macnaghten, president of the Faculty and manager and actuary of the Standard Life Assurance Company, presiding.

In dealing with the influence of heredity, Mr. Orr said that at one time the physician gave a decided affirmative to the question—is cancer hereditary? But life assurance research had helped by degrees to weaken that belief until they had reached the stage at which they could state their conviction that when the cancer problem was solved it would probably be found that the influence of heredity, if any, was distinctly small and possibly negligible.

In recent years, and partly as the result of the great experience gleaned during the War, there had been a great advance in the knowledge of disorders and diseases of the heart, with the result that some conditions which were formerly regarded as serious were now looked upon as having little or no adverse effect on longevity. On the other hand, increased importance was now attached to blood-pressure, and insurance statistics showed a high death-rate among those who had a high pressure. Hitherto there had been no table of pressures compiled from British insurance data so as to form a standard for their guidance, but he was now able to submit one in the hope that others would follow.

With the passing of the old convivial days of the "three-bottle" men and the advent of a more temperate and athletic generation, the aristocratic ailment of gout, once so prevalent, was nowadays seldom to be met with in insurance work; when it was, any one subject to it could not rank as a first-class life.

In the case of many who had a consumptive family history and who were pursued by the fear that they might fall victims to the disease, they could say, especially to those who had passed the age of 30, that their longevity depended mainly on themselves and that any hereditary tendency to tubercular disease could be largely counteracted by their observance of reasonable medical and hygienic requirements. But with no uncertain voice did life assurance statistics pronounce a verdict against those who strayed from the path of strict temperance. Again, few sermons could be more eloquent than the statistics of the heavy mortality which prevailed among the victims of that insidious venereal disease to which so much public attention had been directed in recent years.

SILVER CROSSLEY PRICE REDUCTION

"FROM CHARIOT TO CAR"

(BY OUR MOTORING CORRESPONDENT)

Crossley Motors announce that the price of the new 15.7 h.p. 6-cylinder Silver Crossley saloon, which was reviewed in *The Times* under the heading of "Cars of To-day" on November 4 last, has been reduced from £545 to £495. The firm have recently supplied, through the Crown Agents for the Colonies, a chassis of this type with a touring body for the official use of the Governor of Nyasaland. The special radiator which is fitted to the Crossley six-wheelers for work in hot climates has been provided on this car, and as a distinguishing mark at night there is a blue lamp in the centre of the radiator.

Messrs. Barker and Co., the coachbuilders, a firm established in 1710 and founded by one of Queen Anne's officers of the Guards, have brought out an interesting and well-illustrated book entitled "From Chariot to Car." It is written by Mr. Robert J. Priest, the publicity manager of the firm, and contains chapters on the chariot, the coach, the ceremonial coach, the mechanical road vehicle, a historic house, and modern coachbuilding. I understand that the publication is not for sale, but that a limited number of copies is being distributed by Messrs. Barker and Co.

A BANKRUPT'S CREDIT

Sentence of six months' imprisonment in the second division was passed by Mr. Fry at Bow-street yesterday on John Stanley Walton, greengrocer and restaurateur, of The Broadway, Acton, for incurring debts to the amount of over £600 to four salesmen in Covent Garden Market without disclosing the fact that he was an undischarged bankrupt. Walton pleaded "Guilty." He said that he had been ill in hospital and was unable to look after his business, otherwise he would not have been in this trouble.

CATERING TRADE INQUIRY

EARNINGS IN THE HOTEL INDUSTRY

Sir Arthur Colefax, K.C., as Commissioner appointed by the Minister of Labour, continued his inquiry at Montagu House, Whitehall, yesterday, into objections to the proposed setting up of a Trade Board for the catering trade. This was the sixth day of the inquiry.

Mr. N. L. C. Macaskie, K.C., Mr. G. G. Honeyman, and Mr. C. W. Graham Guest appeared for the Incorporated Association of Purveyors of Light Refreshments.

Directly the inquiry was resumed Sir Arthur Colefax pointed out to Mr. Macaskie that he had asked that ships plying between British ports should be included in any order. That had come to the knowledge of the Shipping Federation, and also some trade union concerned, and they objected. He thought that he ought to give notice of the objections, because they would have to give evidence, and Mr. Macaskie would have to prepare himself for it.

Mr. L. H. Gluckstein, who appeared for the Strand Hotel, Limited, said that the company employed nearly 3,000 persons. He suggested that the difficulty of forming a union in the industry was due to the disinclination of workers in the trade to band themselves together, because they did not see the necessity of so doing. He was going to suggest that the whole agitation against the trade was entirely political and largely fictitious, and that there had not been any evidence which indicated that any body of workers had the slightest desire for a Trade Board in the industry. Mr. Mallon, on behalf of the trade unions, had described their action as pure philanthropy. "I describe it as pure humbug and the desire for power by the trade unions," added Mr. Gluckstein.

Mr. Gluckstein read a letter from the Catering Trade Unemployment Association, in which it was stated that one of their objections to a Trade Board was that "it would leave an avenue of escape for unscrupulous employes to evade any responsibilities a Trade Board placed upon them." "I think that must be a typing error for employers," said Mr. Gluckstein. "There are, of course, no unscrupulous employees." (Laughter.) He submitted that there had been no evidence that any part of the trade was not being paid adequate wages.

Major Montague Gluckstein, chairman and director of the Strand Hotel, Limited, said that there were 90 different classes and 200 different grades of workers employed at the Regent Palace Hotel, one of the hotels owned by the company. If they were included in the order they would have extra expense put on them, and they would possibly have to raise their prices.

LITTLE UNEMPLOYMENT

In reply to Mr. C. G. L. Du Cann, for the Hotels and Restaurants' Association of Great Britain, Major Gluckstein said that there was very little unemployment in the skilled side of the industry, and at certain times of the year there was a great shortage of employees. A quarter of the adult male employees received over £5 a week, over one-half £3 10s. a week, and about three-quarters £3 and over a week.

Sir Arthur Colefax asked if there were many other hotels in England which were fixed-priced hotels, as the Strand Palace and the Regent Palace, where the same price was charged irrespective of the situation of the room.

Major Gluckstein.—I believe there is one in Edinburgh and another in Glasgow.

Major Gluckstein agreed with Mr. Du Cann that the female staffs of an hotel were able to do work on their own in between their periods of service—such as making hats, dresses, and so on.

Mr. Du Cann.—I believe one of them even wrote a novel?

Major Gluckstein.—That is so.

Mr. Du Cann, presenting the case for the licensed hotels and licensed restaurants, said that that section of the industry represented £100,000,000 of capital. Although they had the greatest respect for Mr. Mallon they repudiated his claim to speak for the workers in their section. Any interference not only affected this industry, but other industries, and if the Government carried out this proposal it would have repercussions not only on the allied industries, but on industries not represented there. The hotel industry was not a trade at all. It was a domestic service industry, and therefore could not come within the Trade Boards Acts in any way. Having regard to the state of unemployment and taxation, was it politic for the Minister to make this order?

Mr. Du Cann quoted some figures to show how high the earnings in the hotel industry were, and said that the manager of one of these hotels received from £2,000 and £4,000 a year, and was worth every penny of it. He was a difficult man to find, for the demand far exceeded the supply; the chef of one of these large hotels would be in receipt of a salary of £2,000 a year or more. Even the hotel porter at some of these hotels made an income which could only be described as extremely handsome and which ran into four figures. There was a porter of an hotel not many miles from Charing Cross who returned his annual income to the authorities at £2,000 a year and received a polite note from them intimating that unfortunately they could not accept his low assumption of his income.

THE TIPPING QUESTION

Mr. Du Cann added that catering was a precarious business, which would be made more precarious if all the records required by the order had to be kept. The value of tips could not be estimated. It was a question which had puzzled the hotel-keepers of London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and Budapest for 20 years. Workers in the industry sometimes sought long hours and grumbled if they were sent off duty, for instance, in the case of a porter, who might finish just as remunerative guests were beginning to arrive by motor-car. Their industry had never been a "sweated" one.

Mr. George Reeves-Smith, vice-chairman and managing director of the Savoy Hotel, Limited, said that there was not the least occasion for interference with their trade. It would be a serious injury and would stop improvements and developments. He thought that when guests lived for any length of time in an hotel the staff became like personal servants. On the whole the return on the capital invested in hotels was a very small one.

The inquiry was adjourned until to-day.

THE BONAR LAW COLLEGE

TWO ASTOR SCHOLARSHIPS

In connexion with the forthcoming course in citizenship at the Bonar Law College, Ashridge, to be held between January 12 and April 2, 1931, Lord Astor has provided two scholarships of the value of £15 each, together with free board and tuition, at the college. He has also settled a sum of money to provide annual scholarships at Ashridge for students of either sex, between the ages of 18 and 30.

The scholarships are intended primarily for trade unionists, especially those who have attended W.E.A. classes, or show a desire to take an effective part in adult, or higher, education, and who intend to return to their ordinary work after finishing a course at Ashridge. In the allocation of these scholarships, preference will be given to candidates from (*a*) Plymouth, (*b*) the West Country, and (*c*) any part of Great Britain. Particulars of the courses are obtainable from the Principal, Bonar Law College, Ashridge, Berkhamsted, Herts.

HEIGHT OF LONDON BUILDINGS

DEPUTATION TO THE L.C.C.

Sir Andrew Taylor, president of the conference which has recently been held between the London Society, the Royal Institute of British Architects, and the Town Planning Institute on the height of London buildings, headed a deputation to the London County Council yesterday in order to present the report. Sir Andrew Taylor asked that the report should be referred to the officers of the Council for consideration, and thereafter, if possible, to the full Council. The deputation was informed that the report would be taken into consideration. The deputation hopes to be invited by the Council at a later stage to attend again for discussion of the points raised. The deputation included Sir Alfred Rice-Oxley, Mr. C. H. Holden, Mr. H. V. Lanchester, Dr. Raymond Unwin, Mr. Arthur Keen, and Mr. Percy Lovell.

At Airdrie Sheriff Court yesterday John Britton, a junior football player, was sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment for kicking an opponent, William Cochrane, on the mouth during a game between Gartsherrie Athletic and Sunnyside Clubs.

ALLEGED SHARE FRAUDS

CONSPIRACY CHARGE AT GUILDHALL

CASE FOR PROSECUTION

At the Justice Room, Guildhall, yesterday, before Mr. Alderman Jacobs, Herbert John Spellen, 57, journalist, of Bedford Court-mansions, W.C.; Joseph Wise, 47, diamond broker, of Chandos-road, Cricklewood; Stanley Victor Moncrieff, 35, clerk, of Crieff House, Highfield-drive, West Wickham, Kent; and Frederick Newbury, 68, mining engineer, of Baddow Park, Chelmsford, Essex (all on bail), were charged on remand on warrants with a conspiracy, between themselves and other persons not before the Court, to obtain large sums of money from the general public by false pretences.

Mr. L. A. Byrne appeared on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions; Mr. Percy Robinson represented Spellen, Mr. G. D. Roberts was for Wise, Mr. Morris Teff for Moncrieff, and Mr. Freke Palmer for Newbury.

At the conclusion of the hearing there was an adjournment till December 17.

In opening the case for the prosecution Mr. Byrne said that the four defendants were charged with conspiring together and with other persons, some of whom were known and some of whom were unknown, to cheat and defraud such persons as might be induced to part with their money to those concerned in the conspiracy, who were trading under the name of the Broad Street Press, Limited, by the false representations that they were carrying on a genuine business as stock and share brokers. One name which the magistrate would frequently hear when he came to hear the volume of evidence was the name of Dean, or Green, who undoubtedly took an active part in the conspiracy, but he was not in this country at the present time. Another person whose name would be mentioned was one Klein, who was also abroad, and extradition proceedings had been begun concerning him. "Finally," continued counsel, "another person is one of whom you will hear under three different names—H. Wise (not to be confused with J. Wise, one of the defendants before you, but H. Wise). You will also hear of him in the names of Walker and Guest. These three names are the names of one person, and that person's real name, assuming that he ever possesses such a thing, is Jacob Factor. He is not in this country."

BROAD-STREET PRESS

The story really began in August, 1928, when five rooms were rented at Broad-street-buildings by J. Wise, who purported to carry on a business known as the *City News*. On September 28 he rented two additional rooms, and on November 13 of the same year the Broad-street Press, Limited, took over the offices. That arrangement continued till February 21 this year, when the staff at Broad-street-buildings were removed to premises in Copthall-avenue that had been rented by Klein. On March 24 the staff at Copthall-avenue removed to 42, Cornhill, and they remained there till April 23. Klein rented those offices also; Spellen was at these offices, the proprietor of a firm called Jackson and Co., described as stock and share brokers.

The Broad-street Press, Limited, was incorporated as a private company on September 8, 1928, with a nominal capital of £5,000 in £1 Ordinary shares. The directors were a man named A. S. J. Osborne, who held 1,998 shares; a man named Harris, who had 3,000; and the secretary was a man named J. H. Osborne, and he held one share. A signatory named Collins held one share, and the solicitor to the company was Mr. Elman, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, whose office was the registered office of the company. J. H. Osborne was Elman's managing clerk. The evidence was that Osborne, the secretary, looked rather to Elman for payment for his services than to the company.

Osborne and Harris were dummy directors. They were engaged by Walker, or Guest, to be simply his nominees. The objects of the company were stated to be to acquire and publish a newspaper, or other publications, and carry on the business of newspaper proprietors and general printers. In September, 1928, Osborne and Harris attended a meeting at the offices of the solicitor, at which Walker was present, and thereafter they seemed to have taken no part really in the management of the company. Osborne attended the offices daily for a few months, and his sole occupation seemed to have been the signing of cheques. Moncrieff appeared to have been manager of the business. Harris never attended the offices; all that he did was to sign cheques in blank sent to him for the purpose.

The history of the paper the company owned starts in September, 1928. It published a newspaper called the *City News and Stock Exchange Observer*. Osborne was a director, and was described as the editor. In fact, he had nothing to do with it at all. In June, 1929, the name of the newspaper was changed to *Finance*, with which was incorporated the *City News and Stock Exchange Observer*. On August 14, 1929, the paper appeared under the title of *Finance*. On August 21, 1929, it became *Finance and Stock Exchange Observer*. On September 11, 1929, the editor was described as Norman D. Spencer. That was a fictitious name, and the evidence was that Spellen was the person who had most to do with the publication of the newspaper. The last issue of the paper was published on November 7, 1930.

ADVICE TO INVESTORS

Until March, 1930, the newspaper was in the habit of giving advice to investors, and, in the submission of the prosecution, the policy of this company was to carry on quite a *bona fide* business on the one hand in advising clients in the newspaper to buy securities that were reasonably good, and, on the other hand, to carry on an absolute fraud by getting the public to invest their money in utterly worthless companies.

In March, 1930, the company established in connexion with the newspaper, a stock and share department, and clients were informed of the fact by circular. Apparently it was the work of Spellen to draw up the announcement of the stocks and shares that appeared in the newspaper's circulars. Later, in March, 1930, circulars were distributed broadcast through the United Kingdom, and canvassers were employed for the purpose in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales to call upon the persons who were circularized at their private addresses. Those persons were told that "Mr. Spencer" was completing some investigation regarding some shares that would shortly be put upon the Stock Exchange at 7s. 6d. a share, and that he was making arrangements to secure them for clients at 5s. a share. A few days later they were informed that the shares were in the Asbestos Holdings Trust, Limited, and they were advised to buy other shares in the Vulcan Copper Mines, Limited, and the Rhodesian Border Mining Corporation, Limited.

So far as one could tell, during the ensuing four or five months no less than £1,000,000 flowed into the offices of the Broad Street Press from the general public. Investigations concerning Asbestos Holdings, Limited, were not yet completed, but the Vulcan Copper Mines and the Rhodesian Border Mining companies had been wound up. The man who brought those companies into existence was Newbury. The objects of the Vulcan Mines, Limited, and the Rhodesian Border Mining Company, Limited, were stated to be the acquisition and working of mining rights. The vendor to the Vulcan Copper Mines, Limited, was a company called Permanent Investments, Limited, the sole director of which was Newbury. The vendor to the Rhodesian Border Mining Company was the Pretoria Mining Estates, Limited, of which there were two directors, one of whom was Newbury. The evidence was that these companies were simply the creatures of the Broad Street Press and Newbury for the purpose of defrauding the general public. The shares were never quoted on the Stock Exchange, and they were absolutely worthless.

£1,000,000 FROM THE PUBLIC

Roughly, over £1,000,000 had come from the general public to the Broad Street Press for the purchase of vendor shares, and never got beyond the Broad Street Press except into the pockets of the actual conspirators in the case.

Concluding Mr. Byrne said that undoubtedly the persons who made most out of the frauds alleged were not before the Court that day, but it did not matter whether a man made a lot or little out of a fraud. If, in fact, those persons were actively engaged in the conspiracy, whether they gained little or much made no difference to the question of their guilt.

Some formal evidence having been given, the case was adjourned as stated, the defendants being released on bail.

CHRISTMAS SHOPS' HOLIDAY

MOVEMENT TO SECURE FOUR DAYS

Captain Albert Larking, secretary of the Early Closing Association, has issued a printed list of 222 wholesale textile and other firms in the City of London, who, he says, have intimated their intention, following precedents since 1879, when Christmas Day fell on Thursday, of closing their establishments from Wednesday evening, December 24, to the following Monday morning.

He adds that, as large stores and drapery houses had already arranged for the closing of their premises for the four consecutive days, the Early Closing Association had conducted a canvass of other firms in the West End, including the smaller shops, and the majority had consented to the inclusion of their names in a second list, which the association intends to publish. The concession, he thinks, will be appreciated by all the employees.

The movement for the extension of the holiday this year to four days has extended to the suburbs and to East London, and the result will be that very many shop assistants in Mile End, Kingsland, Hackney, and Ilford will be on the same footing this year as their colleagues in West London. To meet the convenience of the public an appeal is being made to many of the provision shops in the suburbs and in East London to open their premises for a few hours on Saturday morning, and to close them again as soon as the needs of the public have been satisfied.

The list of shopkeepers who intend to give the four days' holiday, says Captain Larking, would have been very much longer but for the depression in trade. The association, he adds, has received information that in at least 100 industrial centres of England and Wales a four days' holiday will be observed. In most of these towns the local Chamber of Trade has recommended the closing for that period, and shopkeepers have readily responded.

Referring to the report in *The Times* of yesterday of the investigation by officials of the City Corporation of the conditions of employment in warehouses to-day, Captain Larking said they were like a paradise compared with those of nearly 50 years ago. Perhaps the greatest revolution had been the establishment of the Saturday half-holiday, which had since become a national institution. From the Saturday half-holiday had also sprung the formation of athletic clubs in all large firms in the City, with their own sports grounds.

TOTALISATOR IN A SHOP

A QUESTION FOR THE POLICE

An attempt to extend the use of the totalisator to shops is being closely watched by the police. The law appears at present to be in favour of the machine, but police chiefs are by no means satisfied with the position.

One of them, writing to the *Police Review*, cites a case which shows that the authorities are confronted with a new problem. He points out that the tenant of an important shop in the principal street of his area has installed a totalisator up to the pavement. On the machine is a notice that it will be worked on the usual totalisator principles for every important race, but 10 per cent. of the money inserted in it will be deducted for expenses. The writer adds that there is a serious obstruction of the highway and numerous complaints about a betting shop being allowed, but that he does not wish to prosecute for obstruction, but to put down the business.

Discussing the legal position, Mr. F. J. O. Coddington, barrister-at-law, in the same issue, advises prosecution, and concludes by expressing the hope that it will not be long before some appeal, by way of case stated, or otherwise, makes the position plainer.

Inquiries show that Scotland Yard has not so far been called upon to deal with the problem, but it was made clear that in the event of a totalisator being introduced in a shop, house, or other premises its legality would immediately be challenged.

After having asked for work, and having been told there were no vacancies, a man who called at the Central Cinema, Richmond-road, Plaistow, yesterday, attacked Mr. Richard Gilbert, the manager, and robbed him of £51.

MUNICIPAL AERODROME FOR BIRMINGHAM

£70,000 SCHEME BEFORE COUNCIL

The recommendation that plans for the establishment of a municipal aerodrome for Birmingham shall be proceeded with, will come before the Birmingham City Council at its meeting this afternoon. As was announced in *The Times* of November 20, the General Purposes Committee has examined several possible sites since the council decided to move in the matter of substituting for the Castle Bromwich Aerodrome, at present shared by military and civil aircraft, one municipally owned and capable of dealing with a large civil traffic. The site selected is one of about 200 acres, and the scheme will take about two years to carry out.

The committee, in its report, states that the site chosen is on the road between Birmingham and Stratford-on-Avon, and is less than seven miles from the centre of the city. In making this choice the committee has taken advice from the technical staff in the civil aviation branch of the Air Ministry and from Sir Alan Cobham. Much work in draining, levelling, and clearing the area of trees and houses will have to be undertaken. It is expected also that much of the property will have to be compulsorily acquired under the provisions of the Public Works Facilities Act. A detailed estimate of the scheme cannot therefore be prepared yet, but the committee expresses the view that the total cost may approach £70,000.

So large an expenditure is not contemplated unless the project is approved by the Unemployment Grants Committee and is allowed to rank for grant. If the scheme is carried out, Birmingham will have one of the finest municipal aerodromes in the country. It will be situated on that side of the city where smoke is not likely to spoil visibility and where fog and mist is comparatively uncommon. The present aerodrome at Castle Bromwich suffers often from mists, which interfere with flying, but on the opposite side of the city there should be much less of this trouble and the road into Birmingham is a good one.

Captain W. R. Baldwin-Wiseman, in a paper read before the Society of Engineers in London last night, said that Great Britain was lagging behind other nations in commercial flying, but this stage of slow development must soon be succeeded by one of intense development. That was foreshadowed by the promised provision, during the next three years, of 20 new aerodromes and 80 landing-grounds. Despite the present heavy burden of municipal expenditure, it was good business to allocate sums for the provision of civic aerodromes. At the present time the German air lines were flying an average of 45,000 miles daily, or about nine times that of the average daily mileage of the British civilian services. It was estimated that in the United States there were now 35,000 aeroplanes at work, served by about 13,000 landing-grounds, of which 370 were at municipal airports. They also contemplated spending about £105,000,000 on the construction of aerodromes and the equipment of aerial routes during the next two years.

BIRMINGHAM FAT STOCK SHOW

AWARDS IN CARCASS CLASSES

Prizes in the carcass competition were awarded yesterday at the Birmingham Fat Stock Show. In the classes for steer or heifer of any breed or cross-bred both first prizes were taken by the Welbeck Estates Company, Limited. For sheep Mr. E. Clifton Brown, of Burnham, Bucks, gained first and second prizes in the class for pure-bred Oxford, Suffolk, Hampshire, or Shropshire wether or ewe lamb, with a Hampshire White.

A Southdown shown by the King led in the class for any other pure-bred wether or ewe lamb, Mr. W. S. Stanley, of Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire, being second. In the class for cross-bred wether or ewe lamb Mr. Hubert Groom, of Wells, Norfolk, was first and Messrs. R. Silcock and Sons, Thornton-le-Fylde, second. The principal awards in the carcass pig classes went to Mr. W. H. Smart, of Tanworth-in-Arden, and Mr. N. D. Clarke, Claverdon, Warwick.

News in Brief

Clifford Wilson, a cashier in the City Treasurer's office at Leeds, was sentenced at the Leeds Assizes yesterday to three years' penal servitude for the theft of £420, being rates collected by him on the day on which he disappeared last May.

The western entrance of the Royal Victoria Dock was opened to barge traffic yesterday, after being closed for over a year for re-conditioning work. It gives access to the Royal Victoria and Albert and King George Fifth Dock system, the largest group of docks in the Port of London.

Police officers who visited the home of Herbert Blakeston, 53, in Southcoates-lane, Hull, yesterday found him dead, apparently gassed. He was to have appeared at the Hull Police Court yesterday to answer a summons taken out by his wife alleging persistent cruelty and desertion.

On Saturday evening two men entered the office of the Maltina Bakeries, Webber-street, Southwark, and struck the manager, Mr. Edwin Marsh, on the head with a stocking full of sand. While Mr. Marsh was suffering from the effects of the blow they snatched from a table £39 in £1 and 10s. notes.

While Mr. R. Newman, of Iver Heath (Bucks), was driving a delivery motor-van on the Oxford-road, Uxbridge, yesterday afternoon, a young swan few through the windscreen and fell dead at the feet of the driver. Mr. Newman was cut on the face by the broken glass. The bird weighed about 22lb.

The Royal National Life-Boat Institution has received a gift of £2 from the late mate of the yacht Lucy B, of Rye, which went ashore near Selsey on November 2, during a gale with a very heavy sea running. The Selsey motor-lifeboat went to her help, and was able with great difficulty to rescue the two men on the yacht.

A motor jack was thrown through the plate-glass window of Messrs. Baldwin and Sons, numismatists, Charing Cross, W.C., early on Saturday by smash-and-grab raiders, who drew up to the kerb in a high-powered motor-car and snatched a few medals and antique coins from the window, but were disturbed by police officers and escaped.

Private Joseph McMahon, 1st Battalion, The Royal Scots, has been sentenced to 84 days' detention by a District Court-martial at Aldershot on a charge of desertion. His explanation was that when he went home he found his parents destitute and he got a job to help to keep them. When his father obtained work he returned and gave himself up.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

A "realist, who firmly believes that many of our present troubles are due to the actions of politicians, and that little hope for improvement may be entertained while they are in control of the National Purse, wishes to get in touch with others holding similar views, for the purpose of discussing a plan of action." (p. 1)

A reward of £100 is offered in respect of a quantity of stolen jewelry and a stolen Persian lamb fur coat. A reward of £80 also is offered for a quantity of other stolen jewelry. (p. 1)

The Secretary of State for India in Council proposes to make a number of appointments to Permanent Commissions in his Majesty's Indian Medical Service. (p. 3)

Relatives of John Frederic Winterbottom, who lived at Tile Barn, Woolton Hill, near Newbury, and died there in December, 1868, are asked to communicate with the vicar. (p. 1)

The Port of London Authority give notice that they have prepared a provisional register of persons qualified to vote at the election in March, 1931, of elected members of the Port of London Authority. (p. 3)

The Sudan Government require the services of a sanitary inspector for the Sudan Medical Service. (p. 3)

WORKING BOYS OF WESTMINSTER

Lord Selborne presided over a large gathering of past and present members of St. Andrew's Home and Club at 26, Great Peter-street, Westminster, on Sunday, after the holding of the sixty-fourth anniversary service, held at St. Stephen's, Rochester-row, at which the Bishop of Kensington preached. A special effort is now being made to raise funds not only for general purposes, but to complete the equipment of the playing-fields, which will be of lasting benefit to the working boys of Westminster.

DEWAR'S
"White Label"
YOU act wisely and take no risks in selecting this whisky from the multitude of stimulants
Its flavour denotes wholesomeness, and every drop has been matured and refined by great age. A whisky remarkable for a delicacy of bouquet and singular mellowness which earn the enthusiastic praise of connoisseurs. Analysts repeatedly subject it to scientific test, the result being an invariable endorsement of its excellence. Remember that for nearly a century the most eminent doctors have emphatically endorsed its usefulness.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Room), London
NOTE—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

THE SIZE OF LONDON

By CALLISTHENES

"London terrifies me as I pass from North to South or from East to West. I am appalled by its size."

One might guess that this was spoken by one who has in him something of the reformer's zeal. One might guess also that it was not spoken by a Londoner.

It was, in fact, spoken by the Minister of Health, who added that "as a mere Provincial" he thought London should never have been allowed to grow so big.

The size of London affects different people in different ways. The professional soldier may think it a glorious city to sack. The poet of Nature may think it a monstrous negation of the beneficent dominion of Nature—till he sees it early one Summer morning from Westminster Bridge. The Cabinet Minister who has in his mind a clear picture of comely and sanitary houses for all the nation may be appalled at the obstruction to his ideal offered by about 400 square miles of houses already built.

But for ninety-nine out of a hundred of those whose imagination is stirred by its size London is first of all the place of illimitable opportunity. It is so the boy sees it when first along the dusky highway he sees in heaven the light of London flaring like a dawn. It is so the writer, the painter, the musician, the lawyer, the politician, the preacher, the financier see it whenever the vision of its magnitude breaks upon them.

So it is with us. We often look out from our gardened roof over the misty expanse of London, North, South, East, and West, just for the stimulus of the vision of such magnitude. Most of us in this House can remember with what a lifting of the heart the sight of London's unreckonable size and riches first took us.

And it still is for us, as it has always been, the City of infinite opportunity.

Our ideal is to build a commercial Organisation which will do a greater service for a greater number than any other such organisation in the world. Is there any point on the globe where we might so hopefully set our centre as in London? Ten million people are for us ten million opportunities of personal service. Two million houses are two million places which have need of the merchandise gathered from all lands and need of it at low prices.

When we think of what it means in opportunity for service, opportunity to gain the confidence of millions—we are not appalled by the size of London, we are thrilled.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

ITALY
for WINTER SUNSHINE
In ITALY there are more warm and sunny resorts than in any other country in Europe and many of them have the HIGHEST WINTER TEMPERATURE TO BE FOUND IN EUROPE.
NAPLES RIVIERA, SICILY, LIGURIAN RIVIERA, LAKE GARDA RIVIERA, ISTRIAN RIVIERA, MERANO (Dolomites) provide a wide choice of large and small resorts.
THE ITALIAN COLONY OF TRIPOLI (N. AFRICA) is attracting more people in the winter; it has a delightful climate.
In the ITALIAN ALPS and DOLOMITES are many WINTER SPORTS CENTRES with FIRST-CLASS FACILITIES for ALL SPORTS.
INEXPENSIVE HOTELS
No Government Taxes.
No restrictions.
ENIT

XMAS BARGAINS

New design bedroom suite £7.19.0
THE EMPIRE'S BEST RADIO SET £6.17.6
Delivered Free for 15/-
Post this COUPON IN OPEN ENVELOPE (1d. Stamp. (W.)
Send Bargain Catalogue to
NAME
ADDRESS
Worth 10 50 100 Month 2/- 5/- 10/- 20/- 40/-
CURTIS'S 15-17, 87-99, PRAED ST., PADDINGTON, LONDON, W.2

RELIGIOUS DRAMA

SCHOOL FOR PRODUCTION OPENED

A school of religious drama—the first of its kind—which is being conducted by the British Drama League on behalf of the Religious Drama Society, was opened yesterday afternoon at Bournemouth by the BISHOP of WINCHESTER (Dr. Woods), who said that they had ample precedent for the religious drama of to-day. It was for them to do what they could in their day and generation, with more cultured standards and higher ideals both in the matter and manner of the play. They must encourage the movement for production of sacred scenes in such ways as would make them acts of devotion and worship on the part of those responsible for them and acts of sacred education to those who saw them.

They needed such a movement in these days as much as in the Middle Ages. If they looked round at English life at present they would note an extraordinary craze for the pictures, as they were called. Why should the pictures or the drama always be left to what was merely secular and, comparatively speaking, commonplace? Why should they not use the eye and ear when they wanted to reach the minds and consciences of the people? If it was true that the Bible was not read so much as it once was, then surely they might hope to reach through religious drama many people who possibly might never be reached through the printed page. They were always confronted with what they might call the eternal fact of the dramatic character of the Gospel. That highest of all celebrations of the Gospel in which they took part—the Eucharist—was also the central drama of the Church's worship. They all hoped that the school would encourage the thinking out, preparation, and production of religious dramas in the spirit of worship and devotion, accompanied by the best technique possible.

SIR FRANCIS YOUSOBUSAND, who presided, said that the Religious Drama Society was formed among all denominations because of the recent spontaneous revival of religious drama all over the country.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 20

Entertainments

DOMINION THEATRE

M. MAURICE CHEVALIER

Not long after 10 o'clock patience, tolerance, and hope—all the less exhilarating virtues with which a polite audience may support boredom for an hour and a half—were rewarded. Until then the grace of Veloz and Yolanda had been the only strong encouragement in a sad mixture of symphonic bands, prancing girls, and Oriental tushery, diversified by a contortionist or two and a mule. If the purpose of the preliminary entertainment had been to compel a sigh of relief when M. Maurice Chevalier appeared it could hardly have been better planned.

But how soon he had his audience in good humour! Prestige is much, but to banish the accumulated apathy of 90 minutes, prestige alone would not have sufficed. M. Chevalier came in, so to speak, to stop the rot; if he had played nervously, or had attempted to stone-wall, what a disaster there might have been! Happily he began at once, as the wise men of the pavilion say, to see the ball, and played with brilliant confidence. His style is a winning one that joyfully combines impudence and humility. Before he sings a song in French he tells the story of it in English. Whoever attempts to "tell the story" of any popular ditty that springs to his mind will perceive the awful difficulty of the task. But awe is not among M. Chevalier's emotions. "I will explain you," he cries. "It is in me a vice"; and he explains the love-story of the two elephants in "Mon P'tit Tom" or the pathetic history of "Valentine" with the same naive sophistication that is the salt of the songs themselves. "Ma Régulière" being one of those songs least easily explained, M. Chevalier makes it an occasion for a diverting essay on *apaches*, and "Dites-Moi Ma Mère" becomes beneath the new hats that he gathers from the wings a serial comment on the ages of man. As for the American songs, let us leave them to the talkies, which are their natural instrument, adding only that M. Chevalier does sing them with a blessed speed and zest. He enables you to forget their words while watching his eyes, his hands, his absurdly expressive mouth. But charming entertainer though he is, he cannot carry a whole evening on his back.

THE GRAFTON THEATRE

GRANVILLE BANTOCK'S MUSIC

A *matinée* performance of Granville Bantock's music was given yesterday afternoon at the Grafton Theatre, Tottenham Court-road, by the composer's daughter, who danced some Eastern dances, and Miss Nora Desmond, who sang a number of his songs.

A Western composer may not imitate Oriental music, but he can translate its atmosphere into Occidental terms. Granville Bantock does this successfully, though the appeal of his music does not always convince musicians that the transplantation is worth while. It is obvious that Bantock was sincerely moved by the East during the period when he wrote these various songs and instrumental pieces, and some of them, "A Feast of Lanterns," for example, have obtained a wide popularity. For Oriental dancing and stage settings it makes the best imaginable kind of music. Miss M. Granville Bantock's dances are original conceptions, and, like her father's music, interpret the aloof, unhurrying moods of the Oriental to us Europeans. They are founded on a feeling for line which gives them strength, and in her Burmese Sarong her limbs most ingeniously spell out a rectangular design. She uses masks, which help to produce a feeling of impersonality, and the movements are executed largely by the arms, which she uses with the utmost plasticity. The lighting of the small stage, the intimacy of the theatre, and the accomplished performance of the music combined to make a thoroughly satisfactory, if somewhat slight, entertainment.

Reinforcements were Miss Desmond's songs, sung in costume and lightly dramatized with conventional gestures, and a recital by Miss Mary Willetts of some of Austin Dobson's poems—occidental relief these last. Miss Willetts's elocution was of the good sort which does not bring the blush that so easily rises to the cheek during the public declamation of poetry, and Miss Desmond, though her voice is a little "breathy" in the middle register, sings with a good deal of charm and sensitiveness.

LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

A RUSSIAN CONDUCTOR

The Russian conductor, Mr. Issai Dobrowen, took charge of the London Symphony Orchestra last night at Queen's Hall in succession to Dr. Mengelberg, and a Russian work, Scriabin's "Poème de l'Extase," was appropriately included in the programme. But Mr. Dobrowen had shown long before we reached Scriabin in the second half of the programme that he is a conductor with decided but not extravagant views, who can get forceful but well-controlled playing from an orchestra. Perhaps Slav blood gave him an innate sympathy with the composer of the "Slavonic Dances," for we knew from the first crack of the drum in the fourth bar of the "New World" symphony that the performance of this well-worn work would not be perfunctory. Dvorak, like other composers who can stand rough treatment and hard wear, pays for care and refinement, and under Mr. Dobrowen he stood forward with all his essential freshness quite unfaded. Played well and not too often it remains a delicious symphony.

Between Dvorák and Scriabin came Mozart's D minor piano concerto, in which Miss Ania Dorfmann was the soloist. It was satisfactory to hear Miss Dorfmann have a less thankless task than filling in the spaces of Sunday concerts at the Albert Hall, and much of her playing was very delicate. But her style was not consistently Mozartian; she was apt to clip her rhythm and thicken her tone in the more animated passages, so that Mozart began to sound like Schumann. Mr. Dobrowen disposed of the dynamic rise and fall of the "Poème de l'Extase," so that the climax, when it came, was solid. Scriabin sometimes sounds hollow nowadays—the long-drawn striving of the development makes one sceptical—but the conclusion is convincing; Mr. Dobrowan swept the scepticism aside.

NEW ADELPHI THEATRE

The newly reconstructed Adelphi Theatre, of which a private view was held yesterday, will be opened to-morrow evening with Mr. C. B. Cochran's production of *Ever Green*, a new musical play by Mr. Benn Levy. In the company, which consists of more than 150 performers, will be Mr. Sonnie Hale, Mr. Albert Burdon, Miss Jessie Matthews, Mr. Leon Morton, Miss Jean Cadell, and Miss Joyce Barbour.

DETECTIVE FOUND SHOT

Detective-sergeant Frank Miles, of the Rotherham C.I.D., was found dead in his office at the police headquarters last night with a pistol wound in front of the body. An inquest will be held this afternoon. Detective-sergeant Miles was aged 42, and married. He joined the Rotherham borough police force 19 years ago, and was promoted sergeant five years ago.

A concert organized by the Printing and Kindred Trades Blind Aid Committee, in aid of the Greater London Fund for the Blind, will be held at the Rialto Cinema, Leytonstone, next Sunday evening. Mr. J. S. Elias, managing director of Odhams Press, Limited, will preside. Among those who have promised to be present are Sir John Martin-Harvey, Evelyn Laye, Mark Hambourg, Marie Burke, C. Hayden Coffin, Esmé Beringer, Bratza, Amy Evans, Mr. Eric Marshall, Ronald, Rita Mattei, Franklyn Kelsey, Marjorie Edes, and Victor Marmont. Tickets may be obtained from the Box-office, Rialto Cinema, Leytonstone.

ART EXHIBITIONS

LEICESTER GALLERIES

Henry de Waroquier is not one of the most famous of modern French artists, and the few examples of his work that we have seen hitherto have not left much impression, but the present exhibition of 50 paintings and water colours by him at the Leicester Galleries inspires liking and respect. That he has learnt from both Cézanne and Derain is clear, but he has not taken from them more than he can digest, and his work, in landscape at any rate, is individual. In style he is very firm and decided, in both form and colour, as if he had made up his mind what he liked and what he wanted to do. The majority of the pictures are of Venice, and they give a consistently personal interpretation of that much-painted city; large and simple in statement, allowing full value to local colour but keeping it atmospherically true, and avoiding the extremes of romanticism and triteness—which is the reaction from it—in feeling. The spaces of sky and water are clearly felt and realized, and the designs are made interesting by an ingenious counterpoint between the movement of gondolas and the stability of buildings. "Grand Canal vu du pont de l'Académie" and "La Douane (Venise)," in oil, and "Saint Siméon" and "San Giorgio," in water colour, are particularly successful compositions. The portrait heads are not of much account, but there are some good still life paintings, such as "Raisins et branche de lierre," in oil, and "Chocolatière et bol empire," in water colour. There is a sober masculinity about the work of Waroquier which is very attractive.

At the same galleries there is an exhibition of water-colour drawings for illustration by Mr. Kay Nielsen. This artist seems now to have got free from the influence of Beardsley and to have developed his own style. He is at his best when he is most sophisticated, as in the delightful illustration to "Aladdin"—"Her charm and beauty had penetrated his heart," in which Chinese elegance is stretched to the limit. Mr. Nielson is full of invention, seldom repeating his designs; he draws well in a decorative way and his colour is pleasing, and every now and then he gives you the genuine magic of fairyland.

MR. CECIL BEATON

A short preface by Mr. Osbert Sitwell to Mr. Cecil Beaton's catalogue expounds the merit of his photographs exhibited at the Cooling Galleries, 92, New Bond-street. Mr. Sitwell points out that Mr. Beaton perfectly records the character of this age and that from his photographs posterity will learn "not only how people looked, but how they desired to look." Certainly he exactly captures a variety of social day-dreams and records many ingenious expedients and artifices of elegance. His sitters are divested of all the duller and more material trappings of life and they seem to exist in separate universes created by themselves which directly minister to their ideals of elegance. The head of one sitter is repeated three times, another emerges from a heap of masks, another appears in a *tableau vivant*, sitting turbaned in a four-poster with a black servant handing coffee. Mr. Beaton does not always take much trouble with the composition of his photographs, but that of Miss Lilian Gish, with two reflections in mirrors, is both ingenious and satisfactory. His drawings and caricatures, exposed in another room, are very slight, often amusing, and sometimes almost sophisticated.

MR. LOXTON KNIGHT

Mr. Loxton Knight, in his landscapes at the Brook-street Art Gallery, 14, Brook-street, uses three mediums, tempera, oil, and water colour. His paintings in tempera are flat and map-like, and one of them seems to have been taken from a balloon and all of them might easily have been so taken. Wide stretches of country are reduced to an orderly abstract, and almost the only variety is provided by a mannerism of loops and curls in the outlines of objects. Even "St. Tropez," a scene with many houses which naturally asks for a more plastic composition, is made as flat as possible. But when Mr. Knight turns to oils the medium suggests to him other qualities, light and atmosphere, and consequently space, as in "Cloud Shadows." But he still uses his calligraphic outlines, and two of his oils, "Plain of Somerset" and "Aloes," are almost as flat as his paintings in tempera. In his water colours Mr. Knight achieves a successful compromise between his manner in oils and his manner in tempera. "The Bridle Path" and "Risley Road" are both taken from an unusual point of view which provides an ingenious composition with a certain breadth and sweep. In "Over the Downs" he makes a pretty use of the elegant forms of tall trees in the foreground.

THE PERSIAN ART EXHIBITION

LOANS FROM SOUTH KENSINGTON

Some 80 objects are being lent to the Persian Exhibition at Burlington House by the Victoria and Albert Museum. The Department of Textiles at South Kensington is believed to contain a collection of woven and embroidered Persian fabrics superior to any held either in public or in private ownership elsewhere in the world, and between 30 and 40 examples of material and costumes have been provisionally selected for loan.

They will include a celebrated Sassanian silk damask of the sixth or seventh century, which bears a pattern similar to that represented on the robe of Chosroes II. in the Taq-i-bostan reliefs, as well as a silk panel, almost equally rare, attributed to the Seljuk period. Silk brocades of the late sixteenth century, with figure subjects, and robes and coats of coloured figure brocade of the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries have also been chosen. A large dark blue satin portière of the late sixteenth century, brocaded with palmettes, butterflies, and wisps of cloud, in coloured silks and silver and silver-gilt thread, is to be temporarily transferred to the Academy. With it will go numerous types of embroidery of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, trayscovers for presents ranging into the eighteenth century, and at least one pair of the *nakshe* or women's trouserings of the nineteenth century.

Two silk brocades of the mid-sixteenth century which have been chosen perhaps deserve special mention—the figure-piece of Prince Khusrau (Chosroes) on horseback, and a repeated garden scene, in which a man carrying a wine-flask and cup walks across a rocky background tenanted by lions, tigers, gazelles, and flying birds. Seven years ago the National Art-Collections Fund assisted the Museum to purchase a magnificent panel of velvet on a ground of cloth-of-gold; the design, woven in coloured silks and silver-thread, shows a cypress garden and figures of youths in the rich robes of the time of Shah Abbas (1587-1628). This will be seen at Burlington House, together with the single carpet which the Museum is sending, a small silk-pile and silver-thread lion carpet of the seventeenth century given to the Museum shortly after the War. The main collection of 100 Persian carpets will remain at South Kensington. It is believed that sufficient examples of carpet-weaving are coming to Burlington House from elsewhere, though there are half a dozen in the Museum's West Central Court, which may be considered still incomparable—the great sixteenth-century Ardebil carpet, the earlier "Chelsea" carpet, a "vase" carpet, a rare "garden" carpet, a "hunting" carpet with winged figures, and the woollen-pile carpet which belonged to William Morris.

TILES

The Ceramic Collection at South Kensington is almost equally rich in Persian work of all periods; apart from dishes and vessels the Museum is rich in tiles, especially of the early lustre-and-blue mosque or "mihrab" type, and in tile-pictures and mosaics of the Shah Abbas period. In pottery of this period other contributors to Burlington House are weakest, and the Museum's ceramic loan will accordingly consist of vases, bowls, and dishes of the sixteenth-seventeenth centuries. Thirty-five pieces have been chosen, illustrating the blue-and-white silicious earthenware (so similar to contemporary Chinese porcelain in its designs), and the blue, turquoise, green, brown and yellow glazes and incised work. Specimens of the translucent white ware (some with "window" glazing) associated with Ispahan, and of the olive-green and red-painted Kerman ware of the same age are being dispatched to the general exhibition without noticeably decreasing the Museum's own display.

In general the contributions from South Kensington are intended only to fill gaps among loans to Burlington House from elsewhere. Only two examples of woodwork—a sixteenth century oblong lacquered box, and an inlaid medicine-chest of the seventeenth or eighteenth century—have been selected. As specimens of metal work there are being sent an astronomical instrument of the time of Shah Abbas, gilt and damascened, and a golden Achaemenid armlet from the Oxus Treasure (complementary to that in the British Museum).

A special series of postcards is being prepared, illustrating Persian Art in the Museum, and lantern lectures (free to the public) are to be given at 5.30 on successive Thursday evenings. Mr. Bernard Rackham will begin this course on January 15 with a lecture on Persian Pottery. He will be followed by Captain K. A. C. Cresswell on the Evolution of the Dome, Mr. J. V. S. Wilkinson on Persian Book Illustration, Mr. A. F. Kendrick on Persian Decorative Art, and Professor Upham Pope on Persian Carpets. Professor Tancred Borenius will conclude the series by discussing the relations between Persian and European Painting.

VARIETY THEATRES

RETURN OF SIR HARRY LAUDER

The programme at the Finsbury Park Empire is, naturally, dominated by the personality of Sir Harry Lauder, but great as is that domination, it would be unfair not to recognize the extreme courage and agility of "The Three Matas," who go through some severe physical exercises, which to the shrinking onlooker are miracles of strength and agility. As for Sir Harry Lauder, he has his own method with his audiences, and if at times it seems to rely too much on sentiment, and at other times too much on nationality, it at any rate must be acknowledged that Sir Harry can never, never too often sing, "I Love a Lassie," and "Roamin' in the Gloamin'." He takes a direct road to the sentimental, but in his hands, or perhaps voice is the better noun, the sentimental becomes touched, not with irony, but with humour and sincerity, and that touch is, perhaps, the secret of his success.

THE COLISEUM

The programme at the Coliseum this week is obviously strong in that it includes two of our greatest women comediennes, Miss Beatrice Lillie and Miss Nellie Wallace. Before, however, Miss Lillie and Miss Wallace appear there are three men who, in their different ways, explore the main masculine approaches to the music-hall audience's appreciation. Mr. Jimmie Ferguson has something less of the negro's richness of expression and intonation, but something more of the negro's command over his feet. At one time, in his dance, he warned his feet that if they did not behave properly he would cut them off, and his warning perfectly conveyed his command over them as distinct, but extremely talented, dependencies of his body. Mr. A. C. Astor is a most accomplished ventriloquist, who chooses a beaten heavy-weight boxer as the medium for expressing his pleasantly mordant wit, while Mr. Clarkson Rose relies upon the accidents of present-day politics.

Miss Wallace always manages to keep one foot balanced uncertainly, but still balanced, on the shore of ultra-respectibility, while the other plunges into that richness of word and gesture from which the growth of English music-hall humour has sprung. There are one or two people who could conceivably sing "Finesse" and make it funny enough, but there is no one, except Miss Wallace, who could make the remark, That the drawback of having a house-boat at Stepney is that one has to row the cat ashore every night, a rich and illuminating joke. Miss Lillie, while employing some of the trappings and suits of Miss Wallace's technique, shoots them through with a thread of her own vivid sophistication. In addition to singing songs "from her repertoire," Miss Lillie sees what can be done by singing to the rhythm of roller-skates, but roller-skates, although they have their amusing uses, are somewhat too crude for Miss Lillie. Included in the programme are the Wiere Brothers, "comedy eccentrics," who supply a rather necessary touch of real heartiness, the Lupescu Sisters, and the Visatone Studio Orchestra.

THE PALLADIUM

The music at the Palladium this week is so diverse as to include both Mr. Peter Dawson's baritone and the humours of Mr. Billy Bennett, but perhaps the most attractive of the singers are the Six Melody Maids. With Mr. Edmund Fritz accompanying them, they give an accomplished and charming performance that is pitched in an effectively low key. Even, however, without the 16 Palladium Girls the dancers would easily outweigh the other artists. Since one of the recognized reasons for appearing in a music-hall is an ability to do anything that is sufficiently difficult, whether there is any point in doing it or not, the elephant of talent is clearly entitled to his engagements, although he would seem to rank more naturally with the gymnasts and the jugglers—of whom excellent specimens are here this week—than with the dancers. The four elephants of Mr. George Power, however, can jazz and shimmy-shake and dance a tango with strange agility; and if anyone thinks that dancing is the most ridiculous thing an elephant can be asked to do, there is, to prove the contrary, one which shaves another with a giant razor. Of the other dancers, Duffin and Draper are a most loose-jointed couple, and Mr. George Sheldon's act in dumb-show is distinctive. One could fancy that if the late George Formby had been dumb he might have expressed his native drollery with much the same sackless air as Mr. Sheldon's. The one disappointment in Mr. G. S. Melvin's turn last night was that he gave us no dancing to speak of, though in his skill and lightness his dancing counts with the most enjoyable that can be seen to-day. We were treated to just three stately gyrations, to illuminate the character of a dame in whose young days "the Danube was the only Blue," and that was all.

OPERA AT GOLDERS GREEN

"THE BARBER OF SEVILLE"

The Covent Garden Opera Company began the second week of their season at the Golders Green Hippodrome with a performance of Rossini's *The Barber of Seville*. The humours of the piece were served up hot by Mr. Dennis Noble (Figaro), Mr. Percy Heming (Dr. Bartolo), and Mr. William Anderson, a Don Basilio with a nose sharp enough to pry out any scandal, while Miss Gladys Parr swept, magnificent in sable, across the background. Both Mr. Heming and Mr. Anderson enriched the conventional "business" with fun of their own, and Mr. Noble added fine singing to his lively acting.

On the sentimental side the performance was not so strong. Miss Noël Eadie, who sang the part of Rosina, has some sparkling top notes, but the lower part of her voice lacked tone last night, and she did not manage to make much of Adam's *Variations de bravour* on "Ah! vous dirai-je, maman." Nor did Mr. Heddle Nash, as the Count, sing as well as usual, though his voice improved as the evening wore on. The general *ensemble* was, however, excellent, and the *finale* of the second act was sung with real polish.

Mr. Barbirolli, who conducted, was inclined at times to force the pace. He jerked the overture along faster than the players could comfortably manage and rushed the introduction to Figaro's air quite off its legs. The recitatives were accompanied on a pianoforte, and the singers showed that it is not impossible to get English as glibly off the tongue as Italian—which used to be thought impossible.

"EAGER HEART"

The players who have been associated with the performances of the mystery play *Eager Heart* for the past 26 years, and whose names are never disclosed, have arranged to give performances daily from December 13 to 19 at 46, Tufton-street, Westminster. It will be the 149th performance of the play given by the company. Performances are given all over the world, including the Gold Coast Colony and Tientsin, China. The play will be given this Christmas in Palestine. The late Archbishop Lord Davidson took much interest in the play and was patron of the Eager Heart Society up to the time of his death. The Archbishop of York has consented to become patron in his stead.

An illustrated lecture entitled "Canadian Raw Furs," by Mr. J. D. J. Forbes (of the Hudson's Bay Company), will be given to-day at 2.15 p.m., at the Imperial Institute Cinema, Imperial Institute-road, S.W.7 (Empire Marketing Board). Admission will be free.

INDUSTRIAL ARTS AND CRAFTS

A SWEDISH EXHIBITION IN LONDON

A Swedish Exhibition of Industrial Arts and Crafts will be held next March or April in the newly-built premises of Dorland House, Lower Regent-street. The exhibition will have the official support of the Swedish Government and will be arranged in conjunction with the Anglo-Swedish Society.

The modern tendencies of the arts and crafts of Sweden have, especially since the Stockholm Exhibition, aroused a great deal of interest. The exhibition now being planned will be thoroughly representative and will afford an opportunity to study the efforts made in Sweden in this field. The exhibition will be patronized by the Crown Prince of Sweden. The honorary president will be the Swedish Minister, Baron Palmstierna, and the president Sir Harold Wernher, who is the president of the Anglo-Swedish Society.

VARIETIES, &c.

COLISEUM. Charing Cross. (Tem. 3161.)
Managing Director: SIR OSWALD STOLL.
THREE TIMES DAILY, 2.15, 5.15, 8.15.
BEATRICE LILLIE; NELLIE WALLACE; VISATONE STUDIO ORCHESTRA; JIMMIE FERGUSON; A. C. ASTOR; CLARKSON ROSE; GERARDO & ADAIE; THREE WIERE BROS.; ANNA ROGERS; MICHEL; LUPESCU SISTERS; British Movietone News.

DOMINION. MAURICE CHEVALIER.
PERSONAL APPEARANCE. Supported by Mangan Revue. 60 artistes. Twice Daily until December 13th, 2.30 and 8.30. Seats still available Matinees and Nights.

HOLBORN EMPIRE. Hol. 5367. 6.30, 9. JACK PAYNE & HIS B.B.C. BAND; Rose Perfect; Naunton Wayne; Cesso Bros.; O'Gormans; 3 White Flashes; Harry & Frank Seaman; Dorray Sisters, &c.

MASKELYNE'S THEATRE, Oxford-circus. (Lang. 1545.) Daily, 2.45 & 7. A really jolly show of Magical Variety. OSWALD WILLIAMS, EDGAR BENYON, YOGA, TONI RAOLIN, TOM FAGAN, GEO. HURD.

PALLADIUM. Gerr. 1004. 6.30, 9. Mats. Tu., Th., 2.30. Peter Dawson; Powers' Elephants; Billy Bennett; 6 Melody Maids; G. S. Melvin; Lobse & Sterling; Lime Trio; Duffin & Draper; Pelvis; Howard Rogers.

'ENTERTAINMENTS

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, 9 a.m. till sunset. Mondays, 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Additional charge for Aquarium: Mondays, 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only.

APPLIED ARTS AND HANDICRAFTS EXHIBITION.
ROYAL HORTICULTURAL HALL, Westminster. November 25th to December 5th, 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. daily

TITANIA'S PALACE.—Farewell view, 6, Duchess-street, Portland-place, until December 4th. 11-7 daily. Admission 2s. 6d. Children 1s. Proceeds Waifs and Strays. No Tickets required.

PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA, Leicester-square. Continuous from 1 p.m. Sessions commence 1.0, 3.30, 6.0, 8.30. "MYSTERY OF LIFE," the Progress of the World. Also "NIGHT BIRDS."

ASTORIA. Gerrard 5528. Continuous 1-11. Constance Bennett & Ivor Ayres in "COMMON CLAY," showing daily at 1.30, 4.15, 6.50 & 9.25. Also Gaumont Sound News, Comedy Feature, &c., &c.

CAPITOL. Regent 4455. Continuous 12-11. Warner Baxter & Myrna Loy in "RENEGADES." Daily at 1.5, 3.45, 6.24 and 9.5. Also Gaumont Sound News, Comedy Feature, &c., &c.

CARLTON, Haymarket. "Funniest Thing since Chaplin."—D. Mail. 4 MARX BROS. of "Cocoanuts" Fame in "ANIMAL CRACKERS." Craziest Show in Town! with Lillian Roth. Daily 2 Dly. 2.30, 6 o'c., 8.45. Sun., 6 o'c., 8.45. "A Crackers" starts 3.20, 6.40, 9.35. Prices from 2/4. Res. 2211.

EMPIRE, Leicester-square. 12-12. That delightful farce "COMPROMISING DAPHNE," with JEAN COLIN and Charles Hickman. And Gripping Underworld drama, "ONE NIGHT AT SUGE'S," with BILLIE DOVE and DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, Junior. From 11.30 to 1.0 any seat (except Loges), 1s. 6d.

KENSINGTON. (Western 3577.) 2 till 11. All-Talking. RICHARD DIX in "SEVEN KEYS TO BALDPATE." Dorothy Revier in "Light Fingers."

LONDON PAVILION. (Gerrard 0704.) Daily, 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. "HELL'S ANGELS." Howard Hughes' Thrilling Air Spectacle. All seats bookable from 2s. 6d.

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION. Mayfair 5112. Con., 2-11. Robert Loraine and Warwick Ward in "Birds of Prey," 3.28, 6.28, 9.28. Also Anona 'N Andy in "Check and Double Check," 3, 5, & Gaumont Sound News, &c.

NEW GALLERY. Gerr. 9805. Con., 2-11. LESLIE HENSON, Heather Thatcher & Connie Ediss in "A WARM CORNER," 3.15, 6.15, 9.15. Also "At the Bottom of the World." British Movietone News, &c.

NEW VICTORIA. Vic. 2544. Continuous, 12-11, 2,000 seats at 1s., between 12-1. Warner Baxter in "RENEGADES," 12.47, 3.51, 6.38, 9.25. High-Speed Variety Show and World's Latest News. Next Monday: DE GROOT, the famous Violinist.

PLAZA. Last 3 Days: Ruth CHATTERTON, Clive BROOK in "Anybody's Woman." Love Drama of the Year! All Talking. Smith & Dale in "Accidents Will Happen." An Error: Stage: "The Roof Garden." Adm., 1/6. Res. 7201. Fri. Next: "The Spellers." Rex Beach's Dynamic Outdoor Epic.

POLYTECHNIC THEATRE, Regent-street, W.1. Langham 1244. Daily at 2.30, 5.30, and 8.30. CHERRY KEARTON Presents with sound and Dialogue "DASSAN," A Penguin Picture in an African Setting.

REGAL, Marble Arch. "THE MAN FROM CHICAGO," daily 2.45, 5.40, 8.0, and 9.20. Also "THE IMMORTAL VAGABOND," at 1.5, 4.25 and 7.45. Padd. 9911.

RIALTO, Piccadilly Circ. (Reg. 2588.) Daily Conrad Nagel, Bay Rathbone in "A LADY SURRENDERS." It's a great picture. 12, 2.20, 4.50, 7.15, 9.40.

STOLL PICTURE THEATRE, Kingsway. Daily, 12 noon. 'Phone: Holborn 3703. MILTON SILLS & Dorothy Mackaill in "Man Trouble"; LUPE VELEZ and Jean Hersholt in "Hell Harbour."

THE WORLD'S NEWS THEATRE (Avenue Pavilion, Shaftesbury-avenue). "ROUND THE WORLD in 50 MINUTES." See and Hear the Latest News of 20 countries. (Continuous 12-11.) Prices 9d. and 1s.

TIVOLI. Temple Bar 5625. Con., 12.30-11. EDDIE CANTOR in "WHOOPEE," the Screaming Comedy of the Wild West; daily at 1.30, 4.5, 8.40, and 9.20. British Movietone News, Comedy, Cartoon, &c., &c.

ART EXHIBITIONS

R.B.A.—ROYAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS, Suffolk-street, Pall Mall, S.W.1. 174th EXHIBITION. Admission free. Mondays, 10-1; Tuesdays to Saturdays, inclusive, 10-5.

THE FOYLE ART GALLERY.—Works of Society of Parson Painters, also Contemporary Art.—121, Charing Cross-road. Admission and Catalogue free. 10-7, Saturdays included.

SCULPTURE AND DRAWINGS by Contemporary Sculptors.
Epstein, Dobson, Moore, and Gaudier-Brzeska.
THE ZWEMMER GALLERY,
26, Litchfield-street, Charing Cross-road, W.C.2.

COTSWOLD GALLERY.
SELWYN IMAGE MEMORIAL EXHIBITION. DRAWINGS and DESIGNS.
50, Frith-street, Soho-square. 10-5.30. Sats. till 1.

WALKER'S GALLERIES, 118, New Bond-st. Pottery, Stoneware and Hard Porcelain by Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES VYSE. Admission and Catalogue Free.

BARBIZON HOUSE. Paintings and Drawings by ROBIN WALLACE, 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, W.1. 2-6. Sats. till 1.

GODFREY PHILLIPS GALLERIES, 44, Duke-street, St. James's. Exhibition of Paintings, Water-Colours and Drawings by AUSTIN O. SPARE and JOHN CASE. Daily 10-6.

1. LIONEL EDWARDS: Recent Pictures.
2. ERNEST H. SHEPARD: Boswell's Life of Johnson and other Drawings.
3. CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR SPORTSMEN. Pictures—Prints—Books—Bronzes—Clocks—Boxes.

THE SPORTING GALLERY,
32, King-street, Covent Garden. 10-6. Sats., 10-1.

THE SCULPTURE OF DEGAS.
Complete Works.
ABDY GALLERIES, 11, Carlos-place, Grosvenor-square. 10.30-6. Sats., 10.30-1.

WERTHEIM GALLERY.
CHRISTMAS GIFTS. Old and modern Water-colours, Lithographs, glass and silk pictures; Sculpture.—3-6, Burlington-gardens. Admission free.

ARTHUR TOOTH & SONS, Ltd.
Drawings by
CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH ARTISTS.
155, New Bond-street, W.1.

HENRY DE WAROQUIER'S "VENICE."
Paintings and Water-colours
and Drawings in colour by KAY NIELSEN.
LEICESTER GALLERIES, Leicester-sq. 10-6.

FINE ART SOCIETY EXHIBITIONS.
HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND,
by J. EDGINTON, R.I.
148, New Bond-st. Admission Free. 10-6. Sat., 10-1.

NEW ENGLISH ART CLUB.
81st EXHIBITION. NEW BURLINGTON GALLERIES, Burlington-gardens, W.1.
Daily, 10-5.30. Incl. Sats. Admission 1s.

ACKERMANN'S GALLERIES, 157, New Bond-street.
BIRD LIFE.
By EDLAND GREEN.

BEAUX ARTS GALLERY, Bruton-place, W.
CONDER and McEVOY. Paintings and Water-colours.
STATUETTES in POTTERY by Living Artists.
10-6. Saturdays, 10-1.

OPERA

GOLDERS GREEN. (Speedwell 2800.)
EVGS., 8 (except To-night). Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
COVENT GARDEN OPERA COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, at 7			THE MASTERSINGERS
To-morrow	TOSCA	Mat., Thurs.	LA BOHEME
Thurs. (evening)			DIE FLEDERMAUS
Friday			RIGOLETTO
Mat., Saturday			MADAM BUTTERFLY
Sat. (evening)			DIE FLEDERMAUS

Mon. Next (2 weeks), STREATHAM HILL THEATRE.
Evgs., at 8 (Dec. 12, at 7). Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30.
NEXT WEEK.

Monday			DIE FLEDERMAUS
Tuesday			TOSCA
Mat., Wed.	LA BOHEME	Wed. Eve.	FAUST
Thursday			MADAM BUTTERFLY
Friday (at 7)			LOHENGRIN
Mat., Saturday			DIE FLEDERMAUS
Sat. (evening)			RIGOLETTO

THEATRES

ADELPHI THEATRE. Tem. Bar 7611.
TO-MORROW, at 8. (Subs., 8.15.) 1st Mat., Sat., 2.30.
CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S
"EVER GREEN."
A Musical Show.
By Benn Levy. Lorenz Hart.

Imperial and Foreign News

ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE

INDIAN VIEWS ON FEDERALISM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 1

The reactions to the Round-Table Conference are only slowly taking shape in the political arena. The proceedings have not so far captured the imagination of the politically minded classes, except in two aspects, both of which have evidently produced a noteworthy effect. First, the King-Emperor's presence and Address at the opening ceremony created a new sense of the importance and the dignity of the proceedings; secondly, the frankness with which the Indian delegates have spoken has made a marked impression of the footing of equality on which the representatives of Great Britain have met the spokesmen of India.

The Congress attitude towards the Conference was from the outset one of boycott. Its leaders strenuously recommended that it should be treated in the same way as the Statutory Commission was, they showed every intention of ignoring its deliberations, and, in brief, they represented it as a British political trick. To such stupid extremes did they go to illustrate British insincerity that one argument seriously advanced was that the table at the Conference was not round, but oval.

The news-value of the Conference has, however, been too great even for the most hardened section of the Congress Press. Whatever estimate the political public, whether of the Congress way of thinking or otherwise, holds of the Conference, all want to read about it. A not uninteresting indication of the hollowness of the Congress claim that its boycott agitation reflected the general sentiment is that at the time the Congress was urging that the Conference should be ignored, the leading Congress newspapers were arranging for special reports of the proceedings. From the moment the Indian delegates began their preliminary meetings in London news of the Conference has occupied the most prominent position in the newspapers, all of which publish every word they can get, many of them utilizing special channels of information. The educational value of all this publicity must be great. Criticism of the Conference *personnel* and ridicule of the claim of the British delegation to be representative continue, but, broadly speaking, there is no personal attack on the delegates, and the general attitude towards their activities is the sensible one of "Wait and see."

THE SIMLA DISPATCH

There was disappointment that the King-Emperor's Address did not contain an announcement of some outstanding political reform. Similarly, there was harsh criticism of the Prime Minister's speech on the ground that it consisted only of fine phrases calculated to hypnotize the Indian delegates. This phase was ended by the appearance of the Government of India's Dispatch. The Dispatch was well received by the English newspapers in India, but everywhere else it was decried. No sooner was it published, however, than London Press criticism that it showed a lack of imagination appeared in telegrams from England, and the Indian newspapers could hardly be more kindly towards it. At the same time, the criticism of other London newspapers of the Government of India for going too far provoked an answering attack on what was represented to be excessive official conservatism. Few of the Indian critics can have read the Dispatch before they wrote, and it was, therefore, natural for them to condemn it for what it did not concede rather than to criticize its constructive proposals, which they had not digested. In the midst of this situation came, like a bolt from the blue, the proposal for an immediate All-India Federation.

On the general question of Federation the Congress leaders have not said a word. This, doubtless, is partly because they are disorganized—Pandit Motilal Nehru is a very sick man, and his son, Pandit Jawaharlal, the Congress president, is in gaol. The Congress newspapers have been exceedingly slow to consider the Federal idea, which is new to them, but they are now beginning to discuss it, and, in doing so, they generally discredit it. They argue that an All-India Federal Constitution would mean the triumph of reactionary conservatism. They express fears that it would, figuratively, pull the communal chestnuts out of the fire for the Moslems, that it would lead to excessive provincialism, and that it would retard the development of responsible government at the Centre. In some quarters Federation is represented as a conspiracy between the Ruling Princes, communalists, and British diehard Conservatives. Most of these criticisms, it may be noted, are Hindu.

The Moslems' attitude is, broadly, one of apprehension lest in the course of the negotiations their representatives should be out-manœuvred by the protagonists of the Hindu Raj, which, to the Moslem, means a constitutional system in which predominant control would go by the mere operation of the ballot-box to the Hindu majority.

On the whole, opinions are still only tentative, but there seems to be a growing inclination to oppose Federation and little desire or ability to examine its real implications. To the Indian politician the idea is completely new, and, moreover, is one behind which there is no particular public sentiment, so that he has no considered views about it.

GOVERNMENT'S REVIEW

The Government of India, in its weekly appreciation of the situation up to November 29, states that the week was uneventful.

Sikh agitation in regard to the Sisganj Gurdwara [shrine] continues, and at a recent conference of various Sikh organizations a resolution was passed in favour of the boycott of foreign cloth and liquor shops, and of picketing. There appears to be considerable difference of opinion as to whether these activities should be linked up with those of the Congress and feeling in the community as a whole has not been roused.

The Central Provinces reports further abatement in the civil disobedience movement, but observes that events connected with the boycott of elections and auction sales of liquor shops show that it is by no means dead.

The proceedings of the Round-Table Conference have continued to attract great attention in the Indian Press, and the feeling that developments so far are hopeful is widely expressed or implied. The presentation of India's aspirations by the Indian delegates is much appreciated, and in many quarters there is recognition of the sympathetic trend of British opinion. In some sections of the Press the dominant note is still one of scepticism, associated with a tendency to attribute to British delegates intentions and motives which are not apparent from their speeches. Anxiety is expressed about the course of the discussions regarding a communal settlement, and critical examination of the federal idea is now developing.

GENERAL HERTZOG'S RETURN

VIEWS ON IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAPETOWN, Dec. 1

General Hertzog arrived here this morning on his return from the Imperial Conference. Before leaving for Pretoria he attended a civic reception at the City Hall.

In a statement to the *Cape Times* General Hertzog, speaking of the economic results of the Imperial Conference, said:—

"In all the circumstances I consider we were very fortunate in getting the British Government to leave things as they are as regards preference for three years, in the hope that within that short time other circumstances may arise enabling the preferential position to be developed." He admitted that this maintenance of preference was largely due to the strong representations of himself and Mr. Havenga. South Africa, like Great Britain, had to look to other markets, "but we were prepared to take considerable risks if we could be sure that there would be preferential development for South African goods in British markets.

Asked whether anything really useful in the economic sphere was likely to emerge from the Conference, he would only say:—"We had some extremely useful discussions, and in certain circumstances there might be practical results." The Union, he added, had been negotiating for special trade agreements with Canada and Australia, and was prepared to negotiate with any of the Dominions. Canada might offer a good market for South African wines, maize, and sugar, and Australia for tobacco, Australia being anxious to develop her wheat exports to this country.

The settlements reached regarding Dominion Status had been "satisfactory in every degree." He agreed that as soon as the British Parliament implemented the recommendations of the Imperial Conference of 1926 and their consequential details discussed at the recent Conference, the constitutional question might be regarded as finally removed from the sphere of South African politics.

Referring to the new post of High Commissioner in South Africa, to which Sir Herbert Stanley has been appointed, General Hertzog said that personally he would, perhaps, have preferred the Governor-General to continue to discharge the functions of High Commissioner, but he could not raise any objection to the British Government's evident preference for the separation of the two offices.

In a speech at the civic reception, General Hertzog referred to the work of the League of Nations. The League as a body, he said, was exercising a tremendous influence in maintaining the peace of the world. Nevertheless, it would be very unwise to think that the League "as it is to-day," would be able to maintain world peace. "Its influence, and to my mind perfectly correctly, is a moral influence, and I hope this will be the only authority placed at the disposal of the League of Nations to exercise." He concluded on a note of congratulation that the estrangement of the two races in South Africa, "because for 100 years we stood apart over the great question of our Constitutional right to freedom," was now ended.

CAPETOWN, Dec. 1.—General Hertzog, in a statement on the question of the High Commissionership, said he felt there was ground for the fear that the change would be detrimental in its effect upon the natives, adding:—

I agree with Lord Buxton that it is necessary for the Governor-General to be kept in the closest touch with the natives of the Union. Further, in my opinion, the change is actually the outstanding reason why the control over native territories should now be handed over to the Union Government.—*Reuter.*

NEW CHINESE TARIFF

REPORTED ADDITIONAL DUTIES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, Dec. 1

Official assurances were given some time ago that the contemplated revision of the tariff involved only changes in the classification of a number of items of import, and that no increase of duties was intended other than minor increases arising from higher classification. A new schedule in this sense was drafted and forwarded to Nanking for approval and promulgation, but, as the result of pressure from interested quarters, the Government has been considering higher duties for certain goods for the purpose of protecting home industries.

It is stated that the Legislative Yuan passed the new schedule on Saturday, but it is difficult to believe that the Government has gone the length of imposing additional duties to the extent suggested at a time when trade is already overloaded with taxation. Any attempt to collect anything like another $100,000,000 from imports must be defeated, owing to the inevitable decline in the volume of imports which would ensue.

GANDHI CAP BANNED IN MOSLEM STATE

WOMAN REGENT'S ORDER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, Dec. 1

A circular has been issued by the authorities in Janjira State to higher officials, schools, and teachers asking them to see that the Gandhi cap is banished from the State. The circular says that the cap, which is regarded as the badge of a particular political agitation, is objectionable in a Moslem State under a minority administration.

Immature and unthinking minds, says the circular, must be left untouched by political contamination and ideas of loyalty must be inculcated. The Regent [the minor Nawab's mother] orders that children still wearing Gandhi caps shall be sent from the schools, and that no medical aid shall be given to persons visiting Government dispensaries and hospitals if wearing the cap. The order further applies to State servants and members of local boards and municipalities. "Thoughtful and loyal subjects of Janjira State are informed that it is futile to argue about the cheapness of this headwear, which the State Government disapproves. Before this political badge came into existence even poor people found it not difficult to use other kinds of caps."

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, editor of the *Bombay Chronicle*, was found *Guilty* to-day on two charges of publishing the Bombay "War Council's" "Jawaharlal Day" programme, and sentenced to five months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs.250 [£18 15s.], or, in default, six weeks' further imprisonment.

NEW GOVERNOR OF CEYLON

SIR GRAEME THOMSON'S APPOINTMENT

The Colonial Office announces that the King has approved the appointment of Sir Graeme Thomson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Governor of Nigeria, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Ceylon in succession to Sir Herbert James Stanley, G.C.M.G.

The post of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Ceylon has become vacant through the appointment, announced on November 21, of Sir Herbert Stanley to the post of High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in the Union of South Africa—a dual office combining similar duties to those now discharged by Sir William Clark in Canada with the duties of the existing post of High Commissioner for South Africa. Sir Herbert Stanley will remain in Ceylon until next February. Sir Graeme Thomson, who was born in 1875, and was educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford, has been Governor of Nigeria since 1925, succeeding Sir Hugh Clifford. In the War he was Director of Transports and Shipping at the Admiralty and afterwards at the Ministry of Shipping. In becoming Governor of Ceylon he will return to a field in which, from 1919 to 1922, he has already served as Colonial Secretary. From 1922 until his appointment to Nigeria he was Governor of British Guiana.

U.S. AND TREATY REVISION

MR. GIBSON'S VOTE AT GENEVA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1

Mr. Stimson, Secretary of State, returned to his duties at the State Department this morning to find that the Press and a certain section of the Diplomatic Corps were eager for some authoritative interpretation of the vote cast at last Thursday's meeting of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference by the chief United States delegate, Mr. Hugh Gibson, on the resolution asserting the continued validity of previous treaty engagements. His reply was in substance a repetition of the statement made to the Commission by Mr. Gibson himself, that the vote was cast with reference solely to the Naval Treaties of Washington and London, and had no relation to the discussion that had gone before.

During the Secretary of State's absence it appears that the German and Italian Ambassadors called at the Department urgently desiring to know whether Mr. Gibson's action should be understood as the enlistment of the United States in the cause of non-revision of the Treaties of Versailles, Saint-Germain, and Trianon. Herr von Prittwitz, the German Ambassador, had an additional cause of concern in the form of a report published by the *Journal des Débats* to the effect that Mr. Stimson had bluntly described the German threat of future arming unless other Powers fulfilled their obligations under the Covenant of the League of Nations as an implied violation of the spirit of the Kellogg Pact. Mr. Stimson has done what was necessary in this matter by a categorical statement to the Press that he said nothing of the kind to Herr von Prittwitz, but it does not yet appear that either the German or the Italian representatives here have been fully reassured by the answers that they received to the larger question.

In some official quarters there is acknowledged difficulty in understanding why France—assuming that France is unchangeably opposed to any revision of the Peace Treaties—should not be more disturbed by Mr. Gibson's vote than Germany or Italy. The United States delegate took care to make it clear that he was concerned only with the Washington and London instruments, which might not unreasonably be interpreted as an implied reassertion of the position taken by the United States when it refused to ratify the Treaty of Versailles. And if this equally plausible deduction be made should not the French rather than the German and Italian Governments be disturbed? Yet it is true that Dr. von Prittwitz and Signor de Martino are worried while M. Claudel is not.

As was to be expected, Senator Borah, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, is deeply interested. A brief statement from him will appear in to-day's newspapers, in which he expresses his conviction that Mr. Gibson is much too capable a diplomatist to have drawn his country into open support of the Versailles Treaty. But more important than this is the fact that he has written a letter to the Secretary of State asking for a detailed explanation of the circumstances which made Mr. Gibson's action necessary and of the meaning which should be attached to it. If the reply does not satisfy him the matter will probably be aired either in the Press or on the floor of the Senate.

*** The article in the Draft Disarmament Convention which caused the discussion and vote referred to in our Washington Correspondent's message was as follows:—"The present Convention shall not affect the terms of previous treaties, under which certain of the High Contracting Parties have agreed to limit their military, naval, or air armaments, and have thus fixed in relation to one another their respective obligations and rights in this connexion, the present Convention being within these limits inapplicable between the said Powers." The German representative refused to agree to the terms of this article, because, in the opinion of his Government, it would exclude the possibility of revising the disarmament clauses of the Treaty of Versailles, in the event of the other Powers not introducing general measures for the reduction of armaments.

DRAFT DISARMAMENT CONVENTION

POTENTIAL DANGERS OF AIR DEVELOPMENT

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, Dec. 1

During a discussion this afternoon by the League Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference of various clauses of the draft Disarmament Convention dealing with ratification, putting into force, and denunciation, consideration was given to possible developments in military and civil flying.

The French delegate, M. Massigli, said that the Convention as drafted would arrest the development of military aeronautics before the time had come for the creation of capital ships of the air, and that no such capital ships could be created for military purposes in the future. He declared that civil aeronautics were developing and that great air liners were being created that could be used as auxiliary cruisers or bomb-dropping machines. The fact had to be remembered, and the French delegation had not lost sight of it.

Lord Cecil was of the opinion also, with M. Massigli, that "in this part of the world, at any rate, it is possible that the development of aeronautics generally might embody the greatest threat to civilization that it has yet had to face." In those circumstances he agreed that it was necessary to provide that in case of some great development of a dangerous character, there should be a means of asking for further consideration of the situation.

TURKISH FOREIGN POLICY

TEWFIK RUSHDI BEY'S VISITS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MILAN, Dec. 1

Tewfik Rushdi Bey, the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, before leaving Italy, informed a representative of the *Popolo d'Italia* that the "friendship between Italy and Turkey, although of recent date, had already given positive results and was full of promise. Italy had acted as mediator between Turkey and Greece. Sometimes talk was heard of a tripartite pact. There was no need of this. These three nations were already bound by three treaties of friendship known to all.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SOFIA, Dec. 1

Tewfik Rushdi Bey arrived in Sofia to-day and was met by M. Bouroff, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, with whom he afterwards had a long conversation at the Turkish Legation. Although he has often passed through Bulgaria he has not hitherto made a halt at Sofia, and the general opinion here is that he wishes to emphasize the cordiality of Turco-Bulgarian friendship. In political circles it is also said that no new negotiations between Turkey and Bulgaria will be undertaken now, and in particular that there will be no modification in the known policy of Bulgaria.

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS IN GERMANY

LEGISLATION BY DECREE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Dec. 1.

At a sitting which lasted until after three o'clock this morning, the Chancellor, Dr. Brüning, informed his colleagues of his failure to satisfy himself that a parliamentary majority would vote for the "economic and financial plan" of September 30, which the Government thinks essential if the country is to weather the present period of trade depression and economic crisis. The Cabinet approved the Chancellor's proposal to recommend President von Hindenburg to enact the necessary legislation by decree, under the emergency powers vested in him by Article 48 of the Constitution. This afternoon the President received Dr. Brüning and gave his signature to the decree, which immediately takes legislative force.

Thus the Reichstag, when it meets on Wednesday, will be faced with an accomplished fact, in the form of a decree embodying 25 Bills, normally the raw material of a long parliamentary Session. The Reichstag must immediately be informed of the action taken and by a simple majority vote can immediately invalidate it. But the Chancellor, who should know the mind of the Reichstag, apparently thinks that the House, though it cannot be counted on to vote for his programme, is at least unlikely to vote against it. If the programme were submitted to it, Bill by Bill, months at the best would pass before it emerged, probably altered beyond recognition, from the present confusion of parties in the Reichstag. Faced by one comprehensive measure, which cannot be taken to pieces, but must be taken or left as a whole, the Reichstag is likely to be reasonable, especially as it knows that the main proposals of the programme are vital.

Nevertheless there is just the possibility that it would demand the repeal of the decree, and in that case the Government would be faced with the unpleasant necessity of acting, for the first time, in a definitely unconstitutional way in order to save the country from its elected representatives. The Nazis and Communists, who already have motions standing for the repeal of the July decree, which the Reichstag elected in September referred to Committee, are almost certain immediately to demand the repeal of this one.

The Government has had to omit three rather important Bills which affected the Constitution and consequently needed a two-thirds majority in the Reichstag, as it did not feel justified in enacting these by decree. Thus, while the obligation of the Reich Government to cut official salaries by 6 per cent., to reduce Budget expenditure by 1,000 million marks in 1931, and to keep expenditure at that limit for three years, will be established, the parallel obligations of the States and communes will not be so documented. This makes a fairly large gap in the proposals rigidly limiting expenditure, a gap which it is hoped to fill in by negotiations with the States and communes.

The remaining proposals, especially that which precludes the unemployment insurance fund from further Budget assistance, are essential, and the Reichstag, with the fruits of financial mismanagement multiplying before its eyes as one Prussian city after another comes under trusteeship, would assume a serious responsibility in revoking them.

NAZIS' POLICY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Dec. 1

Herr Gregor Strasser, one of the leading Nazi [National-Socialist] members of the Reichstag, has announced in a speech at Munich, evidently with Herr Hitler's approval, that the 107 National-Socialist members of the Reichstag are no longer interested in entering a coalition Government with Dr. Brüning and the Centre Party, even if the Socialists do let the Chancellor down.

He said the Nazis were now interested solely in forcing fresh elections, not only in the Reich, but in Prussia. Before they were ready "not to enter a German Reich Government but to form a German Reich Government," they demanded elections through which the electorate would reaffirm beyond doubt the executive mandate it had given the party.

Herr Dingeldey has been chosen to succeed Herr Scholz as leader of the German People's Party. Herr Dingeldey, who was a very close friend of the late Herr Stresemann, has declared that he will regard it as his task to conduct the policy of the party on the principles inherited from Stresemann.

In the elections held yesterday for the Bremen Diet the National-Socialist Party polled 50,702 votes, as against 22,014 at the Reichstag election in September.

THE ASWAN DAM

NEW TENDER ACCEPTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAIRO, Dec. 1

The Cabinet has awarded the contract for finishing the heightening of the Aswan Dam, which was begun by Messrs. Norton Griffiths and Co., to Messrs. Topham, Jones and Railton, Limited.

In the first instance Sir Lindsay Parkinson's firm sent in a lower estimate than did the successful tenderers, but the latter reduced their offer to the same figure—£E2,100,000. The Egyptian Government has issued a statement giving its reasons for accepting the tender of Messrs. Topham, Jones and Railton, who have undertaken to finish the work within 33 months.

Sir Evan Jones, who has been representing Messrs. Topham, Jones and Railton in Egypt, left for London yesterday.

CANADA AND FRANCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Dec. 1

Mr. Maurice Dupré, the Canadian Solicitor-General, was entertained at luncheon to-day by the Canadian section of the British Chamber of Commerce here. Mr. W. McKinnon, president of the section, presided, and among those present were Mr. Philippe Roy, Canadian Minister to France, Mr. J. R. Cahill, Commercial Counsellor to the British Embassy, Mr. A. L. Rowley, British Consul-General, Mr. C. J. Henderson, president of the British Chamber of Commerce, and Count de Ramel, president of the Franco-Canadian group in the Chamber of Deputies.

Mr. Dupré, in the course of a speech, referred to the discussions that had taken place in London at the Imperial Conference. He regretted that all that had been agreed upon by the Dominion Prime Ministers had not proved acceptable, but he understood that proposals were still being discussed, and he expressed the hope that they would be brought to a satisfactory conclusion agreeable to both sides at a not very distant date. He referred to the ties of history, language, and civilization that linked Canada so closely with France, and hoped they might be further strengthened by the extension of their joint economic interests. Count de Ramel also emphasized the desirability of closer economic cooperation between Canada and France.

AUSTRALIAN FINANCE

COMMONWEALTH BANK AND MINISTERS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, Dec. 1

A meeting of the Federal Ministers and Commonwealth Bank Board was held to-day. Its ostensible purpose was to discuss the recent Caucus proposals for the relief of unemployment by the release of credits, thus enabling a works programme involving the expenditure of £20,000,000 to be carried out, as proposed by Mr. Gibbons at the Labour Caucus in October. Both extremist and moderate Ministers attended the meeting.

The proceedings, which were secret, will be continued to-morrow, and the result will be announced at the Caucus in Canberra on Wednesday. There is a belief that the bank will be asked to carry out the terms of Mr. Gibbons's resolution, and this has created a general impression that the meeting will be futile. It is not clear whether the resolution was formally submitted or not. The extremists say that the resolution formed the basis of to-day's discussion, and the moderates deny this. Probably both are partly correct. In informed banking circles it is declared that the proceedings were thoroughly amicable, suggesting that an early compromise will be reached, in order to prevent an otherwise inevitable breakdown.

It is reasonable to suppose that the progress of the Conversion Loan influenced the proceedings. The loan has a fortnight to go, and the response at the present may be described as very fair. The great financial institutions are showing a splendid lead both in cash and conversions. There is also an excellent response from the small cash subscribers, but the progress must be greatly expedited if the full amount is to be realized. Time is the loan's worst enemy.

INTERNATIONAL AIR FEDERATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Dec. 1

The International Aeronautical Federation to-day elected Prince George Bibesco as its president in succession to the late Comte de la Vaulx, who was killed in a flying accident in the United States six months ago.

The following were elected members of the committee:—Herr Gierd von Hoeppner (Germany), Colonel Messmer (Switzerland), the Comte d'Oultremont (Belgium), Mr. Godfrey Gabot (U.S.A.), General K. A. B. Amundson (Sweden), Colonel O'Gorman (Great Britain), Señor Ruiz Ferry (Spain), General Piccio (Italy), and Mynheer van den Bergh van Heemsted (Holland). M. Louis Blériot (France) has been proposed as the tenth member, but as his name was not put forward in time the rules forbade his election on this occasion and it has therefore been deferred. It was decided to hold the next meeting from June 7 to 15, 1931, in Bucharest.

THE "ALL QUIET" FILM

PROTESTS AGAINST BERLIN PRODUCTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Dec. 1

Vigorous Nazi protests are being raised against the proposed production of the American talking film *All Quiet on the Western Front* in Berlin next Thursday. Nationalist opinion deeply dislikes Herr Remarque's story, which it thinks disparaging to the German Army, and the present protests contain a broad hint that unfavourable "public reactions" to the film may be stimulated.

THE SEINE FLOODS

PARIS RAILWAY STATIONS THREATENED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Dec. 1

Although there has been an appreciable fall in the upper reaches of the Seine and its tributaries, in Paris the river has risen a further 18½in. in the past 24 hours, and the level at the Pont d'Austerlitz now stands at 20ft.—the highest point since the present flood began.

Owing to the danger of a sudden inrush of water the Invalides railway station, which lies below the river level, was closed this evening, traffic being diverted to the stations of Montparnasse and the Champ de Mars. Water has actually begun to seep in through the cuttings, but has so far been kept under by means of motor pumps. The Gare d'Orsay is similarly threatened along the stretch leading to the Gare d'Austerlitz, which is about the same distance from the terminus as Vauxhall is from Waterloo, and a further rise of 19½in. may make it necessary to flood the line between these points in order to relieve the one-sided pressure on the retaining walls. With these exceptions there is still no cause for alarm, as the level of the water is still far below the point where it can cause any serious or extensive damage. Large though the increase since yesterday has been, it is below what was expected, and in another 24 hours the relief from pressure consequent upon the fall of the Marne and the Haute Seine should make itself felt.

OUSTRIC CASE

THE FRENCH CHAMBER'S INQUIRY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Dec. 1

The sub-committee appointed to examine the details of the Oustric collapse held a further meeting at the Chamber this afternoon. It sat in private and no *communiqué* was issued. It has been decided that its proceedings shall be regarded as confidential until it has reported to the main Committee of Inquiry, which meets to-morrow. Meanwhile the Deputies serving on it have been requested to make no statements for publication. These measures of secrecy can hardly be complained of in view of the biased reports of the proceedings appearing in the anti-Government Press.

M. Tardieu this morning held a conference at which were present M. Reynaud, Minister of Finance, M. Moret, Governor of the Bank of France, and M. Escallier, Director of Public Funds. Subsequently, M. Tardieu conferred with M. Chéron, Minister of Justice. It is stated that M. Tardieu has informed the sub-committee that he is unable to hand over to it the report referred to by him in the Chamber until he has discussed the matter with the Public Prosecutor.

The sub-committee having requested to be furnished with the account books of the Oustric Bank, M. Oustric has written to the examining Judge protesting against this being done. He says that he has done everything in his power to facilitate the judicial inquiry, but considers that he has every right to protest against the divulgence of documents submitted to experts in the course of a judicial examination, the more so since the Chamber did not confer judicial powers on the committee.

It was reported to-day on the Bourse that there was every prospect of a favourable winding-up of the November Settlement, which has so far produced no further disasters. After the first flood of sales, prices have hardened, and the Bourse closed on a firm note to-day.

Telegrams in Brief

Passengers from a French seaplane which made a forced landing in the Tyrrhenian Sea on Sunday were rescued and landed on the island of MONTE CRISTO.—*Reuter.*

Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the President of the Turkish Republic, arrived at CONSTANTINOPLE yesterday from Trebizond. After a short stay he will continue his provincial tour.

Forty of the founders of the pre-War Croatian Young Men's Nationalist Organization met privately on Sunday in ZAGREB to revive the organization for political work.

A proposal to erect a statue to the late M. Clemenceau was adopted yesterday by the PARIS Municipal Council. It was also decided to place a commemorative tablet on the house in which M. Clemenceau lived.

M. Pasquier, Governor-General of French Indo-China, who is flying to Paris with MM. Goulette and Lalouette, the airmen who recently made a record flight to Saigon, flew yesterday from Saigon *via* Bangkok to RANGOON.

The eighth anniversary of the opening of the King George V. Merchant Seamen's Memorial Hospital in MALTA was celebrated on the eve of St. Andrew's Day by a gathering including the Governor, Sir John du Cane, Admiral Sir Ernle Chatfield, and Lord Strickland.

A Belgian subject was arrested in PARIS on Saturday on the charge of selling forged works of art. He is stated to have placed 20 canvases purporting to be by Utrillo, Corot, Lautrec, Degas, and Monet with various dealers as securities for loans. Nine of these works have been seized by the police.

Of two miners who were imprisoned on Friday last through the collapse of a spurring in a mine at Kastrop-Rauxel, in the RUHR coalfield, one has been ascertained to be alive and is being fed with milk and soup, pumped to him through the air pipes by compressed air, which he catches in his shoe.

A three-masted motor-schooner which left Finland for Stettin six weeks ago, and had not since been heard of, has been found floating keel upwards in the BALTIC, near the Jershoeft lighthouse, being kept afloat by her cargo of timber. There was no trace of the 11 persons who had sailed with the ship.

The centenary of the outbreak of the Polish insurrection of 1830 has been celebrated throughout POLAND. It was on the night of November 29, 100 years ago, that a company of Polish officer cadets seized the Belvedere, which was then the residence of the Grand Duke Constantine. Since the restoration of Poland it has been customary for the guard at the Belvedere on the night of each November 29 to be furnished by the School of Cadets. On Saturday the guard wore the uniforms of 1830.

As a result of a series of raids and domiciliary visits the police in PIRMASENS, in the PALATINATE, have discovered a secret store of firearms, bombs, and other explosives. Six persons were arrested for breaches of the Explosives Law, including an adherent of the Communist Party. Arrests have also been made at Ludwigshafen, Oppau, and Zweibrücken. The authorities believe that they have forestalled preparations on a large scale for illegal activities by the Communist Party throughout the Palatinate.

CANADIAN-AUSTRALIAN TRADE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, Dec. 1

Mr. Stevens, Minister for Trade and Commerce, on arriving here to-day from London, declined to comment on the results of the Imperial Conference, to which he was a delegate, but intimated that his discussions in Paris with the French Government on commercial interests were likely to result in an improved market for Canadian wheat in France.

He also expressed himself as hopeful about the results of the negotiations for a new commercial treaty with Australia, which would be resumed on the arrival here of Mr. Parker Moloney. He admitted that the butter question was the chief difficulty, the Canadian dairying interests contending that the present tariff of 5½ cents (2¾d.) a lb. against Australian butter was still inadequate in view of the export bounty granted by Australia.

Other Foreign News on following page

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Daily Telegraph

BURMA

CONDITIONS OF SEPARATION

COMMITTEE TO REPORT

RELATIONS WITH INDIA

The most important decision the Round-Table Conference has yet taken was reached yesterday. The full Committee of the Conference, presided over by the Prime Minister, agreed to the appointment of a sub-committee "to consider the nature of the conditions which would enable Burma to be separated from India on suitable terms, and to recommend the best way for securing this end." In answer to a member who asked: "Is the question of separation an open one or is it not?" the Prime Minister declared that it was "not open."

The discussion arose from the decision of the four delegates from Burma to ask that priority should be given to the question of the separation of the Province, on the ground that they could not usefully take part in committee work and discussions on Indian federation if Burma were not to be a member of the contemplated union.

The case for priority was put clearly and emphatically by U Ba Pe, the leader of the People's Party, who has been actively associated with the claim of "Burma for the Burmans" for years past. To blunt the edge of possible Indian opposition he recalled the fact that after the annexation of Upper Burma the Indian National Congress (then strictly constitutional in its outlook) opposed the incorporation of the Province in the Indian Empire. He pointed to the strength of evidence that separation is desired by the Burmans; urged that conditions were very favourable for a great advance in democratic institutions; and suggested a trade convention between the two countries. He also proposed that there should be a conference in London, comprising representatives of various parties and interests in Burma and of the British Government, to work out the lines of the new arrangement.

Mr. Chintamani, the Indian Liberal journalist, dissented from the view that opinion in Burma was unanimous for separation and urged that in any settlement there must be a financial adjustment fair to British India, and that discriminatory legislation against Indians migrating to Burma must be avoided.

Lord Reading made a valuable contribution to the discussion by pointing out that most of the questions to be considered in connexion with separation could never be settled by a committee of the Conference; they could only be settled by a special commission or conference set up to deal with them. The sympathy of the Indian States with Burmese aspirations for separation from India was expressed both by the Maharajah of Alwar and the Maharajah of Bikaner. Lord Peel, speaking as a recent visitor to Burma, welcomed the suggestion of a conference in London.

FEDERATION

Much other important business was done yesterday. The Federal Structure Sub-Committee met in the morning, under the chairmanship of Lord Sankey, to consider the two points referred to it: "The component elements of the Federation" and "the type of Federal Legislature and the number of Chambers of which it should consist." The sub-committee soon came to the conclusion that in a detailed discussion of these questions certain other "heads of subjects" must be involved. It was therefore agreed that, in carrying on their work, the sub-committee should not by any red-tape ruling confine their discussion strictly to these two "heads."

At the afternoon sitting of the full Conference Committee, with the Prime Minister in the chair, the view was expressed that certain of the "heads of subjects" could not well be separated since they were so closely linked. It was pointed out that the whole of the 12 "heads" were linked together, but that one large Committee could not deal effectively with the entire series; so that some distribution would be necessary. It was ultimately agreed to refer to the existing sub-committee (renamed for convenience Sub-Committee No. 1) the third and sixth items in addition to those already remitted. They are:—(3) The powers of the Federal Legislature; and (6) the constitution, character, powers, and responsibilities of the Federal Executive.

Some of the "heads" are appropriate for consideration after spade-work on others has been done. The Committee decided on this ground to postpone the reference to sub-committees of "heads" 4, 5, 10, 11, and 12, which deal with the composition of the federal chamber or chambers; the method of choosing representatives thereto; the establishment of a Supreme Court; the defence forces; and the relation of the federal and provincial Executives to the Crown.

Two "heads of subjects" were referred to a sub-committee which is to be known as No. 2. They are:—(7) the powers of the provincial Legislatures; and (8) the constitution, character, powers, and responsibilities of the provincial Executives.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

The only other "head"—the ninth—was referred to Sub-Committee No. 3. It relates to "the provision to be made to secure the willing cooperation of the minorities and the special interests." In this connexion one of the two women delegates, Mrs. Subbarayan, asked whether the question of women's rights would come under this "head." The Prime Minister replied that it would probably come up more appropriately under a heading which comprised franchise. He chaffingly suggested that the women of India might resent the action of a Conference so overwhelmingly composed of men if it suggested by implication that they constituted a minority.

Since it was not feasible to nominate the members of the new sub-committees in a sitting of the full Committee it was decided that the Business Committee should meet this afternoon for the purpose, but that in the meantime the various delegations should meet to make their respective nominations. The question of the size of the sub-committees was raised in connexion with one of them. The Prime Minister said that at the most they should not exceed 20 members if they were to get down to real detailed work, and this was accepted.

Attention was drawn to the need for comprehensive representation in the sub-committee on minorities, and Lord Sankey undertook that if any member of the Conference not serving on this sub-committee desired to put forward his views on any substantial minority problem and would submit a written statement of them the statement should receive due consideration.

☞ Reports of the speeches on the question of the separation of Burma will be found on page 9.

INDIA AND THE LEAGUE

SIR ARTHUR SALTER'S MISSION

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, DEC. 1

A League *communiqué* issued this evening states:—

The Government of India have invited Sir Arthur Salter, the Director of the Economic and Financial Section of the League of Nations Secretariat, to visit India in order that they may consult him.

The Government, in a letter addressed to the Secretary-General, said that they have for some time been studying plans for the creation of some organization for the study of economic questions, including both the continuous interpretation of current developments and the consideration of plans designed to achieve particular purposes." In this connexion they have given attention to organizations which have recently been established in other countries, and particularly to the work done by the League of Nations. They are of opinion that the special experience acquired by Sir Arthur Salter as Director of the Economic and Financial Section of the League might be most valuable to them, and they are anxious to have an opportunity for consulting him. They ask whether it would be possible for the League to assist them in this matter by arranging for Sir Arthur to pay a short visit to India this winter.

The Secretary-General has replied saying that it will be possible to arrange for Sir Arthur to pay the visit, and that he will leave for India towards the end of December. The Secretary-General is asking Sir Arthur at the same time to discuss the development of India's collaboration in the work of the technical organizations of the League.

It is understood that Sir Arthur Salter will be away from Europe for about three months.

POLICE-INSPECTOR SHOT DEAD IN BENGAL

ASSAILANTS' ESCAPE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 1

Police-Inspector Mukerji, who had gone to Chandpur Station in full uniform to meet the Inspector-General of Police for Bengal, was shot on the station platform this morning and died on his way to hospital. Two young men descended from a compartment of the Calcutta-bound mail train, in which the Inspector-General was travelling, when it arrived at the station and discharged revolvers point-blank at the inspector. The Inspector-General and his orderly fired at the assassins, but missed, and the assailants escaped.

POLICE WOUNDED IN FIGHT AT CAWNPORE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 1

Mr. E. W. Hunt, Assistant Superintendent of Police, a head constable, and a constable were wounded early to-day at Cawnpore by revolver shots fired by Saligram Shukla, a revolutionary suspect, who resisted arrest. Shukla was shot dead by Superintendent Field. Mr. Field and Mr. Hunt were with a police party which, with other parties, was making simultaneous searches. They were about to enter the D.A.V. College when Shukla, a former student, was seen in the road and recognized by C.I.D. officers as a wanted man. When the police approached to arrest him Shukla fired a number of shots. Mr. Hunt and the head constable received flesh wounds in the thigh and arm respectively, and the constable was dangerously wounded in the abdomen. A khaddar bag containing, among other things, another loaded revolver was found on the road near the scene of the struggle.

NEW HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA

SIR ATUL CHATTERJEE'S SUCCESSOR

The Government of India, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India in Council, has selected Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, lately member of the Governor-General's Executive Council in charge of the Finance Department, to be High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom, in succession to Sir Atul Chatterjee, whose tenure of the appointment has been extended to June 30, 1931.

Sir Atul Chatterjee's five years term was extended for 12 months partly to enable him to bring to completion his achievement in the provision of India House, Aldwych, as the real Indian centre in London. His successor acted as High Commissioner for a short period in 1924, and has behind him a long record of distinguished service in financial and commercial administration. He rose from small beginnings as a clerk in the Finance Department to be a member of the Viceroy's Executive in charge of the Industries Department, and to act on more than one occasion as Finance Member. In the War he did invaluable service as Controller of War Accounts, taking a prominent part in working out the complicated financial adjustments between India and this country. Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra is a member of the Round-Table Conference.

THE R 101 INQUIRY

RESUMPTION TO-MORROW

The inquiry into the loss of the R 101, over which Sir John Simon presides, will resume sittings to-morrow at the Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George-street, at 10.30 a.m.

The inquiry was adjourned on November 10 in order that some further calculations and experiments might be made with a view to ascertaining more clearly the cause of the disaster. A great deal of useful work in this direction has been done in the interval, and when the inquiry resumes some further facts will be established and experts will be called who, basing themselves on the facts established, will offer views to the Tribunal as to the explanation.

Further sittings of the Court are not expected to extend beyond a week, after which the inquiry will be concluded and the work of preparing the report at once undertaken.

P. AND O. REPORT

Commercial conditions affecting the trades of the P. and O. Company are discussed in the report for the 12 months ended September 30 last. The directors state that in almost all the company's trades there has been a decrease in shipments, and they write that "There are, it is thought by some, slight signs of improvement, but this is not likely to occur until the finances of the country are reorganized."

The financial results are analysed in our City columns, where extracts from the report are also given.

MINERS' HOURS

NO AGREEMENT YET IN SCOTLAND

MINISTERS AND VETO

(From Our Labour Correspondent)

All the English and Welsh coalfields were working yesterday, but the miners' strike in Scotland was not settled. The meeting of the Conciliation Board, for which the miners had asked, lasted only half an hour, and another delegate conference of the men has been called for to-day. Before the meeting of the Board Mr. Doonan, the president of the Scottish Mineworkers' Union, had expected a settlement, and there is reticence as to the cause of the breakdown of the negotiations. It is understood, however, that the miners' leaders wanted terms for the 7½-hour day, while the owners insisted on the spread-over of working hours.

At the House of Commons last night Mr. Shinwell, the Secretary for Mines, had separate conversations with Mr. W. A. Lee, representing the Mining Association, and with Mr. T. Richards, Mr. E. Edwards, and Mr. A. J. Cook, representing the Miners' Federation. Mr. Shinwell was exploring the lines on which agreements may be made to take the place of the temporary settlements of the last few days. He said afterwards:—

We have been discussing separately the steps that ought to be taken to secure permanent settlements. We have also been in communication with South Wales and Scotland—in the case of South Wales on the permanent settlement, in the case of Scotland on the temporary settlement. I am very optimistic about a settlement to-morrow. The situation is certainly easing in Scotland.

It has to be borne in mind that in the former eight-hour day districts, excluding Scotland, the terms of employment are only temporary. The future is all uncertain. The men are on day-to-day contracts, which means that when the temporary period ends it will not be necessary to tender notices to terminate engagements. South Wales has a month's respite. Other districts are also on day-to-day engagements. In most cases—South Derbyshire with a 7½-hour day is an exception—the continuation of the present rates of wages has been assured. Where the spread-over of hours is being worked on the same lines as in South Wales there will be no trouble over these terms. The decision there permits of 11 days of eight hours each in the fortnight, and the actual earnings of the piece-workers will not be appreciably less than they are now.

THE FEDERATION VETO

In Lancashire, however, where the pits are working a 7½-hour day at the old rates of wages, the piece workers will suffer a reduction of earnings owing to the reduction of output. The miners contend that this is a reduction of wages, and unless the owners agree to make an addition to the piece rates to compensate for the reduction of working time the men propose to lodge an appeal with the National Industrial Board. Lancashire's agreement will end at the close of the year, and in addition to this question of the adjustment of existing wage rates, as to which the refusal of the owners may be anticipated, there is the new wage agreement to consider and the desirability of a spread-over of working hours. For the present, and during the lifetime of the existing agreement, the Lancashire miners have rejected the spread-over.

Mr. Shinwell was not ready yesterday to make a statement in Parliament as to the working of spread-over hours notwithstanding the lack of approval by the Miners' Federation. Without that approval a working day in excess of 7½ hours is technically illegal. For the present the Government are turning a blind eye to the breach of the law, hoping to be rescued from an awkward position by the Federation itself. If the Federation on Thursday should reverse last week's decision and give its approval to spread-over arrangements, wherever they are desired by the local miners' associations, the Government will be content to let things be as they are and to regard the delegate conference's first decision as a temporary aberration. The Government will not then tackle the subject of the veto. But if the Federation should not change its mind, the Government will be in a serious difficulty. In that event one of two things must happen. Either the Government must amend the Act in order to give validity to the action that has been taken without their disapproval and, indeed, with their tacit assent, or they must disregard the breach of the law, and that would stamp the Federation's veto as a dead letter.

CONFLICTING INTERESTS

A reversal of the Federation's decision cannot be taken for granted. The essentials of the case are not altered by the fact that South Wales has agreed since Friday on a spreadover in that coalfield. Nor are the interests of the districts reconciled. On the contrary, they are rather brought into sharper conflict. Yorkshire, Northumberland, and Durham, which have a 7½-hour day, and Lancashire, which is resisting a spreadover proposal, may remain as strongly opposed to the spreadover system as they were a few days ago. The Derbyshire miners have already decided to maintain their opposition. These districts, voting together, can settle the issue. The next conference may, however, be influenced by the consideration that the veto, if used unwisely, will be taken away or ignored; and possibly also by regard for the difficulties of the Government, though it must be admitted that the Miners' Federation has not hitherto shown very tender feelings towards the Government. In the facts of the coalfields themselves, there is no reason for a change of opinion or a different decision. Perhaps, however, the Federation's thought for itself, and the dangers of disruption, if districts have to choose between their separate economic interests and loyalty to the Federation, may induce the delegate conference to restore freedom of choice to those districts that not only desire a spreadover, but demand it.

☞ Other news of the coal dispute appears on page 16.

MRS. KEITH MILLER SAFE

NASSAU (BAHAMAS), Dec. 1.—News has reached here that Mrs. Keith Miller, who had been missing since Friday morning, when she set out from Havana for Miami in an aeroplane that was not considered airworthy, made a forced landing on Friday during a gale in the small and lonely island of Andros, one of the Bahama Islands.—*Reuter.*

MARRIED ON OUT-RELIEF

It was reported to the Newcastle Public Assistance Committee last night that 73 men had married while drawing out-relief. Forty were married within a week of beginning to receive relief and 54 within a month. It was stated that some of the men had never worked. The Town Clerk said that it was not unusual for young people to go direct from a register office to a relieving office.

MOSCOW TRIAL

SUBSTITUTE FOR DEAD MAN

BRITISH MISSION AND "PLOT"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, DEC. 1

Proceedings in the trial in Moscow of eight technical specialists accused of treasonable activity were resumed on Saturday. Professor Kalinnikoff, one of the accused, was further cross-questioned about his ideology and class sympathies during the early stages of the Revolution. Professor Ramzin was also questioned again.

The Court decided that Vladimir Ryabushinsky should take the place in the indictment previously occupied by his brother Pavel, who died several years before the date of the alleged crimes. Vladimir's name had not appeared in the indictment nor in the earlier stages of the trial, but the Court has now transferred to him all the offences with which his dead brother was charged. *Pravda*, in a leading article to-day, declares that Vladimir will not escape by proving premature death, and henceforth stands charged as an enemy of the masses and a plotter, with Poincaré, of a new war against the U.S.S.R. It is apparently proving more difficult to find a substitute for Vishnegradsky, the other dead man mentioned in the indictment, and the Court has not yet announced his successor.

The trial has unexpectedly shown that the Stalinists themselves now consider the figures of the Five Years Plan exaggerated. The prisoners are charged not only with retarding economic development, but also with giving "manifestly unattainable figures" when drawing up the plan as experts for the Soviet Government. Thus, Professor Ramzin is now accused of raising without warrant the plan of production in the oil industry for the present year from 20,000,000 to 42,000,000, and in similar proportions increasing the figures for the coal, peat, and other industries. These increases were recently welcomed as "achievements" throughout the Soviet Press, but now in *Izvestia* they are said to be fantastic and intended to produce disproportion, thereby wrecking the Five Years Plan.

SECRET INVESTIGATION

Professor Feodotoff, another of the accused, told the Court that the wrecking organizations had received financial assistance through the "British Mission" in Moscow. He said that this concerned the period before 1925.

Vyshinsky, President of the Court, here interrupted and ordered him not to mention foreign institutions within the U.S.S.R. in open Court. Professor Feodotoff continued without further direct mention of the British Mission. At another stage in the proceedings Vyshinsky said that the Court intended to hear such charges in secret sitting.

Professor Feodotoff said that British firms supported the wrecking organization by regular contributions on a percentage basis on orders from the U.S.S.R.

At the suggestion of Krylenko, the Public Prosecutor, the Court decided yesterday on a special investigation to ascertain how France, Great Britain, and other countries "reacted to the charges made against them at the present trial."

The Control Commission of the Communist Party has expelled Syrtzov, chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the R.S.F.S.R. [Russia proper] from the Central Committee of the Communist Party for betraying the party's secret decisions and for anti-Stalinist activity. Lominadze has also been expelled from the Central Committee for organizing an anti-Stalinist revolt within the Communist Party of the Caucasus. The organs of the Communist Party in the Caucasus have been entirely reorganized.

Moscow, Dec. 1.—The Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. has relieved Schmidt, at his own request, of his office of Vice-President of the Council of People's Commissars.—*Reuter.*

CONGRESS SESSION OPENED

A COMMUNIST DISTURBANCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, DEC. 1

The short session of Congress opened this morning with a brief and entirely formal sitting at which some of the new members of the Senate and House of Representatives were sworn in before the adjournment.

Outside the Capitol building, however, there was some mild excitement when a group of Communists, estimated to be 150 strong, endeavoured to secure admission for the admitted purpose of a demonstration. They were stopped by the police, they resisted, there was a rapid exchange of blows, and tear gas bombs were used. Under this attack the Communists fled down the hill to the Peace Monument, where they finally dispersed under another flight of bombs.

LOWEST INFANT DEATH RATE

THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S QUARTERLY RETURN

The Registrar-General's quarterly return, which was issued last night, shows that the birth-rate in the third quarter of the present year was 16.5 per 1,000, which is 0.1 more than the rate for the same period of last year. The death-rate was 9.6 per 1,000, which is 0.1 below that of 1929.

The most striking figure is that of infant mortality—namely, 45 per 1,000 live births. This rate is 14 per 1,000 below the average of the 10 preceding third quarters and is the lowest ever recorded in any quarter, being 5 per 1,000 below that of the third quarter of 1927, the lowest formerly reached.

ITALIAN GUARD KILLED IN ISTRIA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MILAN, DEC. 1

It is reported from Gorizia to-day that a party of six Excise guards was ambushed and fired upon while driving along a provincial road in a motor-car. One was killed. None of the assailants was captured.

It seems that the dissatisfaction of Slovene subjects in Istria with the Fascist régime is being fed by the priests. Signor Arpinati, Under-Secretary at the Ministry of the Interior, replying to a question in the Chamber of Deputies, said recently that the Roman Catholic priests were carrying on anti-patriotic activities. He intended to draw the attention of the Vatican to this, and if the Vatican did not take suitable steps, severe measures would be taken by the Italian Government.

BRITISH PROTEST TO RUSSIA

MR. HENDERSON'S STATEMENT

CHARGES IN OGPU TRIAL

WESTMINSTER, MONDAY

A flood of questions concerning Soviet Russia caught Mr. HENDERSON in more communicative mood in the House of Commons to-day. He reported that he had decided that adverse and unfounded comment had been made against the past and the present British Governments by the prosecution in the treason trial now taking place in Moscow, and had instructed the British Ambassador in Moscow to take exception to the offending passages in so far as they have been officially accepted by the Soviet Government.

Mr. Henderson further announced that, acting on urgent instructions, the British Ambassador had told the Soviet Government of the importance which Mr. Henderson attaches to that Government's attitude towards the award secured under arbitration by the Lena Goldfields Company, and had been assured that competent authorities were closely studying the matter. Mr. Henderson also promised to consider action on the alleged incitement to British workmen to revolution recently broadcast from Moscow. His questioners did not appear impressed by any of these replies, but the SPEAKER restrained further inquiries.

MR. SHINWELL was in trouble with some of the Left Wing when he reported that nearly all the coalmines in England and Wales and 18 per cent. of the mines in Scotland were at work this morning. He refused to announce any special scheme of relief for strikers pending the result of negotiations for a resumption of work, the success of which was probable. A most unpleasant incident followed, arising out of the scene last Thursday when Mr. Simmons struck Lord Winterton with an order paper. LORD WINTERTON explained to-day that he never used against Mr. Snowden the phrase "insulting dog," which had been the excuse for Mr. Simmons's anger. These personal explanations, as the SPEAKER observed, are invariably accepted by the House; but MR. SIMMONS rose and, reading from a prepared statement, plainly indicated that he disbelieved Lord Winterton. The whole House, except a handful of bitter partisans, showed their annoyance at this unnecessary insult to a member, but the matter could not be carried further.

UNEMPLOYMENT INQUIRY

MR. SNOWDEN during question time had attempted to smooth the passage of Miss Bondfield's request for £10,000,000 more for unemployment benefit by announcing that the chairman of the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance would be Judge Holman Gregory, by quoting the Commission's very comprehensive terms of reference, and by promising that interim reports, particularly on the question of transitional benefits, would be expedited.

MISS BONDFIELD herself hurried through the unpleasant task of moving the financial resolution, but was commendably frank. She put the total cost of unemployment insurance at £107,000,000 a year, made up of £45,000,000 from contributions, £40,000,000 of borrowed money, and £22,000,000 of Exchequer grants. The Act of 1930 cost about £13,000,000, and had brought into benefit about 180,000 new claimants, of whom 70,000 were married women. The remainder of the increased cost and most of the abuses of the system—such as subsidized short-time working—were covered by provisions agreed when passed by all parties. All had equally sinned in supporting the fund by borrowing. All were now agreed that the fund must be made solvent and that those excluded from the fund must be maintained.

Her present contribution to reform was a better analysis of the unemployed, which showed, *inter alia*, that although 50 per cent. of women's claims came from married women, most of them came from industries wherein married women really worked. Again, improper claims from seasonal workers were very few. She promised to exclude all improper claims so far as she could, but pointed out that the real difficulty lay in the legal practice of arranging short-time or intermittent employment. The Royal Commission would be a quick-working body, and she hoped to have an interim report by the end of March.

DELAY UNNECESSARY

SIR HENRY BETTERTON, in moving a reduction of £1,000,000, was prevented by the rules of order from expounding the Unionist plans submitted to the three-party Committee. But he made it clear that the plans were to make the fund solvent by raising the qualification and making benefits proportionate to contributions.

SIR JOHN SIMON thrust home the point that a Royal Commission was an unnecessary alternative to immediate action. Repeated extensions of borrowing from 1920 to 1930 had made it clear that this form of "temporary assistance" to the fund was an unreclaimable subsidy. Every prediction of the Government had been falsified within a year. Nine months ago Sir Herbert Samuel had asked for inquiry into the same points as were now referred to the Royal Commission, and that Commission was therefore inexcusably nine months late. The *Ministry of Labour Gazette* itself reported that over 300,000 persons were now claiming benefit who did not intend to return to the labour market.

Sir John Simon finally roused bitter Socialist hostility by pointing out the danger to the national character of leaving unamended a law which allowed both employers and workpeople "to do clever things" to evade their normal responsibilities. This probe aroused a succession of back-bench Socialists to lay bare their conviction that unemployment insurance should be used in any way possible to supplement wages or support destitution.

MR. ERNEST BROWN, a Liberal member of the three-party Conference, fully confirmed Sir John Simon's view, and in the closing stages of the debate SIR A. STEEL-MAITLAND urged the responsibility of the Government for refusing to face a national danger. MR. LAWSON'S final excuse, made to a restive House, was that a Royal Commission was necessary because the available information was not complete enough to justify immediate action, but that the proposed Royal Commission would be one of action.

The Unionist amendment was defeated by 274 votes to 214, and the resolution was allowed to pass.

PRINCE GEORGE

Prince George returned to London last night from Norway, where he represented the King and Queen at the twenty-fifth anniversary celebrations of the accession of King Haakon.

EMPIRE TRADE AGREEMENTS

DANGER OF BRITISH EXCLUSION

Mr. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, last night made a reply to the statement on the Canadian offer of preference made by Mr. Thomas in Parliament on November 27, in which he described that offer as "humbug." After describing the circumstances in which the offer was made and pointing out that "the principle of preferential tariffs has been approved by all the oversea Dominions," Mr. Bennett states:—

Now, the Secretary of State for the Dominions has condemned, beyond the possibility of further discussion and in language which is deeply resented by the Government of Canada, the proposal which I made in the sincere desire to meet our individual and our common needs. He must be taken to have condemned alike the principle approved by all the Dominions and the specific illustration of it which was advanced to remove our debate from purposeless and unprofitable generalities out of which can never come concrete and stable agreement. And he has condemned it without offering a single positive proposal which might be reviewed as an alternative to mine.

Mr. Bennett adds:—

If this statement indicates what is to be the attitude of the United Kingdom at the Conference to be held at Ottawa within the next twelve months, then I have little hope that any agreement which Canada may reach with the other Oversea Dominions will include the United Kingdom. Holding these views, it is but right that I should express them. Time is running against us. Canada, in her own interest and in the interest of the Commonwealth, is honestly working for closer economic association. But if her proposal is to be thus contemptuously rejected, Canadians can only accept and act upon the rejection by embracing the other means at hand of further strengthening her economic position in the world.

Mr. Bennett's statement is published in full on page 9.

CAPTIVE WOMEN MISSIONARIES

EFFORTS AT RESCUE

PEKING, Dec. 1.—The Swedish missionary, M. Oberg, who sent the first news of the capture of the two women missionaries, Mrs. Hayward and Miss Gomersal, telegraphed from Paotowchen yesterday saying that, as far as can be at present ascertained, the women are not completely in the hands of the bandits. Eight Mongolian soldiers are protecting them, but there are 500 bandits surrounding the party.

Fighting between troops and the bandits occurred on Saturday, in the course of which 40 soldiers were killed. In spite of the chaotic conditions, M. Oberg is attempting to get through to the women.

Mr. Findlay Andrew, of the China Inland Mission, with Captain Stables, of the Indian Army, and Lieutenant C. J. Kanaga, of the United States Legation, who left Peking on Saturday, are expected to arrive at Paotowchen to-night, when they will make every effort to obtain the release of the two women.—*Reuter.*

IRISH PRIESTS RELEASED

HANKOW, Dec. 1.—The two Irish priests, Fathers P. Laffan and J. Lineham, who were seized by bandits on April 26 last at Sientaochen, Hupeh Province, have been released and are now on board a British gunboat on the Upper Yangtze. The priests were taken prisoners when bandit forces captured the town of Sientaochen, and were at first reported to have been murdered. They are attached to St. Columban's Mission.—*Reuter.*

☞ An article by Mr. Findlay Andrew describing his work in the famine-stricken regions of Kansu this year appears on p. 15.

FOUR POLICEMEN SHOT BY GUNMEN

ASSAILANT KILLED BY DYING MAN

MACOMB (ILLINOIS), Nov. 30.—A gunman who had been picked up by a police motor-car as a suspected person to-day suddenly drew an automatic pistol from his sleeve, shot down all the four policemen in the car, and, seizing the wheel, drove off, presumably with the intention of disposing of the bodies.

Only one of the policemen was then dead, however. One of the others, though in a dying condition with four wounds in the breast, drew himself up by the back seat and killed the gunman with a bullet in the back and then fell dead.

Of the two remaining officers, one will probably die from his wounds and the other had half his right hand shot away.—*Reuter.*

INCREASE IN CRIME IN U.S.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, DEC. 1

The crime wave in the United States, which has been increasing in volume since June, showed a further rise in October, according to the latest figures issued by the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice. The report was based on statistics from about 800 cities, which did not, however, include New York. The returns for Chicago were only partial.

Increases in robbery were most noticeable. Cases of aggravated assault declined, while larceny in respect of sums less than $50 (£10) increased in about the same ratio. Detroit headed the October list, so far as the total number of crimes reported was concerned, with a total of 2,677 for the month. Among them were four murders, 24 cases of rape, 1,333 cases of larceny of sums less than $50, and 810 motor-car thefts. Chicago, according to the partial returns received, had 20 murders and 20 cases of manslaughter by negligence in the same period.

AMENITIES OF CHICAGO

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, DEC. 1

"Scarface." Al Capone has opened a soup kitchen where large numbers of unemployed in Chicago are fed daily. On Thanksgiving Day he gave away several thousand turkey dinners. One thousand of his turkeys, however, were seized *en route* to the soup kitchen by "hijackers" employed by a rival gang.

INVALIDS

It was stated yesterday that the condition of Lord Wittenham remains unchanged. No further bulletin will be issued.

Sir Richard Williams-Bulkeley, who is lying ill at Beaumaris, North Wales, was stated yesterday to be going on well.

Sir Maurice Anderson was able to leave the nursing home yesterday.

The condition of Mr. Ben Turner, M.P., was reported as showing an improvement yesterday.

COLONEL COMMANDANT, R.A.

The King has approved of the appointment of Lieutenant-General Sir Percy P. de B. Radcliffe, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., as Colonel Commandant, Royal Regiment of Artillery.

POLITICAL NOTES

LIBERALS AND THE GOVERNMENT

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH

After Sir John Simon's speech in the House of Commons last night, in which he attacked the Government for its decision to set up a Royal Commission on the subject of Unemployment Insurance, there was a meeting of the Parliamentary Liberal Party to consider its line of action on the motion to increase the borrowing powers of the Unemployment Insurance Fund by a further £10,000,000. In view of the hint contained in Miss Bondfield's speech that the Commission will be asked to present a report with all possible speed the party decided to support the Government in the division lobby, but this would not preclude hostile action later on if the hopes of the Liberals were frustrated. The present mood of the Liberals apparently is to admire the Minister of Labour for the firm stand she is taking on a number of subjects against the more extreme members of her own party, and, for the time being at any rate, they will support her in her struggle against adversity.

When the Committee stage of the Education (School Attendance) Bill is resumed this afternoon, Labour members who represent the interests of the teachers are expected to protest against the decision of the Government to accept "under protest" the Liberal amendment to postpone the raising of the school age from April of next year to September, 1932. There is no prospect, however, of the Government changing its mind again. The agreement between the Government and the Liberals on the Bill, followed by the decision of the Liberals to support the Government on the Unemployment Insurance resolution last night, has naturally led to a revival of the rumours that a working agreement has been reached between Mr. Lloyd George and the Cabinet by which the life of the Government will be prolonged for at least 18 months. The Liberal Leader may have a good deal to say on the subject when he meets the Liberal members of Parliament and candidates on Thursday and Friday.

It has already been announced officially that Mr. Lloyd George will make an important statement of policy on Friday morning after he has heard the views of Liberal candidates on Thursday afternoon, and the occasion is giving rise to a good deal of speculation among those who are entitled to be present. Among the candidates, at any rate, the signs are that any feeling which may have existed a year ago in favour of a formal working arrangement with Labour has abated considerably and it will not be surprising if the meeting reveals a substantial body of opinion against any proposal to commit the Parliamentary Party, as the result of some mutual bargain, to any prolonged support of the present Government. Liberal candidates, it is said, will not be too anxious to see their party identified with a Government whose popularity is on the wane. If any proposal for a working arrangement is brought forward a lively discussion is anticipated, and the members of the Candidates' Association have already received a copy of Sir John Simon's recent speech at Cleckheaton, in which he explained his reasons for desiring to remove the Government from office.

Among the visitors to the House of Commons yesterday were Lord Stonehaven, the ex-Governor-General of Australia, and Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister of Australia, who was shown over the Palace of Westminster by Mr. J. H. Thomas.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City pages:—

Foster Clark, Limited.
Dacis Romano Petroleum Syndicate.
Dennis Brothers, Limited.
Stockholders' Investment Trust.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

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THEATRES

Aldwych	MARRY THE GIRL	8.15
Ambassadors	THE GRAIN OF MUSTARD SEED	2.30 & 8.40
Cambridge	ON THE SPOT	8.30
Criterion	GENERAL JOHN REGAN	2.30 & 8.40
Daly's	LITTLE TOMMY TUCKER	8.15
Duke of York's	HER FIRST AFFAIRE	8.15
Embassy	THE WITCH	8.15
Everyman	GETTING GEORGE MARRIED	8.15
Fortune	THE MAN FROM BLANKLEY'S	8.30
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	2.30 & 8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Globe	STREET SCENE	8.40
Grafton	UNUSUAL VARIETY	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Kingsway	WOODEN SHOES	8.40
Lyceum	THE HOUSE OF DANGER	8.15
Lyric	LET US BE GAY	8.40
New	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	8.30
Palace	FREDERICA	8.15
Phœnix	PRIVATE LIVES	8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	8.30
Prince Edward	NIPPY	8.15
Prince of Wales	THE QUEEN BEE	8.30
Princes	OH, DADDY!	8.30
Queen's	THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET	8.15
Royalty	MARRIAGE A LA MODE	8.30
St. James's	A MURDER HAS BEEN ARRANGED	8.30
Shaftesbury	LEAVE IT TO PSMITH	8.30
Strand	IT'S A BOY	8.30
Vaudeville	THE BREADWINNER	8.45
Whitehall	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	8.30
Winter Garden	FOLLOW A STAR	2.30 & 8.10

VARIETIES

Coliseum		2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Dominion	MAURICE CHEVALIER	2.30 & 8.30
Holborn Empire		6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's		3 & 8
Palladium		2.30, 6.30, & 9

CONCERTS

American Women's Club	MISS KATHLEEN BRADING	8.30
Central Hall	WESTMINSTER CHORAL SOCIETY	8
Conway Hall	ERHART STRING CHAMBER ORCHESTRA	8.30
Grotrian Hall	NEW LONDON TRIO	8.30
Wigmore Hall	THE CANADIAN TRIO; MISS FAY FERGUSON	5.30; 8.30

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	MYSTERY OF LIFE	1 to 11
Astoria	COMMON CLAY	1 to 11
Capitol	RENEGADES	12 to 11
Carlton	ANIMAL CRACKERS	2.30, 6, & 8.45
Empire	COMPROMISING DAPHNE	12 to 12
Kensington	SEVEN KEYS TO BALDPATE	2 to 11
London Pavilion	HELL'S ANGELS	2.30 & 8.30
Marble Arch Pavilion	BIRDS OF PREY	2 to 11
New Gallery	A WARM CORNER	2 to 11
New Victoria	RENEGADES	12 to 11
Plaza	ANYBODY'S WOMAN	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	DASSAN	2.30, 5.30, & 8.3
Regal	THE MAN FROM CHICAGO	1 to 11
Rialto	A LADY SURRENDERS	12 to 11
Stoll Picture Theatre	MAN TROUBLE	12 to 11.45
The World's News Theatre	ROUND THE WORLD IN 50 MINUTES	12 to 11
Tivoli	WHOOPEE	12.30 to 11

THE TIMES

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind easterly, moderate or fresh; mainly fair; mist early; rather mild.

Further Outlook.—None issued. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

Our Aeronautical Correspondent draws attention to the increasing sale overseas of British military aircraft, and shows that military machines constructed in Great Britain are now in use by the air forces of 24 foreign nations. (p. 11)

The English and Welsh coalfields were working yesterday, but the bulk of the Scottish miners remained on strike. A national conference of Scottish miners' delegates will consider to-day a report from the miners' representatives who discussed "certain matters" with the colliery owners at a meeting of the Scottish Conciliation Board yesterday. (p. 14)

More than 150 architects have sent in designs in the preliminary competition connected with the building of the new cathedral for the Diocese of Guildford. (p. 17)

Imperial and International Communications, Limited, again announces special facilities to the public for sending messages of Christmas and New Year greetings. (p. 16)

The Registrar-General's quarterly return shows an infant death rate of 45 per 1,000 live births, the lowest yet recorded. (p. 14)

Lord Astor has provided two scholarships of £15 each, together with free board and tuition, at the Bonar Law College, Ashridge, in connexion with the forthcoming course in citizenship. He has also settled a sum of money to provide annual scholarships at Ashridge for students of either sex between the ages of 18 and 30. (p. 11)

The contract with John Brown and Co., Limited, of Clydebank, for the building of the new liner of 73,000 tons, to cost between £4,000,000 and £5,000,000, was yesterday signed by the Cunard Company. (p. 16)

The secretary of the Early Closing Association has issued a list of 222 firms which will close for four whole days for the Christmas holidays. (p. 11)

POLITICS

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Henderson, replying to a number of questions concerning the Ogpu trial, said that his Majesty's Ambassador at Moscow had been instructed to make a protest to the Soviet against "adverse and unfounded reflections on the late and present Governments." A statement was made by the Postmaster-General on the opera subsidy. (p. 8)

The financial position of the Unemployment Fund was the chief subject of debate in the House of Commons yesterday on a motion raising the limit of advances by the Treasury to £70,000,000. (p. 8)

Standing Committee "B" of the House of Commons yesterday discussed Clause 1 of the Agricultural Land (Utilization) Bill. (p. 9)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The full committee of the Round-Table Conference decided yesterday to appoint a subcommittee "to consider the nature of the conditions which would enable Burma to be separated from India on suitable terms and to recommend the best way for securing this end." (pp. 9 and 14)

The Prime Minister of Canada yesterday replied to Mr. Thomas's statement on the Dominion's offer of preference in the House of Commons on November 27. He said that if this was to be the attitude of the United Kingdom at the Ottawa Conference he had little hope that any Canadian agreement with other oversea Dominions would include the United Kingdom. (pp. 9 and 14)

The members of the Australian Federal Cabinet yesterday conferred with the Board of the Commonwealth Bank in regard to the present financial conditions in Australia. (p. 13)

Sir Graeme Thomson, Governor of Nigeria, has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Ceylon, in succession to Sir Herbert Stanley. (p. 13)

A new tariff schedule has been passed by the Legislative Yuan of the Chinese Government. It is reported that a number of additional duties have been included. (p. 13)

At the trial in Moscow of eight specialists accused of "plotting" against the Soviet, it was stated that wrecking organizations had received financial assistance from the British Mission. (p. 14)

SPORT

A race meeting under National Hunt rules was begun at Leicester yesterday. (p. 6)

The team to represent Cambridge in the University Rugby football match was announced yesterday. (p. 7)

Oxford University and the Old Alleynians played a drawn match at Oxford yesterday, each side scoring 16 points. (p. 7)

An Amateur Football Association XI. beat Cambridge University at Cambridge yesterday by one goal to none. (p. 7)

The St. Andrew's Day Wall Game at Eton yesterday was drawn, there being no score. (p. 17)

The Royal Air Force Squash Rackets Championship was begun at Queen's Club yesterday. (p. 6)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—Royal Dutch Statement; the P. and O. Report; International Tea Dividend; Default on Chinese Railway Loan; the Canteras Dividend; Benskin's Brewery Accounts; External and Internal Reserves; and Dennis Brothers' Meeting. (p. 21)

In the Money Market credits were abundant and both loan and discount rates declined. The Bank received £600,000 in sovereigns, but sold £383,000 in bar gold. Foreign Exchanges moved against sterling, the New York, Paris, Milan, and Zurich rates all declining. Spanish currency appreciated, and there was a further improvement in the Brazilian milreis. Silver declined 1-16d. to 16¼d. per oz. (p. 22)

The Stock Markets yesterday were quiet and steady. A sharp recovery took place in Oil shares. Copper shares were firmer in sympathy with the metal. Little change took place in Gilt-edged securities. South American securities were out of favour, Peruvian issues being weak. (p. 21)

A NATIONAL POLICY

The letter from MAJOR-GENERAL SEELY which is published on this page merits the thoughtful attention both of those who are disposed to agree with him and of those who are not. Whether his plea for a National Government is well-founded or ill-founded, whether it is practicable or impracticable, he has qualifications for making it which require a hearing. His letter is not the impatient and ignorant apostrophe of a man whose interest in politics only runs to abuse of such politicians as he knows by name, or to a vague but violent distaste for the "Socialistic" precepts and practice from which no party is deemed to be free. GENERAL SEELY has a long experience of politics. He has sat in a Liberal Cabinet, and he was a member of the last Coalition Government. He is no longer in the arena of party war. As Chairman of the National Savings Committee he has moved on to neutral ground, and he is excellently placed to hear and to report the views of that great section of the electorate which does not regard itself as born and bred to a party faith and swings its weight decisively to one side or the other of national issues in an election. Moving about the country during the past few years he has found, "especially during the last three months," a strong feeling that the present "grave emergency"—an unchallengeable term—demands an extraordinary procedure. For this purpose the mills of party strife grind too slowly, too small and too wastefully. Party conflict is no longer a healthy energy in the State but a peril. The national indecision represented in the denial of a full mandate to any of the three parties is bad enough. But feebleness turns to recklessness when it is aggravated by unreal contentions for party's sake. The Empire, India, and the waterlogged national treasury must either drift without a sign of policy from a deadlocked Parliament or be exposed to shipwreck by its artificial dissensions. Such is the main case that is commonly made for the supersession of party and for its sublimation in a National Government. Unquestionably many people are thinking, saying, and hoping very much what GENERAL SEELY has written.

There is an always compelling simplicity about this kind of demand. The business of a party is to get a majority and govern. When no party has a majority and no party will abandon any of its pretensions, we are not governed. Yet government we must have. The argument is so far incontestable. But it must abide a question or two. It would be theoretically possible to nominate a Cabinet of the "right" men" from all parties, though no two lists, however propounded, would be likely to agree. Governments, however, are organic bodies and cannot be assembled like the pieces of a puzzle. What forms and vitalizes a Government is, curiously enough, what maintains the despised and inconvenient party. It is agreement on a policy. For the present it is true that the party system is largely impotent for its historic purpose. Many critics take a swift and erring leap to the conclusion that its divisions are fraudulent. They would be proved fraudulent indeed if the appeal for a National Government were immediately answered by a general sacrifice of principle. Socialists believe in "spending it now" for the punishment of the rich, for the reward of the poor, and for the purchase of an early millennium. Conservatives think in terms of the nation and the Empire, and mean to integrate and defend them by bestowing unabashed favour on producers at home and oversea. Liberals may still be said to stand for Free Trade and for cheapness as the only calculus of efficiency. A volunteer National Government, comprising Socialists, Conservatives, and Liberals indifferently promoting each other's principles is a concept neither realistic nor edifying. Party certainly must not be master. It has been the strength of our democracy that in times like the present party has known how to forbear. But while democracy or government by discussion endures, party must endure to educate opinion, to organize it and to express it. Its vigour and honesty are vital to the Constitution. For the present, but by no means for the first time in British history, the system is dislocated and unbalanced. If history is to be trusted, it will so remain until some great dividing cause still in the future liberates and restores its full reciprocal action. It may be that even now the needs of the time and the Government's virtual inaction are preparing a challenge to the country on its whole financial policy which will demand aye or no for an answer. But for the moment we have to take the state of parties as it is.

A means to meet the present "grave emergency," as GENERAL SEELY rightly calls it, is not therefore to be sought in the guise of a mixed Cabinet, a brilliant miscellany glowing with all the talents and with the nebular heat of principles in combustion. Yet his premises stand. The emergency is grave and will be graver. The party system, ditched and out of gear, is incompetent to engage it. Party tactics will be playing for disaster. Is there no other use to be made of the present House of Commons and has it no other choice but to lose itself either in a fog of dissolving faiths or in the dust of ineffectual contentions? MR. MACDONALD himself has suggested the better way. Early in his administration he asked the House to think of itself as a Council of State. In effect he offered consistent government not by coalition but by consent. From the beginning this was, in fact, the obligation and the opportunity which the state of parties enjoined upon the House as a whole, and most of all upon those who had willingly accepted the responsibility of office. Events have declared the wisdom of MR. MACDONALD'S first inclination and the unwisdom of all departures from it. To the backing of the House the Labour Ministry owed its successes in the Reparations meeting and in the Naval Conference. To the pressure of party the country owes the deliberate folly which threw nearly a hundred thousand coalminers idle in Scotland yesterday. To the same pressure it may presently owe a Viceroy of India chosen to please a caucus rather than to master unprecedented difficulties of government under a new Constitution. If the PRIME MINISTER were to return to his own good counsel, carrying, as he would not fail to carry, the Opposition leaders with him, the emergency would be half met, the present House would be used to its best capacity, and the appeal of GENERAL SEELY and all who think with him would be substantially answered. Neither this nor any other Government in the present House and in the present state of national affairs can base itself rigidly upon election pledges or the party textbook. Its true foundation is that highest common measure of agreement which can without question be discovered in the House and in the country. The truth may be tested by reference to the main articles of policy to-day. There is ample support for a sane and sympathetic attitude towards the constitutional aspirations of India. There is more support even in their own party than the Government has yet been willing to accept, for a clear and unembarrassed reply to the economic proposals of the Dominions, far short of Unionist hopes though that reply may fall. As to economy, Labour Ministers one and all and a majority of their members in the House now know well that every addition to national expenditure is a stimulus to their least relenting foe, unemployment. It would be no reversal of policy, in the country best endowed of all with social services, to turn for a period from innovation to consolidation, and from maintenance to work. The appointment of a Royal Commission on unemployment insurance is already a faint-hearted admission that the dole has broken down. What party has a greater interest at this moment than Labour in retrieving the insurance principle and in saving the fund? Once more a clear policy would have carried the Labour Party as it would have carried the House. Time has not stood still. For all these moves there is a welcome readier even among their own rank-and-file than the conventional fears of the Labour Ministry seem to allow. They mean, no doubt, a resolute handling of the caucus and especially of its tail. But by no other means can the ship be kept on even keel and head to wind while it awaits the new sailing directions that a coming era of politics will issue. The urgency of providing that the Commonwealth take no harm is far greater than it was in 1929 when the PRIME MINISTER first called for a Council of State. His proposal entails continuous consultation, the suspension of purely party legislation, and a sacrifice of the doctrine that the sole function of an Opposition is to oppose. But it is government in this temper and not mischievous endeavours to fulfil impossible pledges that public opinion, especially in the unregimented middle mass of it, is demanding. It is a national policy that appeals for a National Government imply.

Mr. Henderson's Protest

Acting on instructions from MR. HENDERSON the BRITISH AMBASSADOR in Moscow has informed the Soviet Government that the SECRETARY OF STATE "takes exception" to passages in the documents issued by that Government in connexion with the Moscow trial, which contain "adverse and unfounded reflections upon the late and the present "British Government." This announcement, which was made in the House of Commons yesterday, will be received with satisfaction and relief. To go on treating those charges with the careless indifference which the British Government had hitherto displayed could only, it was felt, confirm the Soviet Government in their belief that, so long as the Labour Government are in power, they can with impunity take any liberty they wish with the honour and interests of this country. What is unfortunate, and indeed inexplicable, is that MR. HENDERSON has waited so long before taking this step. It is now nearly three weeks since, on November 11, a vigorous French protest was made to the Soviet Commissariat for Foreign Affairs. Making his announcement yesterday in reply to questions in the House of Commons, MR. HENDERSON referred to "the "full translations which are now available" and which he had had carefully examined since his reply to questions on November 26. In view of the importance of the subject it is unfortunate that the translations were not available and the examination made long before that date. The full text was published officially in Moscow on November 11 in both the *Pravda* and the *Izvestia*, the organs respectively of the Communist Party and of the Soviet Government, and copies reached this country a few days later. They had been available here for at least ten days when MR. HENDERSON, replying on November 26 to the question put by SIR RENNELL RODD, said that there were no grounds for a protest to the Soviet Government as, in the documents issued to the Russian Press, the allegations against the British Government were only contained in depositions by private individuals and were not mentioned in the summary signed by the PUBLIC PROSECUTOR. Yesterday he protested against a description of that reply as misleading. His assurance that he had no intention of misleading the House will be readily accepted. But surely it is part of his duty to see that he is kept informed more promptly than this of developments in Russia affecting relations with this country.

In the meantime the trial has become more farcical than ever, though—as was inevitable—it is still being used by the Soviet Government and Press to lash the masses of Russian workmen and peasants into a fury of hatred against the countries which are accused of plotting intervention and invasion. In the "confession" extorted from PROFESSOR RAMZIN, the principal accused and principal witness, he is made to confess that in 1927 he was conspiring in Paris with PAUL RYABUSHINSKY, who figured as the chief connecting link between the Russian conspirators and M. POINCARÉ. But, as our Riga Correspondent pointed out several days ago and as has since been completely established, PAUL RYABUSHINSKY, one of the best-known business men in pre-revolutionary Russia, died in France in 1924 and was buried in the Batignolles cemetery. When this extraordinary blunder came out in Court, the PUBLIC PROSECUTOR asked for an adjournment "to enable "the prosecution to analyse the evidence and "work out a plan for conducting the further "proceedings." Since then the trial has been resumed as if nothing remarkable had happened, as if the whole story of the plot had not been stamped as mythical by the admission that RYABUSHINSKY, who was given a pivotal post in it, had died three years before the alleged conspiracy was hatched. A little mistake like that does not worry the Ogpu or the Soviet Judges who carry out the Ogpu's orders, and it has been decided to make it good by transferring to PAUL RYABUSHINSKY'S brother VLADIMIR, hitherto not mentioned in the trial, all the offences with which the dead PAUL had been charged. For the world outside Russia the allegations, all along recognized as fantastic, have now become merely a tissue of clumsy inventions. To believe that in 1927 a three-year-old corpse was actively plotting against the Soviet Government is more than the dictators of the Communist Party can expect from their dupes in other countries, uncritical as many have shown themselves to be. It is too much to ask even from those less important members of the British Government who delight in showing a self-complacent credulity towards every claim and every statement put out from Moscow.

A Town for the Church Congress

It has been customary to announce on the last day of each Church Congress in what town the meeting of the following year will be held. But at Newport this year members waited in vain for such a statement from the lay secretary, and a letter printed this morning reveals that his efforts to find a meeting place for 1931 have so far been without success. He has tried to persuade various towns, but they have been coy; he has approached a number of Bishops, but without getting encouragement from any. Unless a town equipped with a large hall and a Bishop endowed with ample energy can be induced to join in inviting the Church Congress of 1931, that Congress must fail to come into being. Such a result would seem unfortunate. No doubt Bishops and other overworked dignitaries may shrink from adding to their tasks, and may suppose that the Church Assembly and Convocation consume as much time as should be given to debate. But it is worth while to recollect that the appeal of a Church Congress is to another and a far wider public. A well-organized Congress does much to stimulate Church life in the locality where it is held, and the reports of its proceedings interest lay folk who do not follow closely Church Assembly debates on pensions, dilapidations, or the status of honorary canons. What has chiefly injured the Congress of late years has been the tendency to choose threadbare topics for discussion and the same speakers to discuss them. That fault, however, could easily be remedied. A Church Congress could still do much to interest and instruct the nation concerning the work and problems of the Church, and these scarcely seem the days when any agency capable of such work should be allowed to fall into abeyance. It is to be hoped, therefore, that MR. EMERY, the lay secretary of the Congress, will manage to find the hospitable town and the benevolent Bishop that he needs.

The Stage Society

A resolution to wind up the Stage Society will be submitted to a general meeting of its members to-day. In a letter published in these columns on Friday a former chairman of the Society, MR. W. S. KENNEDY, expressed the hope that this resolution would be vigorously and successfully resisted. Those who properly value what the Society has done would go further, and would urge either that the resolution may be postponed or that the present chairman, MR. CLIFFORD BAX, will allow some less suicidal form of test of the members' opinion. To kill the Stage Society without giving those who still have faith in it the opportunity to devise and arrange a scheme for its continuance would be to inflict a great injury on the English theatre. The Society is known to be an organization which has always, through good fortune and bad, chosen plays on their merits as works of art and without consideration of the box-office. It has been, and still is, a genuine and disinterested pioneer in the theatre, commanding the pens of those who are, or are to become, the leading dramatists of their age, attracting by its prestige professional casts of the front rank and, in spite of occasional errors of judgment, receiving the confidence, even the affection, of every critic and playgoer familiar with its work.

The difficulties of such an organization as this are great and are increasing. Once the Stage Society stood almost alone in its claims upon playgoers who sought entertainment outside the "long-run" system and the nightly gamble of the ordinary theatre. Now competitors have arisen which satisfy some of the needs that called the Stage Society into existence, and which, having in some instances theatres or restaurants of their own, appear to give their subscribers more for their money than the Stage Society can offer. They have, too, an advantage over the Society in being able sometimes to promise a chosen dramatist more than one or two performances of his work. MR. BAX and MRS. WHEELER, the secretary, may well be depressed by the burden of voluntary office which they have borne with devotion through a difficult period; but the Stage Society's repute for integrity and independence remains, and no impartial observer can fear that, if in the future as in the past it is felt to confer signal honour on any work that it produces, the Society will die for lack of dramatists or of subscribers. But it cannot compete with more richly endowed organizations unless its prestige is so high as to discount the fleshpots. This is the sum of the whole matter. If by a consistent policy it assures its subscribers that they will never be called upon to witness a play which, whether successful or unsuccessful, is without genuine challenge to the mind or the imagination, it will live; if not, it were better dead. The general history of the Society proves that the ideal is not impracticable; and if there is now difficulty in maintaining it the root of the trouble may be looked for rather in the selection of plays or in their multiplicity than in a lack of playwrights. In the affairs of art one head is better than a dozen committees. The Stage Society might give exceptional powers to one of its present government, or it might choose another group of rulers; either course would be better than allowing its members in one rash and desperate meeting to annihilate their state and to undo the honourable and patient labour of many years. Their responsibility is not to themselves alone, for the withdrawal of their Society's encouragement to dramatists of independent mind would do indirect damage wherever plays are performed in English. The Stage Society has by its own excellence created for itself a trust which cannot lightly be abandoned.

TOWARDS A NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

DANGERS OF PARTY STRIFE

GENERAL SEELY'S PLEA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It is clear that Britain is confronted with a grave emergency. It is equally clear that an election on party lines will not help us to meet it. With regard to India, a very wise man writes to me:—

Here most assuredly our task will be more difficult if the solution became an issue at an election. A divided instead of a united Britain would tend to increase rather than diminish agitation. This argument need not be elaborated. I would, however, observe that a divided instead of a united Britain would definitely tend to increase rather than diminish agitation.

As to our relations with the Dominions, with which is bound up the plight of our agriculture at home, an election on party lines would settle nothing. The antagonisms created in that process would be so strong that every one would know that the new Government's plan would be likely to be repealed at the next election—to quote the great Lord Salisbury's remark on a similar matter: "Nobody would invest a penny on the security of its continuance."

Thirdly, economy, including the problem of the dole. Here, assuredly, a party election could not help. Economy is vitally necessary but extremely unpopular. Any single party who propounded it would very soon come down to the ground, and the evil would continue.

The truth is, Sir, that headship of the British Empire and party strife at home are incompatible. One or the other must go. I have consulted many leading men, and I have found none of them to dispute the truth of this statement. Their only answer is that all-party co-operation and the formation of a national Government cannot be achieved.

I believe this to be profoundly untrue, and I have reasons for my belief. As chairman of the National Savings Committee, I have met during the last four and a half years, and especially during the last three months, not hundreds, but thousands, of men and women of every class and shade of opinion—Members of Parliament, mayors, trade union leaders, school teachers—and I have found almost complete agreement, not only that an all-party Government is essential if we are to cure our troubles, but that party divisions are now so blurred that agreement on the main lines of policy would not be difficult. They all say, if the right man were to appeal to the people of Britain to abandon party strife and come together and pull together until this emergency is over, he would receive overwhelming support from the whole mass of the people.

I crave the help of *The Times* in pleading that this great act of statesmanship may be achieved before it is too late.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN BERNARD SEELY.

Mottistone Manor, Isle of Wight, Nov. 29.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—At a chance meeting of several comparatively young men representing both the professional and commercial categories of business, the inevitable topic of conversation—the present state of affairs in this country—was introduced. The opinions expressed by those present appear to be held by many others, so the points raised might be of interest.

It was agreed that the present arrangement of party politics was a definite menace to the country's welfare, since no good could possibly come of the inter-party antagonism and the controversies within the parties themselves. The consequent employment of Parliamentary tactics only detracted attention from the main issue—the welfare of the country. Also, that the present Government had lost the confidence of the people and its position as a governing power was made ludicrous by the "third party" having the casting vote on all decisions. Finally, that the continuance of this absurd state of affairs was due very largely to Britisher's inherent lethargy and consummate optimism, and while every one was willing to bemoan the effect, no attempt was made to remedy the cause.

It was thought that the present conditions invoked the attention of those who were qualified to hold positions of responsibility and who were worthy of trust, irrespective of their party politics. To achieve this, the only solution was the formation of a coalition Ministry, which form of government was found necessary in the Great War, the position of the country to-day being analogous to that of about 15 years ago, when the country was fighting for its very existence.

Are not the remarks contained in Sir John Simon's and Sir Robert Hutchinson's letters to Mr. Lloyd George and those in the recent speech made by Mr. Justice McCardie of sufficient significance to demand some drastic amendment of the present state of politics? Surely these words can be construed as a direct challenge to the present system by which this country is ostensibly controlled. It is to the young men, who have still many years of business life before them, that the possible chaos in which this country may be steeped stands as an overcasting shadow of depression on their future prospects.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

D. KNIGHT.

3 and 4, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London, W.C.2, Nov. 28.

MINERS' HOURS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The action of the Miners' Federation in vetoing the "spread-over" on political grounds is precisely what was feared, if not anticipated, when the Coal Mines Bill was before the House of Lords last July.

Lord Salisbury moved an amendment to provide that the Federation's power of veto should be limited to securing that a proposed "spread-over" arrangement accorded with the unfettered decision of the miners concerned. He implored the House to help the miners and to save them from duress. But the representatives of the Government declared that they had reached the limit of conciliation and compromise, and so, to save the Bill, the amendment was withdrawn. Had the Government been reasonable or stood less in fear of Mr. Cook, the present crisis would have been averted.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

TEYNHAM.

House of Lords, Dec. 1.

THE CHURCH CONGRESS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have frequently been asked about the arrangements for Church Congress next year and now shall be much obliged if you will allow me to state the exact position.

There is not any possibility of a Canadian meeting, and I have approached a large number of English Bishops without success.

In view of the complete success of the Newport meeting, and the admitted fact that the reception of a Congress is of considerable spiritual advantage to a diocese, as it is frequently of financial advantage to the town, our present Bishops appear to be rather prone to find excuse. The holding of a Congress necessitates the combination of an invitation from a town and the assent of the Bishop in whose diocese that town happens to be situate. I should be only too delighted to receive invitations from any towns in the south, east, north or Eastern Midland, and then we could combine to try to secure the episcopal assent.

Many years ago a town was anxious to have a Congress, but its Bishop vetoed the proposal. The town, however, undertook entire responsibility and only desired its Bishop to occupy the chair on the Subjects Committee and deliver a presidential address. I did my best to assist the town, and our united efforts prevailed. So effective was the work of the town that the diocese craved admission to the scheme and was graciously permitted to take part. The Congress was a complete success and the Bishop was, I am sure, as delighted as anybody. Why should not history repeat itself?

The usual procedure is for the town council to invite and lend its hall, if it has one. A good hall is the one *sine qua non*. The usual result is a substantial profit available for local purposes and untold benefits of a more spiritual nature as well as a good advertisement.

G. F. EMERY, Hon. Permanent Lay Secretary.

5, King's Bench-walk, Temple, E.C.4.

THE FAMINE IN KANSU

I.—BANDITRY AT CLOSE RANGE

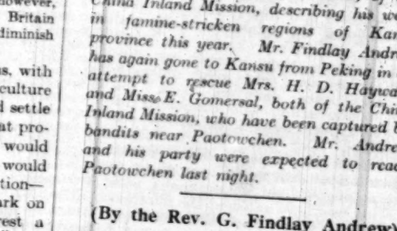
CHINA MISSIONARY'S STORY

We publish below the first of two articles by the Rev. G. Findlay Andrew, of the China Inland Mission, describing his work in famine-stricken regions of Kansu province this year. Mr. Findlay Andrew has again gone to Kansu from Peking in an attempt to rescue Mrs. H. D. Hayward and Miss E. Gomersal, both of the China Inland Mission, who have been captured by bandits near Paotowchen. Mr. Andrew and his party were expected to reach Paotowchen last night.

(By the Rev. G. Findlay Andrew)

The north-western part of China has always been subject to periods of acute food shortage, but one doubts whether anything could have exceeded in severity the famine, with all its attendant horrors, which prevailed there last year. I was in Kansu Province throughout 1921, doing the reconstruction work which followed the great earthquake, and although accustomed to the sorrows prevalent in such a catastrophe, I was not prepared for a quarter of the misery I was forced to witness in Kansu during my recent tour.

One of the conditions of the American Advisory Committee's gift of half a million dollars which made our work in Kansu possible was that I should be released from work as teacher in the Chefoo Schools and set free personally to supervise the work of relief distribution. The Executive of the China Inland Mission gave its permission. Another member of the Relief Commission had already proceeded as far as Sian, in Shensi, in an attempt to get through to Kansu, but he had found the country between Sian and Lanchow in such a state of open banditry that he had given it as his considered opinion that it would be almost impossible to accomplish the journey and inadvisable to try. There were at least 800 miles of overland journey after leaving the railway, and all means of transport were reported lacking on this great highway, which for centuries has been the main route from China to the West. We therefore organized our expedition



into a self-contained mobile caravan and drove out of Tientsin on our motor-truck on March 6 bound for the far interior. I bear testimony to the sterling qualities of those who went with me—Mr. W. N. Ruhl, a Pennsylvanian of 30 years' experience in South Kansu, Dr. Hillington Kao, and Dr. Rees, of the China Inland Mission, who was proceeding to Lanchow Hospital to take the place of a doctor who had died during the typhus visitation.

A DANGEROUS JOURNEY

At Shihchiachwang we entrained for Taiyuan, the capital of Shansi, from whence we drove overland *via* Tungkwan, Sian, Pingliang, and Kuyuan up to Lanchow, carrying on the truck sufficient petrol, oil, and spares to accomplish the double journey of 2,000 odd miles. At Sian our problems became acute. The earlier reports of banditry proved true, and the journey to Lanchow (which was my seventeenth time of covering the ground) proved to be the most difficult and dangerous. A day out from Sian we made the little city of Iongsheo, located on a mountain side. There seemed to be a general absence of official life, in that the city guards, the police, and the District Magistrate had all run. In the late evening we were visited by a man who urged us to make an instant departure, and told us of the presence of a large band of brigands heading in our direction. As their arrival was expected at daylight we lost no time in getting under way.

It was a weird experience drumming up one of the oldest and longest highways in the world by car at midnight, a road that leads through to the heart of Asia, tracked by the countless feet of wanderers from the Yellow to the Caspian Seas since days long before Christ came to earth. The following evening we came to Changwu and found the place shut up and in a state of siege. It had been attacked by robbers that morning. We had great difficulty in persuading the defenders to open and admit us, but next day we had still greater difficulty in persuading them again to open the city gates to let us out. After much parleying we escaped through the hurriedly opened gate while the gallant defenders covered our departure with a volley.

THE HEART OF CHINA

Here I want to make a positive statement on this matter of banditry. I am convinced that it is largely an outcome of famine, and that a season of acute food shortage always results in an outbreak. Rightly administered famine relief is a real measure of pacification. It is not within the bounds of common sense that millions of people, without any means of subsistence, should quietly lie down to die from slow starvation without making an effort to live. So in Kansu and elsewhere in China, thousands, men and women too, have taken weapons and set out to prey upon their fellow human beings. This is not to say that famine is the sole cause for conditions of banditry.

At the end of March we had reached the city of Kuyuan. Many may consider this location to be fairly far west in China, though one remembers a gentleman who some years ago went by steamer to Hankow and began his first letter home with, "Dear Mother,—Here I sit writing to you from the very heart of China." If you draw diagonals across China and her dependencies you will find that the lines intersect near this city of Lanchow. The western boundary still lay some 150 days' journey further on towards the setting sun. We arrived on a quiet Saturday afternoon. Before daylight on Monday we were awakened by a burst of firing and woke to find ourselves surrounded by an army of brigands, who, during the darkness, had gained a foothold on the top of the city wall.

Until Tuesday there was almost incessant fighting. The besieging force was under the command of a brigand, who sent a letter into the city, which letter I personally read and in which he explained that his object was to possess himself of food supplies. After further experiences with this same band I estimated that three-quarters of its ranks were composed of famine refugees, who had taken to rifle, sword, spear, and the open road to try to find a means of existence. For some [illegible] ate of

the city hung in the balance. The two medical members of our party were kept busily employed tending the wounded. Dr. Reesf a man with considerable medical experience, said he had never seen wounds of a more ghastly nature than those inflicted by the brigands upon their victims. Without surgical instruments or any supply of opiates, the two doctors extracted bullets, sewed up wounds, and carried out operations.

On Tuesday the bandits withdrew, but camped right across the road we purposed to travel. We waited until the Friday, but then felt it absolutely necessary to go on. The distance for that day's run was about 60 miles; we had covered about half when we ran into a large band of bandits. In a few moments they had surrounded our truck, a motley crowd, Chinese and Moslems, the latter direct descendants of Arabs, Persians, Turks, and Mongols, with some of the pronounced traits of those races still in their features and temperaments. With the Moslems we established easy relations; when they knew we were relief workers they showed us distinct deference. Our only difficulty lay with some deserters from the Kuo...inchun army, who clambered on the truck and wanted to search our belongings. Our new Moslem friends forced them off so expeditiously that they had to jump. Just as we were about to start, a delightful old Moslem mulla, with a flowing beard, volunteered the information that we should find the road ahead infested with brigands. He mentioned a certain walled village held by armed men and advised us not to respond to any hail nor to stop even though fired on. We passed that particular place at over 30 miles an hour. Robbers had cut the telegraph lines and the wires were festooned across the road.

We reached Tsingningchow just before dark and found in the city a state of unusual excitement. A large body of Government forces, with the chairman of Kansu Province in command, had arrived *en route* for the fighting in Honan. When I called on the chairman he asked in surprise, "Where have you come from?"—"From Kuyuan."—"Haven't you met the brigands?" When I explained that they had shown us every consideration, he remarked that his thousands of troops dared not traverse the road along which we four had come in our motor-truck.

On Sunday it began to rain and, having regard to the rising waters of the unbridged river outside Tsingningchow, we decided to push through before they became too deep. That night our engine failed in a desolate ravine. We were now in the locality where most of our earthquake reconstruction work had been done in 1921, but throughout that rainy night we tramped the hillsides searching without success among the isolated farmsteads for animals which might have survived the famine years. At daylight we returned to the truck and dismantled the engine. As we were engaged in locating the trouble a burst of firing broke out behind the hill. The following morning we reached Taipingtien, which has always had a more or less unsavoury reputation. It had been visited the previous day by a large band of brigands who had robbed, looted, burned, killed, and kidnapped. Except for that little engine trouble our arrival at the place would have synchronized with theirs. We were hauled into Lanchow on April 12 by mules.

The second part of the story has to deal with the conditions we found in Kansu and the record of our work there.

(To be continued)

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS BY CABLE AND RADIO

SPECIAL FACILITIES

Imperial and International Communications, Limited (the operating company of Cables and Wireless, Limited) again announces special facilities to the public for sending messages of Christmas and New Year greetings.

Originally started with the object of facilitating the exchange of seasonal greetings of good will within the Empire, the service has proved so popular that last Christmas the number of such messages telegraphed to Australia was over 10,000, to India 9,000, South Africa 6,000, Canada 5,000, and New Zealand over 2,000. Over 120,000 special Christmas messages were sent in all.

The facilities now include the transmission of telegraphic messages of good will to any part of the world at a very moderate cost, ranging from 2s. 6d. for a 10-word message to Eastern Canada or to India, Ceylon, and Burma, 3s. to South Africa, 4s. to Australia, &c.

These facilities are available between December 15 and January 5 (inclusive), and the messages should be handed in or posted as follows:—For London to the head office of Imperial and International Communications, Limited, Electra House, Moorgate, E.C.2, or to any of the other stations accepting messages *via* "Eastern," "Imperial," "Marconi," or "Empiradio"; for the provinces to the offices at Birmingham, Bath, Blackburn, Brighton, Bristol, Cardiff, Coventry, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Halifax, Hull, Leeds, Leicester, Leith, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham, Porthcurnow (Cornwall), Sheffield, Stoke-on-Trent, Swansea, and Wolverhampton. Messages can also be sent from a number of well-known stores in London and the provinces, *e.g.*—in London from the Army and Navy Stores, Messrs. Barkers, Harrods, Selfridge's, and Whiteley's. It is hoped that the public will take the precaution of sending their messages early.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

MANCHESTER, DEC. 1

The Council have appointed Miss Irene Manton, B.A., Ph.D. (Cambridge), at present Assistant Lecturer in Botany, as Lecturer in Botany.

THE ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE

The subject given for essays in competition for the Henry Saxon Snell Prize in 1930 was "Improvements in the Sanitary Provisions of Schools." Seventeen essays were received, and the adjudicators appointed were Dr. Frederick J. Allan, Mr. H. D. Searles-Wood, Mr. A. Saxon Snell, and Sir Henry Tanner. The adjudicators do not consider that any of the essays are of sufficient merit to deserve the prize offered, and the council have decided to withhold the award on this occasion. Acting on the advice of the adjudicators, the council have decided to award a sum of 20 guineas each, being part of the amount of the prize offered, to Mrs. Alice L. Baker, 97, Brownlow-road, New Southgate, N.11, the writer of the essay bearing the motto "Not failure, but low aim is crime," and to Mr. L. M. Savage, 37, Tyrrell-road, East Dulwich, S.E.22, the writer of the essay bearing the motto "Phenix." The adjudicators desire to commend the essays sent in under the mottoes:—"Ubique," "Pro Patria" (Edinburgh), "Savant." The essays bearing the mottoes "Not failure, but low aim is crime" and "Phenix" can be inspected in the library of the Institute.

TUBERCLE IN ANIMALS

There is published to-day by the Medical Research Council a "Report on Tuberculosis in Man and Lower Animals," by Dr. H. H. Scott (Special Report Series, No. 149. Stationery Office, 4s. net). The report is based on studies carried out in the Zoological Gardens and in China. Dr. Scott believes that wild races and wild animals are generally free from tubercle, but they suffer immediately if they come into contact with civilization. Dogs and cats, like the wild carnivora, are relatively resistant to tuberculosis. But both human and bovine forms are met with in dogs. Cats do not appear to suffer from the human form, but they may be infected by milk with the bovine form. Birds suffer from the Avian form, but both parrots and canaries can be infected by human tuberculosis.

COAL DISPUTE

SCOTTISH STRIKE CONTINUED

MINERS' MEETING WITH OWNERS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

GLASGOW, DEC. 1

Contrary to general expectation, there was no settlement of the Scottish coal dispute as a result of the meeting of the Scottish Coal Conciliation Board in Glasgow to-day. The meeting lasted only about half an hour, and the proceedings were conducted in private. At the close Mr. James Doonan, president of the National Union of Scottish Mine Workers, made the following statement:—

The miners' executive met in Glasgow to-day and had under consideration the present position and the associated circumstances. Subsequently the executive met the Coal Conciliation Board, and after certain matters had been discussed the executive decided to call a delegate conference for to-morrow afternoon in the Christian Institute, Glasgow. The business of the conference will be to consider the report of the executive at their meeting to-day with the coalowners and to decide on the next step. Meanwhile the executive strongly recommend the men to stand firm and await further developments.

The following official statement was issued by Mr. Robert Baird on behalf of the Conciliation Board:—

After full discussion of the situation the miners' representatives intimated that they desired to consult a conference of delegates to be held in Glasgow to-morrow. The decision of this conference would be conveyed to the owners thereafter.

In the evening the Executive Committee of the Lanarkshire Miners' Union met in Glasgow and considered the position. After the meeting it was intimated that they had decided to advise the Lanarkshire miners to stand firm and await further instructions. In various other districts in Scotland meetings of officials and executives were held, but these were mainly for the purpose of deciding upon their attitude at to-morrow's delegate conference, which will be representative of all the Scottish coalfields. The utmost reticence is being displayed by both miners' and owners' representatives and officials as to the nature of the proposals put forward at the meeting of the Conciliation Board, but confident hopes are still entertained that to-morrow's delegate meeting will result in some agreement that will have the effect of suspending the stoppage in Scotland pending the making of a national agreement. Meanwhile the situation to-night remains the same as on Sunday night. In Ayrshire the men are still at work under a temporary arrangement which will continue for a fortnight, but in all other districts the majority of the men are still idle, although in several instances men have decided to remain at work.

Mr. Robert Shirkie, general secretary of the Scottish Colliery Enginemen and Boilermen, stated last night that an attempt had been made to picket some safety men at one colliery, but it was unsuccessful. Their union had no quarrel, and had no intention of withdrawing the safety men from the collieries. There are between 4,000 and 5,000 safety men in Scotland.

A Dalkeith telegram says that work throughout Mid Lothian and Haddingtonshire was carried on yesterday at 17 pits with very greatly reduced staffs.

REPORTS FROM OTHER COALFIELDS

The following reports have been received from other coalfields:—

CANNOCK CHASE

At a further meeting of the Cannock Chase Joint Wages Board held in Birmingham yesterday the colliery owners offered the present rate of wages (42 per cent. on basic rates) for five days of eight hours and one day (Saturday) of five hours, for which shorter day three-fourths of the day rate will be paid. The meeting was adjourned until Saturday to allow the men time to consider the offer. Meanwhile the existing arrangement continues.

DURHAM

Owing to a dispute over the question of riding time two Durham collieries were idle yesterday. At Deaf Hill Colliery, owned by the Weardale Steel, Coal, and Coke Company, Limited, more than 1,200 men and boys are on strike, refusing to accept the owners' terms. The miners placed before the management counter proposals which were not accepted. Easington Colliery also is idle through failure to reach an agreement with regard to the putters' and datal lads' riding times. The management suggested they should descend and ascend 30 minutes later than the coal hewers in the fore and back shift, but this offer was not accepted, as the men desired that all should ride together.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE

The next step in the negotiations between the coalowners and miners of Lancashire and Cheshire will be taken by the joint board meetings next Monday. Meanwhile the pits are at work on a 7½-hour day at the existing rates of wages. Mr. Pemberton, secretary of the Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' Federation, stated yesterday that if next Monday the coalowners decide to reduce the wages of pieceworkers—and the miners contend the mere reduction of pieceworkers' hours is equivalent to a reduction of wages—the federation will claim before the National Industrial Board an increase of 6.55 per cent. as compensation for the lowered working time. The case will be supported by the precedent of what happened when working hours were reduced from eight to seven. Then the pieceworkers were given an increase of 13.1 per cent. in wages as compensation for the lost working time.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

A further setback in the position of the Nottinghamshire coal trade was revealed when the periodical ascertainment was made yesterday. The wage percentage reached only 121.69 for the quarter, or more than five points below that for the corresponding period of last year. The minimum wage fixed by the agreement is 138, and the difference has to be made up by the owners. The output was 3,392,529 tons—an average of 60.5cwt. per shift for all men at the coal face. The average wage for the shift was 10s. 6.99d., and the selling price at the pithead 11s. 11.48d. As the wage costs were 8s. 4.74d. a ton, and other costs 3s. 2.84d., only £55,161 remains as profit for the whole of the pits of the county during the quarter. This averages out at 3.9d. a ton. Over £54,000 out of the £55,000 profit was made in September. The accumulated deficiency on the working of the pits during the year beginning last April now reaches £1,492,808. While prices and output have decreased this year, wage costs have gone up.

NORTH WALES

Work was continued at all the North Wales pits yesterday, the owners having waived the 5 per cent. reduction. A truce will be observed until the final decision is taken. It is believed that a satisfactory compromise will be arranged on the hours question.

WREXHAM PIT TO CLOSE

Our Wrexham Correspondent telegraphs:—

I am informed that the Vron Colliery, near Wrexham, one of the oldest pits in the North Wales coalfield, is to close in a fortnight. All the men (over 200) have been given notice. The colliery is owned by the Broughton and Plas Power Coal Company, which owns three other mines. The owners' action has nothing to do with the present coal trouble, but is due to general depression and a desire to reduce working costs.

THE NATIONAL BOARD

The Coal Mines National Industrial Board met yesterday at Old Palace Yard, Westminster, to consider the Bristol wage dispute between coalowners and miners. Sir Harold Morris, K.C., chairman, presided. Evidence was given by Mr. C. R. Gill, Bristol miners' agent and secretary, who gave reasons why there should be no reduction of wages in the Bristol district. The owners were not represented. The findings of the board will be published to-day.

SOUTH WALES MINERS WORKING

COMMUNIST PICKETS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CARDIFF, DEC. 1

Except one small colliery in the anthracite district, where there appear to be matters in dispute outside the reduction of hours, all the collieries in South Wales were working to-day in accordance with the decision of the Cardiff conference on Saturday. At the Lewis Merthyr colliery, Trehafod, in the Rhondda Valley, Communists persuaded nearly half of the 1,500 men employed from working. A meeting held last night to receive the delegates' report on the Cardiff conference broke up in disorder after the Communists had invaded the platform, though it is stated that a resolution to accept the decision of the conference was carried by a large majority of those present. The colliery was strongly picketed to-day by the Communists, and police were present, but there was no disorder.

The temporary spread-over to which the South Wales miners have agreed consists of 11 days of eight hours a fortnight, with a day off on alternate Saturdays. It will be observed that the number of hours worked under this arrangement is less by two than that laid down by the Act. The executive council of the South Wales Miners' Federation spent the whole of to-day preparing their case for to-morrow's meeting of the District Conciliation Board, at which, I understand, they will seek certain modifications in the present temporary terms. It is unlikely that much progress will be made towards a permanent agreement, as I am informed that Mr. Thomas Richards, the men's secretary and president of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, will not be present, owing to important engagements in London. Probably the meeting will be adjourned after disposing of matters relating to the temporary agreement.

The Engineers' Wages Committee, which consists of representatives of owners and the Colliery Craftsmen's Association, met to-day and formally agreed to the terms of a temporary spread-over of hours on the basis of present wages and conditions, as in the case of the miners. The discussion with regard to a permanent agreement was adjourned.

A news agency states that 600 miners employed at the Tareni Colliery, near Pontardawe, Swansea Valley, struck work yesterday as a protest against the terms of settlement agreed to by the South Wales Miners' Federation on the national issue.

'ASTORIA CINEMAS

PURCHASE BY PARAMOUNT COMPANY

The group of recently built cinemas owned by Astoria Theatres, Limited, has been acquired by the Paramount Company, one of the largest American film organizations. The cinemas involved in the deal are the Astorias at Streatham Hill, Brixton, Old Kent-road, and Finsbury Park. These will now become a part of the theatre department of the Paramount Film Service, Limited, and will be conducted, under the direct management of Mr. Earl St. John, in precisely the same manner as the Plaza and Carlton Theatres in London, and other Paramount cinemas throughout the country.

In a statement issued last night Mr. J. C. Graham, the managing director of the Paramount Film Service, Limited, announced that, by virtue of agreements completed yesterday, the Astoria group had been purchased outright by a new corporation known as the Paramount-Astoria Theatres, Limited. The taking over of these cinemas, it is stated, is a part of Paramount's declared and established policy of providing for the exploitation of their product throughout the country, and is in accordance with the known intentions of the organization in such centres as Manchester, Cardiff, and Dublin, where cinemas are being operated by the Paramount Company. As soon as schemes of construction now in hand are complete, the Paramount organization also intend to build cinemas at Newcastle, Leeds, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Belfast.

The rapid growth of London and Greater London to its present size as the greatest metropolitan centre of population in the world, renders it necessary, it is stated, for Paramount to have a number of cinemas in this area and the Astoria group of cinemas will enable them to meet this situation.

SOUTH AFRICAN FRUIT

ARRIVAL OF FIRST IMPORT OF APRICOTS

The first import of fresh deciduous fruit for the present season from South Africa arrived at Southampton yesterday in the Carnarvon Castle, in the shape of 177 cases of apricots. They will be on sale at the London markets to-day. With them were the last instalment for the season of oranges, 1,567 boxes, grapefruit, and mandarines, 10 boxes of each.

It is expected that by December 8 the Edinburgh Castle will arrive at Southampton with 217 boxes of apricots, as well as 38 boxes of peaches. By the end of December larger quantities of both apricots and peaches will in all probability reach this country from the Union, as well as, possibly, small supplies of early plums.

A THAMES VALLEY SEWAGE SCHEME

RATEPAYERS' PROTEST AT TWICKENHAM

A largely attended public meeting was held at Twickenham last night, convened by the Ratepayers' Association of the Thames Valley, to protest against the proposal of the Middlesex County Council to construct a sewage centre at Mogden, on the borders of the borough, at a cost of between £6,000,000 and £7,000,000. The following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"That this meeting strongly protests against the project of the Middlesex County Council to discharge and treat county sewage at Mogden and calls upon all members of Parliament and all borough and district councils in the Thames Valley to strenuously oppose this Bill of the Middlesex County Council, and that sewage from the districts affected should be taken in sewers to the sea."

SOVIET ORDERS FOR COALCUTTERS

The following joint statement was yesterday issued by Mr. S. G. Bron, trade representative of the U.S.S.R. in Great Britain, Bush House, Aldwych, and Mr. Sam Mavor, chairman of Messrs. Mavor and Coulson, Limited, 47, Broad-street, Glasgow:—"We have to-day signed an agreement which provides for the placing by Messrs. Arcos, Limited, as agents of the Trade Delegation of the U.S.S.R. in Great Britain, orders for different kinds of coalcutters and spares to the amount of £160,000 during the next 12 months. Satisfactory credit terms have been arranged. The allocation of orders under this agreement has already commenced. (Signed) Saul G. Bron; Sam Mavor."

BLAZING CAR MYSTERY

The possibility that Thomas Waite, the Merthyr Tydvil miner who disappeared from his lodgings at Brighton on November 1 may be the victim of the Northamptonshire blazing car tragedy is being examined by the police, but discrepancies between descriptions of Waite and the dead man are stated to make hopes of establishing the latter's identity remote. A sample of Waite's clothing sent to Northampton does not correspond with the car victim's clothing and, whereas the dead man had a molar missing from each jaw, Waite is said to have had all his teeth when he left Merthyr. In other respects the descriptions provide points of resemblance.

SEARCH FOR MRS. HEARN

A woman's black shoe, believed to belong to Mrs. Annie Hearn, who has been missing since November 10, was found on the beach between Looe, where she was last seen, and Downderry yesterday. The shoe was found by a police officer during the afternoon. The search along the stretch of coast between Looe and Torpoint became more intensive in view of this discovery, and police officers with storm lanterns were searching last night for possible traces of Mrs. Hearn.

NEW CUNARD LINER

CONTRACT WITH BUILDERS SIGNED

The contract for the new Cunard liner of 73,000 tons, which is to cost between £4,000,000 and £5,000,000, was awarded yesterday by the company to John Brown and Co., Limited, of Clydebank. The following official statement was issued from the Cunard headquarters at Liverpool:—

The Cunard Company, having received from the general manager of the Southern Railway Company a communication to the effect that the railway company have agreed to build at Southampton a new graving dock of sufficient dimensions to accommodate the Cunard's new express steamer in 1933, the Cunard, at a board meeting to-day, signed and sealed the contract with Messrs. John Brown and Co., Limited.

The new graving dock at Southampton is to be the largest in the world and is to be ready by the time the giant Cunarder is completed, in about three years. The new liner is expected to provide work for 3,000 men for three years.

The announcement that the Southern Railway Company had agreed to build at Southampton a new graving dock was published in *The Times* of Saturday. The new Cunarder is to be 1,018ft. long, and the new dock is to be 1,200ft. long and 135ft. wide at the entrance, with a depth of 45ft. It is customary for new vessels to be dry-docked after they have been fitted out at their builders' yards and before making their maiden voyage, and a dock sufficiently big to accommodate the projected vessel was essential.

WHITE STAR GEORGIC

The White Star Line announce that their second motor-vessel now in course of construction at Messrs. Harland and Wolff's Queen's Island (Belfast) yard is to be named Georgic. The Georgic is a sister ship to the Britannic, the White Star Line's first and successful experiment in motor shipping. When completed the Georgic will have a tonnage of about 27,000 and will accommodate 1,500 passengers in three classes—cabin, tourist third cabin, and third class. She will be engaged on the Liverpool-New York service, together with her sister the Britannic.

It is officially stated that "the White Star Line's choice in the name of their second motor-vessel is particularly apt, following that of the Britannic, for the names of the sisterships suggest the close identification of his Majesty with the merchant service of this country. These names Britannic and Georgic are not mere symbols of Great Britain, as the vessels themselves are British built by British workmen for the White Star Line—itself a British company. The m.v. Georgic will be the second vessel to have borne this name in the White Star Line's service, the previous Georgic, built in 1895, being a very successful steamer of 10,000 tons employed in the Liverpool-New York service."

PROPOSED RAILWAY WORKS

SOUTHERN COMPANY'S NEW CITY SUBWAY

The Southern Railway Company give notice in our advertisement columns to-day of their intention to apply to Parliament in the present Session for an Act to empower them to carry out a number of works, and for other purposes.

The proposed works include the making of a subway beginning in the southern tunnel of the company's City station beneath a point on the south-east side of Queen Victoria-street, and ending in the existing subway under Mansion House-street at a point north-east of the northern corner of the Mansion House. A diversion of the existing subway would be necessary. Powers are sought also to stop up and discontinue certain footpaths crossing the company's railways; to lay cables and mains; to acquire and use for various purposes (including road transport traffic) certain lands and properties; to authorize agreements between the company and any authorities or persons affected by the company's proposals; and also to extend the time as now limited by the Southern Railways Act, 1926, for the completion of railways authorized by that Act. The company's proposals concern places in the counties of London, Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Southampton, and Dorset.

The London and North Eastern Railway will seek powers to extend Parkeston Quay and in pursuance of this purpose to dredge the River Stour and reclaim part of the foreshore of the river; also to make a new section of railway near the quay. A new section of railway to join the York and Newcastle Railway with the Leeds Northern Railway is proposed, and the company also contemplate the widening of the London and York main line near Finsbury Park Station; of the London and Cambridge main line near Littlebury Tunnel; and of the York and Newcastle Railway near Easingwold and Thirsk. The company further seek power to acquire lands for various purposes, including the provision of accommodation for persons of the working class who may be displaced under the intended Act. The places mentioned in the company's Bill are in the counties of London, Middlesex, Essex, York, Northampton, and Hertford.

The Property Owners' Protection Association, Limited, give notice that they have applied for leave to bring in a Bill to relieve owners and occupiers of premises supplied with water by the Metropolitan Water Board from liability to repair communication pipes laid under streets, and to transfer the liability to the Board.

AIR WAR MEMORIAL AT ETON

On Saturday, December 6, at 1 p.m., Air Chief Marshal Sir John Salmond, Chief of the Air Staff, will unveil a memorial to 74 Old Etonians who lost their lives while serving with the Royal Flying Corps, the Royal Naval Air Service, and the Royal Air Force during the War. The memorial, which consists of an alabaster tablet on which the names are inscribed under the Service crests, has been erected in Eton College Cloisters directly under Lupton's Tower. Relatives and Old Etonians who are interested are invited to attend.

SCOTTISH ELECTRIC POWER SCHEME

By turning on a switch, Mr. George Balfour, M.P., chairman of Messrs. Balfour, Beatty, and Co., on Sunday formally inaugurated the one and three-quarter million pounds scheme for utilizing the water of Loch Ericht for the supply of electric power. The switch linked the system with that of the Central Electricity Board at Abernethy for Scottish distribution. The work involves raising the level of Loch Ericht by 13ft., excavating two and three-quarter miles of hill tunnel, the erection of a power house with two turbines of 20,000 horse-power each and two 60,000 kilowatt sets, and the erection of lines of cables between Rannoch and Abernethy. The work was begun in September, 1928, and has been carried through with approximately 1,000 men continuously employed. A beginning has been made with an extension of the original scheme by constructing a dam on the River Tummel below Kinloch Rannoch, with a second power house at Tummel Bridge, which is expected to be completed in about two years.

EMPLOYEES WHO WOULD NOT WALK A MILE TO WORK

A statement that he had had to close down his factory, which at one time employed several hundred persons, because men would not work there, as the factory was a mile from the nearest railway station, was made by the proprietor of the Shuflex Rubber Company, who appealed to the Central Middlesex Assessment Committee against the assessment of his premises in the Wembley Exhibition ground. He said that they were inaccessible, and therefore of little value. At one time he had a staff of between 200 and 300 persons. This was reduced to 25, and eventually he had to close down altogether. He applied to the labour exchanges for men, but when they found that the factory was a mile from the railway station or an omnibus route they refused to come. Those who did were too tired to work when they got there, or if it was raining they were wet through and unable to work.

OBITUARY

CAPTAIN WILTON, R.N.

Captain Stanley Tunstal Haverfield Wilton, R.N., retired, died suddenly at Bushey, Herts, on Sunday, at the age of 51.

Captain Wilton was a gifted and versatile officer who, had he not chosen a naval career, would certainly have made a success as a showman, as was indicated by the admirable manner in which he produced the Zeebrugge and other spectacles in the theatre at the Imperial Exhibition at Wembley. Large numbers of people who visited the exhibition will remember his lucid and illuminating addresses, in which were explained the significance and bearing of the battles depicted by mimic engagements. To the perfecting of the mechanical arrangements involved in these tableaux he brought rare skill acquired as a gunnery officer in the Navy, and officers who were present in the St. George's Day raid of 1918 testified to the fidelity of the representation. Later on Captain Wilton again illustrated the handiness and adaptability of the British naval officer when he took up journalism and became Naval Correspondent of the *Morning Post*, a position previously held by Captain Edward Altham, C.B., now secretary of the Royal United Service Institution, and Commander H. M. J. Rundle, O.B.E., now Deputy Chief Inspector of Coastguard.

Born at Bath on June 4, 1879, Wilton entered the Royal Navy in July, 1893, and became a lieutenant in September, 1900, at which time he was second-in-command of the destroyer Coquette in the Mediterranean. Two years later he joined the Excellent to qualify in gunnery; was a junior staff officer in the Cambridge, schoolship at Devonport, from June, 1904, and subsequently served as gunnery lieutenant of the cruiser Lancaster, in the Mediterranean, the battleship Repulse, at Chatham, the cruiser Achilles, in the Home Fleet, and the battleship Vanguard, also in home waters. He was promoted to commander in June, 1913, and was selected for duty as assistant to the Director of Naval Ordnance. His special knowledge and aptitude for this work led to his retention in the post until December, 1915, when he was appointed commander of the battleship Malaya, in which he served at Jutland. He returned to the Admiralty in August, 1917. On December 31, 1918, he was promoted to captain, and reappointed as senior assistant to the Director of Naval Ordnance until 1921. In April of that year he took the course for senior officers at Portsmouth, and afterwards again returned to the Admiralty for temporary duty in the Ordnance Department. He retired under the special scheme of May, 1922.

Captain Wilton had authority to wear the insignia of Officer of the Belgian Order of the Crown, and that of an officer of the Russian Order of St. Stanislas, 2nd class, with swords, both of which were conferred upon him in 1917 in recognition of his work during the War. As honorary treasurer of the fund to save the old Implacable he worked with zeal and enthusiasm. He leaves a widow and three children. Of a helpful and genial disposition, he was much liked by his colleagues both in the naval and the journalistic professions.

CAPTAIN W. J. SCOTT, R.N.

Captain William James Scott, R.N., retired, died at Haslar Hospital on November 28. Captain Scott was the only son of the late Captain J. J. Scott, of Llanstephan, Carmarthen, and began his sea career in the Merchant Service. He joined the Royal Naval Reserve, and became a sub-lieutenant in January, 1893. On October 1, 1898, he transferred to the Royal Navy as a supplementary lieutenant, and in 1903, after three years in the cruiser Cressy in China, he was appointed in command of the destroyer Hunter at Chatham. In 1906-9 he served in the Acheron, stokers' training ship at Chatham, and retired with the rank of Commander in March, 1909. On the outbreak of the late War, he was recalled for transport duties at Southampton, and later served as transport officer, first grade. For his services during the War he was promoted to captain on the retired list as from the date of the Armistice.

DEPUTY INSPECTOR-GENERAL BROWNE, R.N.

Dr. Horace Ximenes Browne, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, retired, died on November 22 at Thorncot, Higher Hooe, Plymstock, South Devon. He was appointed a surgeon, R.N., in 1878, and was surgeon of the Condor during the naval and military operations in the Eastern Sudan, at Suakin, in 1884-85, for which he received the Egyptian medal, with Suakin clasp, and the Khedive's bronze star. Promoted to staff surgeon in 1890, he served as such in the flagship Raleigh, and was landed for duty with the naval brigade under the command of the late Admiral Sir Frederick Bedford for the punishment of Chief Nanna, resulting in the capture of the Chief's stronghold at Brohemie on September 22, 1894. For this service he received the General Africa Medal, with clasp for Benin River, 1894. In 1899 he was promoted to fleet surgeon and appointed to the Unicorn, R.N.R. drillship at Dundee. In 1905 he joined the staff as Devonport Dockyard, and he was afterwards in the cruisers Leviathan and Andromeda. He retired with the rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets in 1910. His was a genial and popular disposition, and he is said to have been the original of one of the characters in the books of Lieutenant-Colonel W. P. Drury, Royal Marines, who was an old friend and messmate.

MR. J. R. COOPER

Mr. John Robert Cooper, F.S.I., a former Sheriff of the City, died on November 28, at the age of 83, as the result of an accident. He was knocked down by a motor while crossing Cambridge-avenue, Kilburn.

Mr. Cooper was the senior partner in the well-known firm of Venton, Cooper and Co., surveyors, of Old Jewry, E.C. He was educated under the famous Dr. Mortimer at the City of London School, where he was a contemporary of the late Lord Oxford and Asquith. After leaving school he entered the office of Messrs. Debenham and Tewson, where he learnt the business of an auctioneer, valuer, and surveyor. Subsequently he entered the Old Jewry firm of which, by his acumen and ability, he rose to be the head. Mr. Cooper was chairman of the board of the National Orthopaedic Hospital, for which he raised large sums, and he was also interested in the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, for which he worked in conjunction with the late Sir Morell Mackenzie. He had been for 50 years treasurer of the Kilburn and Maida Vale Dispensary. He served the office of Sheriff of the City in 1895 during the mayoralty of Sir Walter Wilkin. He was a liveryman of the Farmers' Company, a member of the City Carlton Club, and a Freemason. The funeral will be at Paddington Cemetery to-morrow, after a service at St. Mary's, Kilburn, at 2 o'clock.

MR. JOSEPH GLUCKSTEIN

Mr. Joseph Gluckstein, who died at Bournemouth on Sunday at the age of 74, was the last survivor of the original founders of Salmon and Gluckstein and J. Lyons and Co., Limited. His associates were the late Messrs. Montague Gluckstein, Isidore Gluckstein, and Alfred Salmon. He was for many years a director of both companies, being secretary and treasurer of Lyons for about seven years, but retired from active business in later years, although he still retained certain of his tobacco interests. He married Francesca Halle, and they were both active in charitable work. Mr. Gluckstein was interested in communal and hospital work, particularly in the apprenticing side of the Jewish Board of Guardians. He was for many years on the Committee of Management of the City of London Maternity Hospital. During the War he was on the Belgian War Refugee Council, and was made O.B.E. and received the Order of Leopold. He was also a member of the War Tribunal dealing with the repatriation of Russian soldiers, and a member of the Council of the League of British Jews. His son, Mr. Louis H. Gluckstein, who is the Conservative candidate for East Notts, is conducting the case for J. Lyons and Co. on the Catering Trade Inquiry.

MR. FRANCIS-WILLIAMS

Mr. William S. John Francis-Williams, Stipendiary Magistrate for Cardiff, died at his home at Penarth yesterday at the age of 59. A son of the late Mr. Benjamin Francis-Williams, K.C., Recorder of Cardiff, and for many years one of the leaders on the South Wales circuit, he also practised on the South Wales circuit and was associated with his father in many important cases. Educated at Cambridge University, he was called by the Middle Temple in 1895. He was appointed Stipendiary Magistrate of Cardiff in 1923, in succession to the late Sir Thomas W. Lewis.

CONSCIENCE MONEY

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of £25 on account of income-tax.

THE WEATHER

MAINLY FAIR

Meteorological Office, Dec. 1

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—Pressure is high to the east and to the south-west of the British Isles and low to the north of Iceland. A depression over Spain is spreading northwards. Weather will be mainly fair, apart from showers in the north-west and perhaps rain later in the south-west.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., MIDLANDS, E.—Wind easterly, moderate or fresh; mainly fair; mist early; rather mild.

ENGLAND, S.W.—Wind easterly, fresh or strong; fair at first, perhaps rain later; mild.

ENGLAND, N.E., N.W., MIDLANDS, W., N., WALES.—Wind between south and east, moderate or fresh; mainly fair; rather mild.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—None issued.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Wind easterly, fresh or strong; mainly fair; some mist or fog locally at first; sea moderate or rather rough.

SOUTHERN NORTH SEA (crossings from Harwich and Thames Estuary).—Wind south-east or east, fresh; mainly fair; some mist or fog locally at first; sea moderate.

ST. GEORGE'S CHANNEL (crossing from Fishguard).—Wind south-east or east, becoming fresh; mainly fair; local mist or fog; sea slight or moderate.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Easterly winds 10 to 15 m.p.h. at the surface and 25 to 30 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. at first, increasing to 15 to 25 m.p.h. at the surface and 30 to 40 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Weather mainly fair apart from local morning fog. Visibility 500 to 1,000 yards locally early, improving to three to five miles generally.

Sun rises, 7.46 a.m.; sets, 3.52 p.m.
Moon sets, 3.21 a.m.; rises, 2.5 p.m.
Full Moon, December 6.
Lighting-up time, 4.22 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 11.7 a.m. and 11.55 p.m.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the Sunlight League, were:—

Clacton, ½; Lowestoft, 2; Southport, 0; Torquay, 1; Ventnor, ½.

LORD DERBY AND THE TURF

DECREASED ESTABLISHMENT IN NEWMARKET

Lord Derby unveiled a tablet in the Newmarket Conservative Club last night to the memory of those members who served in the War.

He said that nobody regretted more than he did that he was decreasing his establishment in Newmarket. He had always made a point that every penny he got out of racing he would put back into racing. He would rather breed winners than own winners of races, much as he wished to own winners.

His two racing establishments and his breeding establishments about balanced each other, but under the present Government, for every £1 he received for his stallions 12s. 6d. was taken in taxes. On the top of that he had the misfortune to lose three very good stallions, Swynford, Stedfast, and Colorado. He had no reason whatever for decreasing his interest in racing except the necessity of making two ends meet.

Trigo had gone to Ireland, where it was not taxed. Blenheim had gone to France, where it was not taxed, and if Jacopo won the Derby next year, did they think the Americans would leave him here when they could take him home, where he would not be taxed? We were losing our best strains of racehorses, and it was necessary that we should get some back from France. In France everything was done for the racehorse owner and breeder, and he could assure them that, together with his late partner, Mr. Ogden Mills, and his present partner, Lady Granard, he had never lost a penny in France. On the contrary, he had won something. But though he was continuing to race in Newmarket with a decreased establishment he hoped to let Beckhampton and Manton know that Newmarket was still on the map.

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min	Temp. Max	Weather (Day)
	Hrs.	Mm.	Deg.	Deg.	
EAST					
Berwick-o'-T	1·8	—	38	46	Cloudy.
Scarborough	—	—	38	45	Dull.
Bridlington	—	—	37	45	Dull.
Cleethorpes	—	0·3	43	45	Dull, fog.
Mablethorpe	—	—	44	46	Dull.
Skegness	—	—	42	45	Dull.
Cromer	—	—	43	47	Dull.
Yarmouth	2·6	0·1	45	49	Bright periods.
Lowestoft	2·6	0·4	45	48	Bright periods.
Felixstowe	0·6	—	45	49	Cloudy.
Dovercourt	0·8	—	45	50	Cloudy.
Walton-o'-N.	1·1	—	44	49	Cloudy, mist.
Clacton	1·5	—	46	50	Cloudy.
Maldon	1·9	0·3	45	49	Cloudy.
Southend	2·7	0·2	45	51	Bright periods.
Margate	1·2	—	48	51	Cloudy.
Ramsgate	1·7	0·2	46	49	Cloudy.
Deal	0·5	—	46	49	Dull.
Dover	—	0·1	46	50	Dull.
SOUTH					
Folkestone	1·3	—	46	51	Cloudy.
Hastings	0·6	—	45	51	Cloudy.
Bexhill	1·2	—	46	51	Cloudy, mist.
Eastbourne	2·3	—	48	51	Cloudy.
Seaford	1·6	—

Fenwick
OF BOND STREET
(CORNER OF BROOK STREET)

Reduced to £4

TWO-PIECE in Scotch Tweed. The frock is of lighter weight tweed than the full length coat, but of matching design. Mixtures of Nigger Brown & Beige, Brown & Red, Brown & Green, Brown & Blue, Black & White or Navy and White - - - £4

The Ensemble illustrated is typical of the wonderful values prevailing this week. Reminders of ranges clearing at much reduced prices

COATS, GOWNS and ENSEMBLES reduced to £4 . . . come early!

Fenwick, Ladies' Tailors, 63 New Bond St. W1

The Pleasure in choosing correctly

Cigars — the tasteful Xmas Gift — should be bought with care — look for the brand name LA CORONA on the band when you buy them. His eulogy on your discriminating good taste will come later.

THE STANDARD BY WHICH ALL OTHER CIGARS ARE JUDGED

LA CORONA CORONA

Always correct as a Xmas Gift

PALESTINE

Come to Palestine and see in reality the hills and valleys and sites of cities that you have heard about from your earliest childhood. Every place-name calls up associations beautiful, pathetic or martial. Nazareth, Bethlehem of Judea, Jerusalem, Jericho, Damascus . . .

See for yourself the fields where shepherds watched their flocks by night—then go back into Old Testament history. See the spot where Joshua marched round and round, his men blowing their trumpets till the walls came tumbling down.

Palestine is rich in romance. Since the war it has been made more and more accessible to the tourist.

A 24 days' tour to the Holy Land, with the services of a dragoman in Palestine, from London 70 Gns. back to London, costs

The illustrated brochure, "EGYPT, THE NILE AND PALESTINE" will be sent free on request.

COOK'S
WAGONS-LITS
WORLD TRAVEL SERVICE
"The Temple of Travel,"
BERKELEY ST., LONDON, W.1, and 300 Offices

For LOSS OF APPETITE, ACIDITY, FLATULENCE, coated tongue, bad breath, headache, take on rising or retiring ½ to 1 tumbler of

Hunyadi János

NATURAL APERIENT WATER

Physicians and specialists in stomach and intestinal complaints emphasize the fact that Hunyadi János is an ideal and unrivalled aperient. All good Chemists sell it.

Court Circular

SANDRINGHAM, DEC. 1

The Marquess and Marchioness of Anglesey, the Marquess and Marchioness of Titchfield, Count Albert Mensdorff, the Earl of Feversham, the Lady Algernon Gordon-Lennox, Brigadier-General the Viscount and the Viscountess Hampden, and the Lord and Lady Elphinstone have arrived at Sandringham, and the Revd. A. E. Smith has left.

Colonel Sir Clive Wigram has succeeded Major the Hon. Alexander Hardinge as Equerry in Waiting to The King.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, DEC. 1

The Prince of Wales, attended by Major J. R. Aird, was present at the 268th Anniversary Dinner of the Royal Society, which was held at Lincoln's Inn Hall this evening.

The Duke of York, on behalf of the King, will visit Smithfield Christmas Show at the Agricultural Hall on December 8.

The Duchess of Leeds has arrived at Selva Dolce, Bordighera, where the Duke of Leeds will join her later.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Hamilton returned to 22, Cambridge-square on Sunday from Devon.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Sligo are leaving 7, Upper Belgrave-street this week for Westport House, Ireland, till the end of January.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Bute returned to London yesterday from Cardiff Castle.

The Countess of Carlisle returned to 6, Upper Belgrave-street yesterday from Naworth Castle, Carlisle.

Lord and Lady Louth will leave Summerfield House, Elstree, on Saturday for Louth Hall, Ardee, County Louth.

Lady Aberconway has left 43, Belgrave-square to spend the winter at the Château de la Garoupe, Antibes.

Sir George and the Hon. Lady Schuster left London on Thursday to join the Kaisar-I-Hind at Marseilles on their return to India.

Colonel Sir Harold and Lady Zia Wernher will arrive at 11, St. Andrew's-place to-day on a brief visit from Thorpe Lubenham, Market Harborough.

Sir Hesketh Bell has left London for Cannes.

Mabel Lady Mellor having sold Culmhead, Somerset, her only address in future will be 1, Embankment-gardens, Chelsea, S.W.3.

Lady Bowden has arrived at Claridge's from the Continent.

Mme. Paravicini will return to London about the middle of this month from Switzerland.

Dr. Eckener, president of the Zeppelin Company, arrived in London last night from Germany. He was met by Colonel the Master of Sempill, and will remain in London for a few days.

Mrs. Greville Steel gave birth to a daughter in New York on Saturday.

Mrs. Charles Baker is giving a dance for her stepdaughter, Miss Pamela Baker, at 12, Lowndes-square, on December 9.

Mr. and Mrs. Nigel Blomefield and Miss Valérie Neilson have arrived at 13, Wellington-square, Chelsea, S.W.3 (Sloane 6464), which is now their permanent address.

The Tedworth Hunt ball will take place on March 13 at the Officers' Club, Tidworth.

The British Empire League will hold a reception to meet the Delegates to the Indian Round-Table Conference at the May Fair Hotel on Thursday, December 18, at 9 p.m. The Earl of Stradbroke will receive the guests.

The English Goethe Society is arranging a concert to-day from 5 to 6 p.m. at 19, Grosvenor-square (by permission of Lady Beecham). Mme. Emmy Heim will sing Goethe *lieder* by Beethoven, Schubert, &c., and Professor J. G. Robertson will deliver a short address.

Mr. Alfred Noyes will speak and read some of his poems to-day at 3 o'clock at the annual meeting of the Guild of Aid for Gentlepeople at 53, Prince's-gate (by permission of Mrs. Francis Abel Smith). Lady Meiklejohn will give some account of the work. It is hoped that all interested will attend.

We have to announce the death in London on Saturday of Mrs. Robert Lecky Pike, of 11, Cadogan-place, S.W., and late of Kilnock, Tullow, Co. Carlow, Ireland. Funeral at Caynham Church, near Ludlow, Shropshire, at 2.45 p.m. to-morrow. Train leaves Paddington for Worcester at 9.45 a.m.

BALL

BELGRAVE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN

The Prince of Wales was present at the ball for the Belgrave Hospital for Children, which was held at the May Fair Hotel last night.

Mrs. Maurice Baron was chairman of the committee. A feature of the evening was a Children's Ballet, arranged by Miss Grace Cohen, and Miss Florence Desmond gave some impersonations of famous people. Among those present were:—

Lady Louis Mountbatten, the Duchess of Westminster, Katharine Duchess of Westminster, the Marchioness of Cambridge, the Earl of Plymouth, Viscount Chilcen, Lady Mabel Hamilton Stubber, the Hon. Mrs. Ernest Guinness, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Johnstone, Lady Baron, Lady Cunliffe-Owen, Lady Capel-Slaughter, Lady Shepherd, Lady McCraken, Sir Mortimer Margesson, Mrs. Harold Baring, Miss Margery Binner, Mr. Thomas Craven, Mrs. Arthur Martin, Mrs. Ogilvie Mathieson, Mrs. Gordon Moore, Mrs. Noel Trotter, Mrs. Wesley Watson, and Mrs. Fred Young.

DINNER

LADY LONDONDERRY

Princess Helena Victoria and Princess Marie Louise were present at a dinner-party which the Marquess and Marchioness of Londonderry gave at Londonderry House last night.

The other guests were:—

The Aga Khan, the Maharajah of Patiala, the Maharajah of Bikaner, the Maharajah of Jammu and Kashmir, the Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda, the Maharajah of Alwar, the Maharajah of Nawanagar, the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur, the Nawab of Bhopal, the Maharajah of Rurdwan, the Maharajah of Bhavnagar, the Maharaj Rana Sahib of Porbandar, the Yuvaraja of Mysore, the Chief Sahib of Sangli.

The Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquess and Marchioness of Zetland, Lady Alastair Leveson-Gower, Lady Moyra Cavendish, the Countess of Ilchester, the Countess of Cromer, Countess Howe, Mary Countess of Minto, Major the Hon. Oliver Stanley, M.P., and Lady Maureen Stanley, Lady Margaret Stewart, Lady Helen Stewart, Viscount and Viscountess Hailsham, Viscount Knebworth, Lady Mary Herbert, Lady Desborough, the Hon. Mrs. Ronald Greville, the Hon. Imogen Grenfell, and Major Walter Elliot, M.P.

Ambrose's orchestra played during the evening.

SERVICE DINNERS

11TH DIVISION

The twelfth annual dinner of the officers of the 11th Division was held at the Café Royal on Saturday, Major-General H. R. Davies presided, and the following were among those present:—

Colonel F. A. K. White; Lieutenant-Colonels V. T. R. Ford, C. A. Hill, J. C. P. Howie, T. J. Hutton, and G. H. Westywood; Majors E. S. Armstrong, F. Coutts-Webster, A. H. Davis, C. M. Hutchinson, G. P. Morrison, R. K. Nightingale, and A. Wilson; Captains R. C. G. Atchley, S. V. Bradford, F. S. Canned, F. M. M. Carlisle, P. H. Everett, F. L. Freeman, C. H. Jarvis, G. Lloyd Hall, F. Menard, A. R. B. Plummer, P. Reid, C. F. Roberts, and W. S. Wainwright; Messrs. A. G. Annis, H. G. Cohen, F. A. Cook, H. E. Hirschland, R. S. Waldron, and F. Yeoman; and the Rev. W. Yorke Batley.

50TH DIVISIONAL SIGNALS

The annual dinner of the 50th Divisional Signals was held last Friday evening in the Royal Signals Drill Hall, Middlesbrough. Those present included:—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Walton, Major T. T. J. Sheffield, Captain T. S. Mensley, Captain J. W. Middleton, Captain W. H. N. Dent, Major-General H. W. Newcombe, Brigadier C. H. Prickett, Brevet-Colonel A. Macleod, Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Walsh, Lieutenant-Colonel Fortescue Hitchens, Lieutenant-Colonel E. de W. H. Bradley, Major H. S. Pinder, Major V. A. H. Daly, Captain F. Jennings, Captain J. R. Patten, Captain W. A. Dimsdale, and Second Lieutenant C. L. Ommanney.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

SIR JOSEPH NAPIER AND MISS I. M. SURTEES

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place shortly, between Sir Joseph Napier, Bt., of 71, Prince's-gate, S.W.7, and Isabel Muriel, younger daughter of Major Siward Surtees, J.P., D.L., late 2nd Life Guards, of Redworth Hall, Darlington, Co. Durham.

MAJOR R. H. STUDDERT AND MISS JOICEY-CECIL

The marriage arranged between Major R. H. Studdert, D.S.O., M.C., Royal Artillery, and Miss Joicey-Cecil will take place at St. Mary's Church, Andover, on Tuesday, December 23.

CAPTAIN L. D. CHRISTIE AND MISS M. T. A. DE MARÉ

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Captain Louis Desmond Christie, younger son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Robert Maitland Christie, of Durie, and Marianne Thérèse Aurore, younger daughter of the late Judge Gustaf G. H. A. de Maré and Baroness Annie de Maré, of Lund, Sweden.

CAPTAIN E. S. O'KELLY AND MISS M. C. MOY

The engagement is announced between Captain Edward S. O'Kelly, Royal Army Veterinary Corps, son of the late William Henry O'Kelly, of Monkstown Castle, Co. Dublin, and Marjorie Cuthbert, daughter of Charles Thomas and Mrs. Moy, of Stanway Hall, Colchester.

DR. G. S. STORRS AND MISS STONES

The engagement is announced between Dr. Guy Simonds Storrs, elder son of Dr. and Mrs. C. S. Storrs, of Colne, Lancashire, and Margery Howard, elder daughter of the late Edgar Stones and Mrs. Stones, of Ashley-gardens, S.W.1.

MR. T. L. ORMEROD AND MISS M. MC C. MARTIN

The engagement is announced between Thomas Laurence Ormerod, M.B., youngest son of the late Dr. J. A. Ormerod, F.R.C.P., of 23, Upper Wimpole-street, W., and Margaret Muriel Challis, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Martin, of Elm View, Woodford Green, Essex.

MR. G. L. GAMLEN AND MISS WYNDHAM

The engagement is announced between George Loraine Gamlen, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Gamlen, of Hyderabad, Deccan, India, and June Wyndham, only daughter of Mrs. Ashton, of 86, Brompton-road.

MR. W. C. DRACUP AND MISS WHEELOCK

The marriage arranged between Mr. W. C. Dracup and Miss Wheelock will take place at Whitbourne Church, Herefordshire, on Saturday, December 6.

MR. J. N. RICHARDSON AND MISS I. E. GARRETT

The marriage of John Noel Richardson, Sudan Political Service, and Irene Elizabeth (Betty) Garrett will take place at St. Margaret's Church, Leiston, at 1.45 on January 1, 1931.

MR. J. E. SAUMAREZ TYLER AND MISS O'BRIEN

The engagement is announced between Julian Edward Saumarez Tyler, son of Major and Mrs. W. E. Saumarez Tyler, 29, Chester-terrace, S.W., and Kathleen, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Neville F. O'Brien, 28, Ashburn-place, S.W.

MR. E. PULHAM AND MRS. ELLIS

A marriage is arranged and will shortly take place between Ernest Pulham, son of the late Samuel Pulham, of East Finchley, and Margaret Ellis, widow of Henry Ellis, British Museum, and daughter of Roger Leigh, of Barham Court, Maidstone.

MR. D. P. G. MOSELEY AND MISS BENTLEY

The engagement is announced between David Patrick G. Moseley, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Oswald G. Moseley, of Agden Hall, Lymm, Cheshire, and Molly, younger daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Bentley, of Outwood, Ashley, Cheshire.

MARRIAGE

CAPTAIN C. D. LEYLAND AND MRS. TURNER

The marriage took place yesterday afternoon at the Savoy Chapel of Captain Christopher Digby Leyland, late the 1st Life Guards, Wetherby Grange, Yorkshire, eldest son of the late Mr. C. J. Leyland, of Haggerston Castle, Northumberland, and of Mrs. Leyland, and Mrs. Enid Turner, second daughter of the late Colonel and Mrs. R. Clayton-Swan. The Rev. G. P. Young officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her uncle, Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. S. Gordon, wore a gown of ruby-red panne velvet, cut with a long fluted skirt, falling from points at the hips, and a deep V neckline, fastened with a diamond clip brooch. Her short rounded coat, also of ruby-red velvet, had long sleeves with deep cuffs of smoke-grey fox fur, with a collar to match, and a deep border of fur at the hem, and she wore a close-fitting hat of red velvet, forming a bow at one side and held at the other with a diamond brooch. She carried a bouquet of red and mauve carnations. There were no attendants, and Mr. Thomas Naylor was best man.

After the ceremony a reception was held at 53, Great Cumberland-place, lent by Mrs. Hague-Cook, aunt of the bride, and later in the day the bride and bridegroom left for a short honeymoon, which they are spending in England.

Among the guests present at the church were:—

Mrs. R. G. S. Gordon, Mrs. Hague-Cook, Miss Marigold and Miss Pamela Leyland, Master Michael Leyland, Master Ian Turner, Miss Patricia Turner, Mrs. Alford, Mr. C. Swan, Miss Swan, Mr. S. C. Leyland, Mr. and Mrs. Harcourt Vallance, Mr. Ronald Higham, Mrs. Leigh-Pemberton, the Hon. Charles and Mrs. Forester, Mrs. J. R. Tilden, the Misses Tilden, Mrs. Eadon, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. John Naylor, Miss Drummond, Captain A. J. K. Todd, M.P., and Mrs. Todd, Mrs. Winterbotham, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Goodson, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Hall Watt, and the staff of Wetherby Grange, Yorkshire.

GOLDEN WEDDING

Lord and Lady Cochrane of Cults, who celebrate their golden wedding to-day, are entertaining the following party of their family and immediate relations at Crawford Priory, Fifeshire:—

The Hon. T. G. and Mrs. Cochrane, Commander the Hon. A. D. and Mrs. Cochrane, Squadron-Leader the Hon. R. A. Cochrane, the Earl and Countess of Elgin, Sir T. Fowell Buxton, the Earl of Dundonald, the Hon. Mrs. Leith-Hay, and Sir Douglas Newton, M.P., and Lady Newton.

Presentations will be made by the household staff, the outdoor employees, and the employees of the Cults Lime Works and Rameldry Colliery.

ICE CARNIVAL

An Ice Carnival, arranged by the Marchioness of Linlithgow and Lady Marjorie Dalrymple-Hamilton in aid of the fund for the extension of the Empire Memorial Hostel of the British Sailors' Society, Commercial-road, was held at Grosvenor House last night. A gymkhana and exhibitions of skating by champions were given. Among the members of the committee who organized the carnival were Princess George Imeretinsky, Lady Balniel, Lady Romilly, Lady Helen O'Brien, Lady Rachel Stuart, Lady Chalmers, Lady Dashwood, Major C. K. Hutchison, and Captain the Hon. John Mitford.

Dinner-parties for the carnival were given by:—

The Marchioness of Cholmondeley, the Countess of Airlie, the Countess of Dalhousie, the Countess of Stair, Viscountess Bearsted, Viscountess Coke, Viscountess de Vesci, Lady Louis Mountbatten, Lady Annaly, Lady Balniel, Lady Mildred FitzGerald, Lady Howard de Walden, Lady Helen O'Brien, Lady Delia Peel, Lady Redesdale, Lady Romilly, Lady Rachel Stuart, Admiral of the Fleet Earl Jellicoe, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Madden, Admiral Sir William and the Hon. Lady Goodenough, Colonel and Mrs. Butter, Mrs. Howard Vyse, and Mrs. Meyer Sassoon.

MR. FORBES IN IRELAND

Mr. G. W. Forbes, the Prime Minister of New Zealand, arrived at Kingstown yesterday morning on a short visit to Ireland. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter. The party was met at Carlisle Pier by Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald, the Minister for Defence; Colonel O'Reilly, A.D.C. to Mr. Cosgrave; and Captain O'Sullivan, A.D.C. to the Governor-General. Mr. Forbes and his party drove to the Vice-regal Lodge, where they are the guests of the Governor-General until to-day. In the evening Mr. Forbes presided at a meeting of the Trinity College Historical Society.

This morning he leaves for Belfast, where he will be the guest of Viscount Craigavon at Stormont Castle. He will attend a luncheon of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce and in the afternoon receive an honorary degree from Queen's University. To-morrow he will be the guest of honour at a Government luncheon in Belfast.

PROPOSED GUILDFORD CATHEDRAL

DESIGNS IN PRELIMINARY COMPETITION

The Guildford Cathedral Committee has had a large and wide response to the invitation for designs in the preliminary competition connected with the building of the new cathedral for the diocese. The drawings which have been received will be exhibited to-morrow for public inspection in the parish hall of Holy Trinity, Guildford. They have not been submitted as designs for the proposed cathedral, but they will be a guide to the committee in selecting a limited number of architects for the final competition.

The committee, in their advertisement, invited architects who have been engaged in the building of cathedrals or churches to submit drawings and illustrations of their works or a design for a cathedral. Not more than three sets of drawings were to be sent. Architects who have not been engaged in the actual execution of such works, but have studied and designed ecclesiastical buildings, might, it was stated, submit similar portfolios of drawings or designs. The committee, with the assistance of Mr. Walter Tapper, A.R.A., will select for the final competition a limited number of architects. Each of these receives 500 guineas whether his design is accepted or not, but the committee will be free to accept or reject any or all of such designs.

It was stated yesterday that sets of drawings had been sent by over 150 architects, and that some had been received from Australia and South Africa. The site for the cathedral at Stag Hill occupies a commanding position from which, on a clear day, about one-half of the diocese of Guildford can be seen.

RESOURCES OF THE CHURCH

A SURVEY IN YORK CITY

The York Church Commission, appointed by the Archbishop to inform him as to the present provision, resources, and work of the Church and clergy in the city of York and district, has presented an interim report on the facts. Proposals for the removal of anomalies and the better use of the Church's resources will be made later.

In the area surveyed by the Commission there are 32 parishes, with 40 clergy (eight being assistant curates), and an estimated population of 102,000. On the west side of the river there are four parishes, with four churches and four clergy, serving a population of 3,247 persons; and on the east side are eight parishes, with 11 churches (one unused) and eight clergy, serving 8,209 persons. By way of contrast, in the parish of St. Thomas two clergy serve a population of 9,634; and both in St. Paul's and Fulford one clergyman serves about 6,500 persons. The population is moving out from the centre into the suburbs. The Commissioners summarize the position as follows:—

"There are 12 parishes within the city walls (including Holy Trinity, Micklegate, where the larger portion of the population resides without the walls), with a population of 11,456, and 15 churches, served by 12 clergy; there are 20 parishes outside the walls, with a population of about 91,000, and 22 churches served by 28 clergy. These facts are startling in days marked by an alarming shortage of clergy, and the single-handed working of vast parishes, more particularly when compared with the state of things existing in the district of Middlesbrough, where a population of some 150,000 people is served by little more than half the number of clergy in York; or in Hull, which has a population nearly three times that of York, and about the same number of clergy."

POSITION IN SOUTHWARK

The BISHOP OF SOUTHWARK, writing in his *Diocesan Gazette* on the deficiency in the supply of clergy, says:—"Over 80 candidates pledged to work in this diocese are now in training. But the need of men, especially in the poorer districts, still remains very great. There are many incumbents who are single-handed in vast parishes. There are 91 parishes with populations of over 5,000 without an assistant curate: of these 33 are parishes with a population from 5,000 to 7,000; 36 with a population from 7,000 to 10,000; 19 with a population from 10,000 to 15,000; and three with a population of over 15,000. In addition we have the problem of the new districts which will require in the near future a considerable number of assistant clergy. I am not in the least pessimistic, even in face of these grave facts. I believe that within a few years we can solve this problem if as a united diocese we face it with courage and faith. The men are waiting to be ordained, if we can give them the financial help required for their training, and if we can raise the amount available for grants to the poorer parishes."

THE SALE ROOM

A NAUTILUS SHELL CUP

Sotheby's silver sale on Thursday week will be notable for some important old English and foreign articles, more especially, among the latter, a fine silver-gilt nautilus shell cup and cover, 11½in. high, with the mark of Jacob Frick, Constanz, circa 1590. The shell is mounted with an eagle's head, the cover surmounted by a basket of fruit.

Another exceptional piece in the sale is a dish 'of mother-o'-pearl mosaic, 29in., with chased silver gilt mounts, the centre medallion engraved with a coat-of-arms; round the outside of the rim is inscribed "This tray was brought to England by Sir John van Hatten, when he came over with William III., and is mentioned in a schedule of the personal estate of the Duchess of Chandos, *née* Lydia Catherine van Hatten, of Dinton Hall, Bucks, in the year 1740." The dish is considered to be German or Dutch of the sixteenth century. These two articles, with cups and other articles of foreign craftsmanship, form part of a well-known collection.

SAMUEL BUTLER MANUSCRIPTS

The collection of manuscripts and books by and about Samuel Butler, the author of "Erewhon," the property of Mr. A. G. Bartholomew, 119 lots in all, realized the modest total of £918 at Sotheby's yesterday. Of the Butler manuscripts, that of "The Fair Haven," 1873, 160 leaves, sold for £38 (Fletcher); "On Knowing what gives us Pleasure," 1888, 29 leaves—£50; "Was the Odyssey Written by a Woman?" 1893, 32 leaves—£68; "Art of Feeling," &c., 176 leaves—£60 (these three bought by Mr. Spencer); and "Translations and Extracts," from Hering, Darwin, and Herbert Spencer, 214 leaves—£75 (Tregaskis).

In the adjoining room antiquities from various countries, the property of several owners, totalled £1,010. Lord Kinnaird's round-topped limestone stele, 35in. by 15in., dedicated to the master sculptor Shen in the reign of Senusrit I., an interesting specimen of the workmanship of the Middle Kingdom, XIIth Dynasty, fetched £155 (Hurley).

HISTORIC CLOTHING

EXHIBITION AT NORTHAMPTON

The Queen and the Duchess of York are among the owners of historic clothing who have sent articles to an exhibition of several centuries of fashion, which was opened at Northampton yesterday by Lady Delia Peel. The exhibition, which will last the week, is under the auspices of the Northamptonshire Record Society, and the committee responsible includes Lord Spencer (chairman), Lady Spencer, and Lady Northampton.

The Queen has lent mandarin coats and Chinese embroidery, and the Duchess of York a white Spanish embroidered scarf. Lord Spencer has lent the Garter robes of the "Red Earl," various Coronation robes, and a page's suit he himself wore at the Coronation of King Edward VII. A particularly interesting dress is that worn by Mrs. Fremeaux at the Turkish Court in the middle of the sixteenth century. Mrs. Fremeaux was a daughter of Mr. Cook, a merchant of Constantinople, whom Voltaire records as having lent Charles of Sweden a considerable sum of money.

Charming children's costumes include a hunting suit made for the late Lord Revelstoke in 1867 when he was four years old. Other children's costumes, dating from the time of Queen Anne, have been lent by Lord Braye. Other exhibits include a uniform of the 69th Regiment worn by Captain Bartlett at the Battle of Waterloo and a wedding dress dating back to 1834. Dresses of humble folk have not been forgotten, smocks more than a century old being on view.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY AT ETON

THE WALL MATCH

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

"Old men forget," and indulge in uncommonly wild generalizations because they think they remember. There is a great temptation to remark that never had the mud lain thicker and richer along the Wall than it did yesterday, but Eton masters, who know all things, dismissed the notion with contempt, pointing out that this mud was concealed, whereas it had often been liquid. At any rate it was uncommonly muddy, and this may have accounted for the fact that the match between Collegers and Oppidans was rather duller than usual. For the second year running not only was there no score, but there was no Calx bully, and indeed the chance of either side getting into Calx always appeared remote.

The Oppidans, headed by the gigantic Elveden, who makes even his father appear small in retrospect, were much bigger and heavier in the bully, and it was generally supposed that they would win, but the Collegers played up gallantly and had on the whole the best of the match. They were very good indeed in the loose, and, judging by the rather ineffective efforts of their adversaries to hold in the last few moderately crucial moments, they were not to be despised in the bully. To the comparatively ignorant spectator there seemed to be a good deal of cooling by both sides, but the more learned ones denied this. It may at least be said that a certain number of cools somewhat inadequately dealt with was the chief feature of the game. The Oppidan Goals received one scrumptious cool in each half. He did not make a fool of himself or let himself be rushed, but he scuffled the ball to safety along the ground with the inside of his foot instead of venturing on the more brilliant and perilous toe, but he did not profit by his opportunity. There was one really fine kick by the Oppidan flying man, Atkinson-Clark, with his left foot from near the furrow, but this was disallowed on the ground that the ball had been furked back to him, a decision that did not meet with universal approval.

Generally speaking, the side kicking to Bad Calx, in the first half the Oppidans and in the second the Collegers, had rather the best of it, and it was near Bad Calx, that for a brief ecstatic moment it seemed as though something might happen. Quite near the end of the game the College Long, Brown, got a cool kicked hard down the Wall over the heads of the bully, and it seemed possible that the ball might be rushed into Calx; but the rush, which was rather slow in starting, did not reach Goals in time and he extricated himself decently from what is always a horrid predicament. Apart from this the only little excitement was provided by an innocent-looking handkerchief which some one had discarded outside the furrow. One who has often umpired on these occasions was in a fever lest the ball should touch the handkerchief and thereupon become dead. "Why," he demanded indignantly, "was not this illegal and outrageous object picked up?" However, the ball did not touch it, its owner in time retrieved it, and the mass of the onlookers remained in blissful ignorance of the awful thing that might have happened.

LOWER BOY HOUSE CUP

Before the Wall Match there was of course the final of the Lower Boy House Cup between Mr. Young's and Mr. Whitworth's, and a very good match it was—faster, more skilful, and more interesting than usual. Young's, who had come through to the final with scarcely a point scored against them, were obviously the stronger side, in spite of the absence of their best and biggest player Cunningham, but Whitworth's made a hard fight of it and the winner's score of two shot goals and one forced goal to nothing was scarcely just to the losers. Young's was a thoroughly good and well-balanced team, without any of those giants whose size points as a rule to a lack of intellectual attainments. Their Behinds all kicked steadily and well, and, considering the muddy ball, a long way. One of them, Loyd, at Long, was much better than ordinary good, and as this is his first winter half, he ought some day to be an outstanding player. Buckmaster, who scored the touch, and Marks, despite a tendency to corner, were perhaps the best of the bully. Whitworth's bully was good, and so was Pilkington, the Captain, at short. He is the son of H. C., of that famous family, and on hereditary grounds one expected him to do the right thing without any unnecessary movement; but if he has this talent he had to work too hard to display it, for the two other little Behinds, though they worked like tigers, were rather outpaced and overweighted and topped the ball more often than they lofted it.

After luncheon came the match in the Field between Oxford and Cambridge Etonians. It was, as ever, very fast and full of good kicking, and its chief, indeed its only, defect always is that nobody much minds who wins. The only shouting came from an enthusiastic chauffeur, who wanted to infuse a little Arsenal and Chelsea atmosphere. He shouted for Cambridge, no doubt, because Oxford were obviously the stronger side. Their bully, ablaze with scarlet field shirts and headed by Brownrigg, who played splendidly, were constantly making raids on the line. They scored four rouges—one in the first half and three in the second—none of which was forced. Cambridge scored one shot goal through Sheepshanks major, who did that heroic thing which so seldom is rewarded. He charged fiercely down after a kick and frightened the opposing Goals into kicking the ball straight into him, was left with the goal at his mercy, and did not miss it. Coleridge nearly scored another goal in the last minute after a fine run down, but his final shot failed.

Two Eton College "Ephemerals" made their appearance on St. Andrew's Day: one was the sixth number of "The Burning Bush" (price 1s.) and the other "Motley," a new publication. "The 'Burning Bush' maintains its light-heartedness and variety: "Contributions by Authors other than Etonians," the editor notes, "have been included that the public may obtain full value for their money." The next number, to appear on June 4, will devote its profits to charity. "Motley" rivals it in gaiety of story and verse. Its profits are to go to the Eton Mission in Hackney Wick.

THE PILGRIMS' WAY

The Pilgrims' Way is being systematically visited by members and friends of the Surrey Archaeological Society. On Saturday a successful 4½ hours' ramble was organized from Maidstone, with Mr. Erwin Hart, F.S.A., as *cicerone*. The section walked and explained was that immediately east and west of Detling, and short visits were also made to Maidstone Museum, Thurnham and Detling churches, and Boxley Abbey. The expeditions will take place fortnightly, on Saturdays, from different points working westward, and will afford an excellent opportunity of studying the prehistoric and medieval way. Those interested should communicate with the Hon. Secretary, Surrey Archaeological Society, Castle Arch, Guildford.

Ecclesiastical News and Wills and Bequests will be found on page 19

BUILDING ON

THE REAL BRITISH WORKMAN

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

In a rash moment I decided to build on to my cottage an extra bedroom above, an all-sorts room below. No dissatisfaction arises from the building itself. The weather has been kind, the workmen punctual, and an obliging bank agrees in due course to pay the bill. But watching other people at their work (when I ought to be at my own) has made me painfully conscious of the enormous number of things I do not know and could not possibly do. Certain persons have apparently thought it worth their while to pay me for certain performances of which I was not ashamed. But these, now considered in retrospect, seem singularly futile.

For most of us a new building appears mainly an affair of foundations, walls, roof, partitions, and paint. Like Gideon Forsyth, "that careless young dog" before he met Miss Haseltine, we forget the drains. Yet these are the real problem, especially when adding on to an old building. Everything has to come up and be rearranged—traps, catchments, elbow-joints, concrete beds, and a maze of unexpected pipes. Meanwhile the family has moved into lodgings for 10 days—an addition to the estimates also unexpected.

As the walls go up, one becomes much exercised as to how the new roof will be fitted into the old, and whether the family will have to go into lodgings again or be able to brave the blast in its greatcoats. But the head carpenter seals up the top landing with sheets of furry-looking material so artistically that one is almost inclined to stop the building and stay as we are. The foreman makes a "valley," as he calls the angle between the two roofs, and the operation passes unperceived. This is child's play for the foreman. What he worries about is how to support the front wall of the bedroom, which must project two feet beyond the ground floor. Seemingly it is carried on stone and tile corbels, very pretty, but, like the dome of St. Paul's, a delusion. Actually the floor joists are carried out, a beam laid across them, and on that the bricks are stood. It sounds simple, but the foreman is visibly relieved when this job is safely done.

Tiling, a mystery before I began building, is Columbus's egg when explained. Every tile is made with a turn-over of an inch at one end: the boarding is then laid on to overlap upwards, and there is a series of ledges on which to hang the tiles, with a couple of long nails to hold them in place. I ask why the tiles are laid, first a patch on one side then on the other. "If you laid 'em all on one side first," says George, the chief bricklayer, "you'd push your roof over." More ignorance!

I love to watch George at work. I wonder how long it would take me to cut a brick to a required length, as he does with a mere glance at the space to be filled and a blow or two of the trowel. He works with the seeming carelessness of the real expert, but is a great worker for all that and an artist too, blending his bricks and tiles with a careful eye. Ezekiel, the head carpenter, who wears his cap with the peak over one ear, a white apron, and a walrus moustache, has worked with George for years, and recognizes him as an equal. To the other carpenters he is a tyrant, for the obvious reason that he is their master at every tool. But the dogs go straight to him as a sure friend. George and Ezekiel were both in the War and turn out on Armistice Day with a good display of medals; and, as one watches the skilful movements of their heavy-looking hands, one thinks what valuable men they must have been.

Yet there are thousands like them in England. Every junior in the little gang on my cottage will grow up into a George or Ezekiel—except one, whose slackness the others so much resented that the foreman shunted him. At his best (and I write with some knowledge of other lands) the British workman is unbeatable. Architects and contractors are nothing in the matter of building. It is the foreman, the bricklayers, carpenters, and plumbers whom the wise householder will try to make his friends. For all their stolid appearance they are so courteous and capable; they listen intently to anything one can tell them of their trade abroad and ask penetrating questions; and, as the work progresses, they have such bright little ideas, which simply must be incorporated. I hope these will not add much to my estimates. But knowledge is said to be cheap at any price, even the rueful knowledge of one's own inefficiency. Now when the foreman wants me to come and decide which way a door shall open, or to choose the pattern of a ridge-tile, I let him be. He knows much more about it than I do.

"Well, sir," says George consolingly, "there are lots of things you can do that we can't."

I hope he is right.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

The Duchess of York attends annual sale of Royal School of Needlework, South Kensington.

Princess Helena Victoria presides at annual general meeting of Ladies' Guild of St. Thomas's Hospital, 3.30.

Mr. Forbes attends luncheon of Belfast Chamber of Commerce, Grand Central Hotel, 1.

Sir James Barrie presides at dinner of the Hospital for Sick Children, Guildhall, 7.30.

Royal Empire Society: Dinner: Sir Wilfred Grenfell on his work in Labrador, Hotel Victoria, 7.

Joint Council of Qualified Opticians: Dinner, Vintners' Hall, 7.

South African Luncheon Club: Dinner to Lord Clarendon, May Fair Hotel, 8.

Design and Industries Association: Annual dinner, Holborn Restaurant, 7.30.

London County Council, 2.30.

Court of Aldermen.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister at St. Pancras Baths, 8.

Sir Kingsley Wood at Birkbeck College Conservative Association, 8.

Guild of Aid for Gentlepeople: Annual general meeting, 53, Prince's-gate, 3.

1912 Club: Mr. F. W. Roberts on "Recent Political Happenings," 8.

Royal Institution: Professor E. A. Milne on "Stellar Structure and Energy," 5.15.

Institution of Civil Engineers: Mr. Albert O. Pinson on "Cairo Main Drainage Extensions," 6.

Mary Ward Settlement: Miss Nancy Fisher on "Theatrical Make-up," 8.

Birmingham Cattle Show.

St. Paul's Cathedral: Brahms's Requiem, 6.

King's College: Professor Percy Dearmer on "Italian Art: Architecture and Sculpture—Bernini," 5.30; Sir Bernard Pares on "Contemporary Russia," 5.30; Dr. H. D. Oakeley on "The Approach to Reality through Art," 5.30.

Morley College for Working Men and Women: Mrs. Carbett Ashby on "Great Britain and the World," 8.

London School of Economics: Professor Morris Ginsberg on "The Place of Instinct in Social Theory." Sir Herbert Samuel presiding, 5.

British Museum: Professor E. A. Gardner on "Sculptures from the Monuments in Asia Minor and Athens," 3.

Victoria and Albert Museum: Mr. H. Furst on "Persian Art: Metalwork," 3.

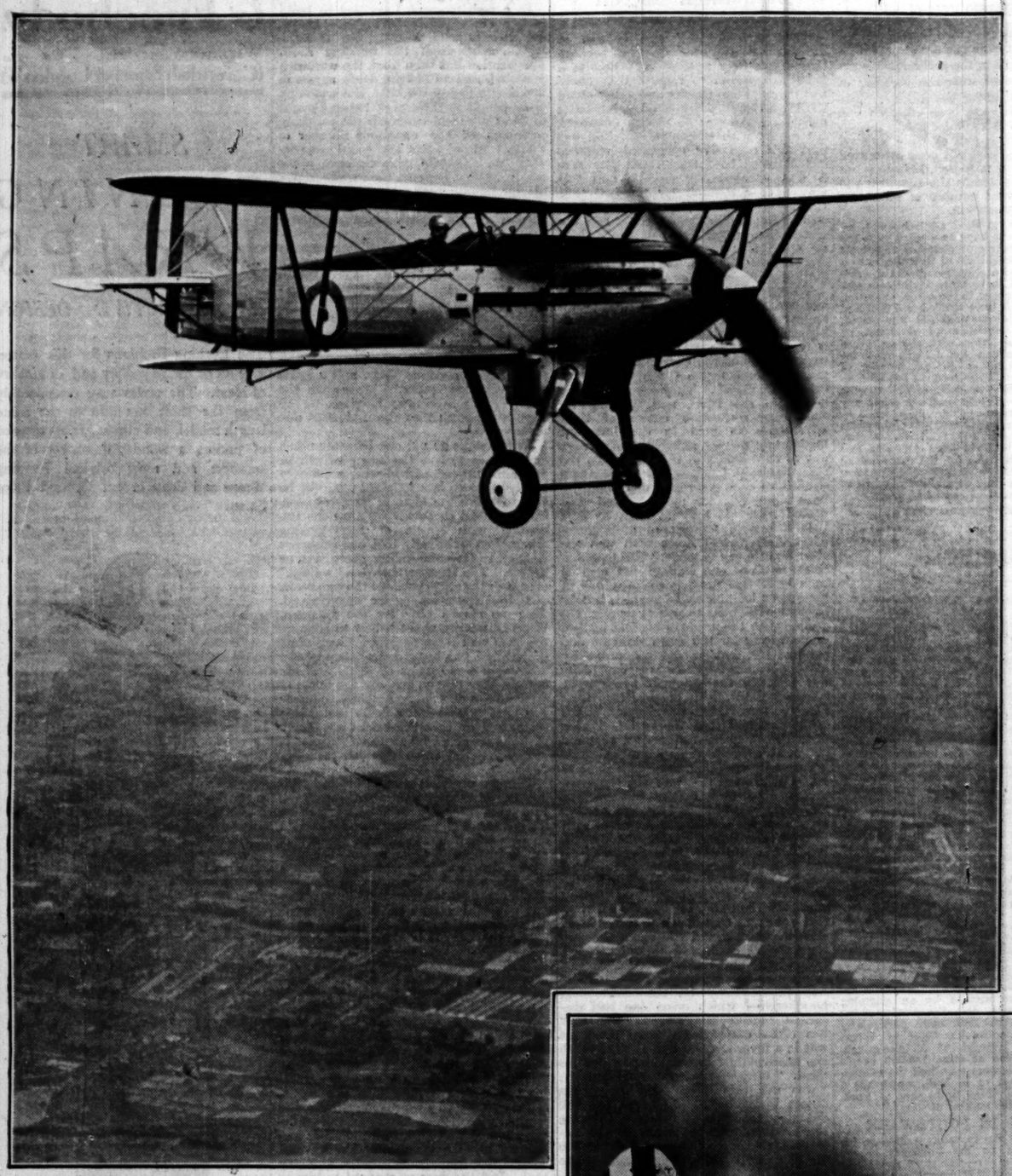
Tower of London: Mr. Allen Walker on "The Tower in Norman Times," 11.

Incorporated Stage Society: Members' meeting.

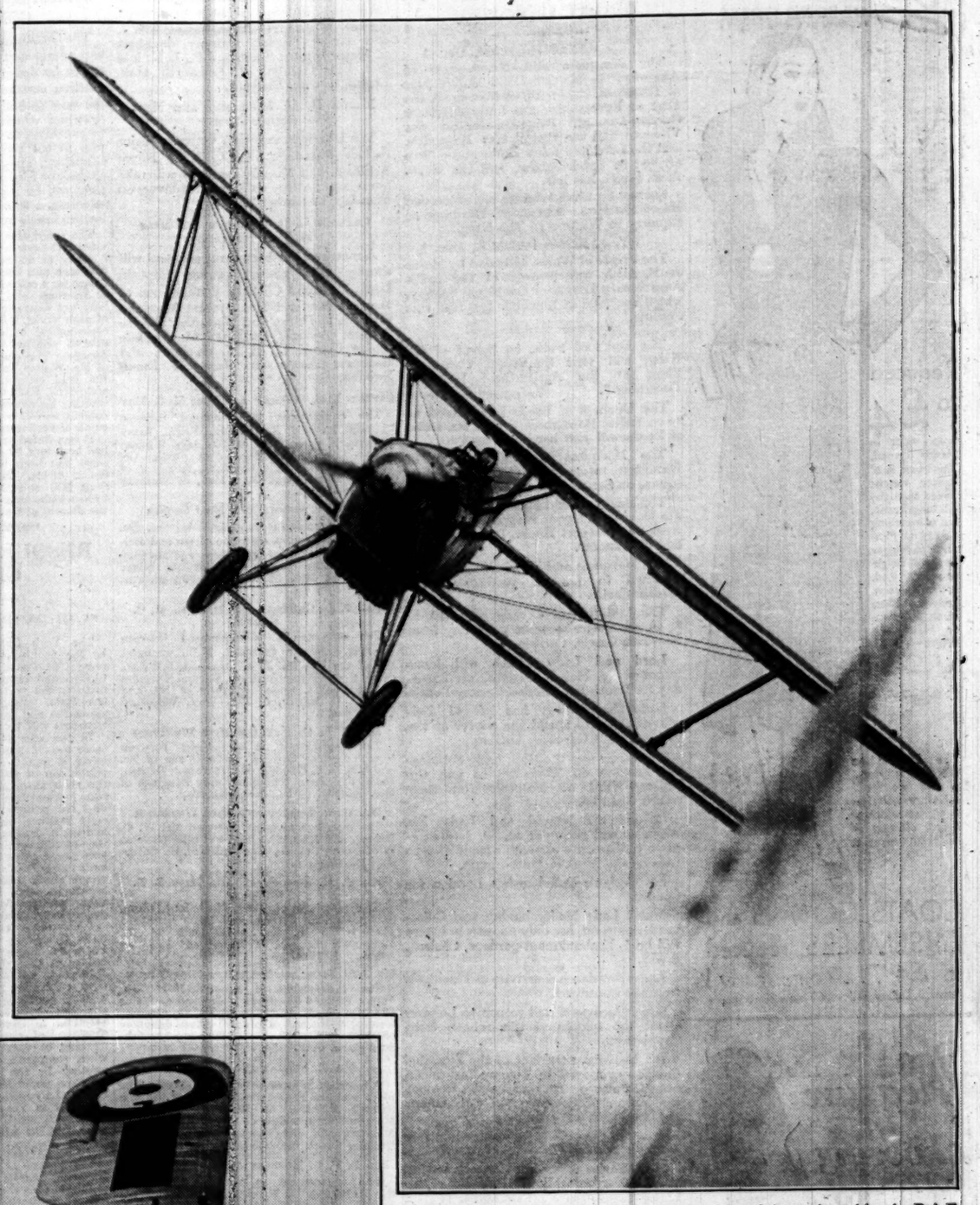
Prince of Wales Theatre: *The Queen's Box*, 8.30.

The Prince of Wales at *Bal Masqué* in a

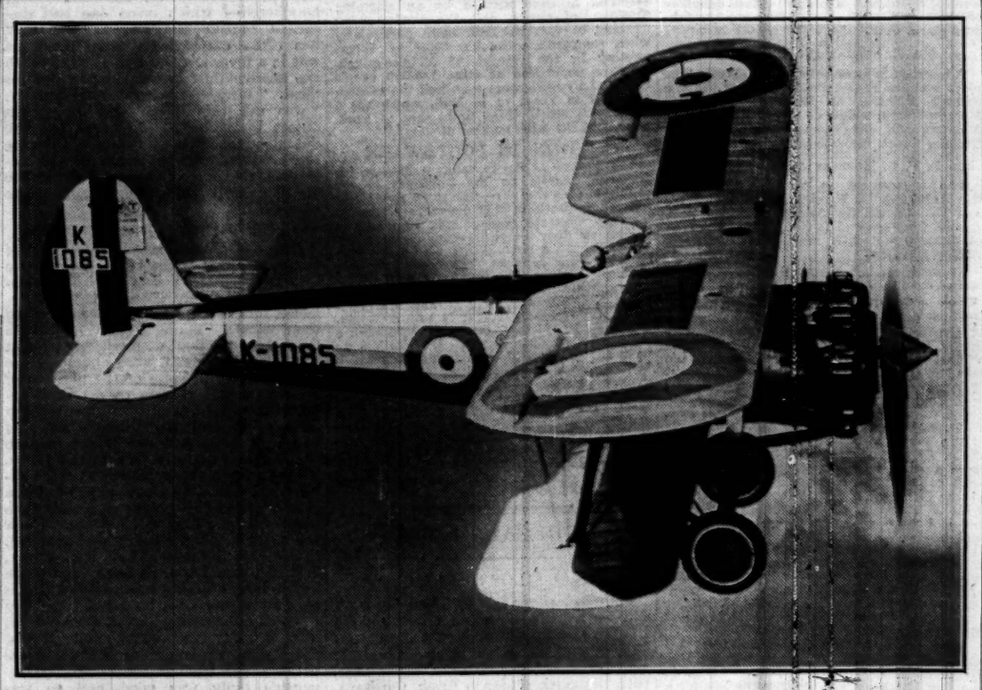
BRITISH MILITARY AIRCRAFT: SUCCESS IN FOREIGN MARKETS



A NEW FIGHTER.—Big orders recently obtained in Belgium and Greece have drawn attention to the success of British aircraft constructors in foreign markets in the face of the keenest competition. Our photograph shows a Fairey Firefly, of the type recently sold to Belgium in large numbers. An article on this growing overseas business appears on another page.



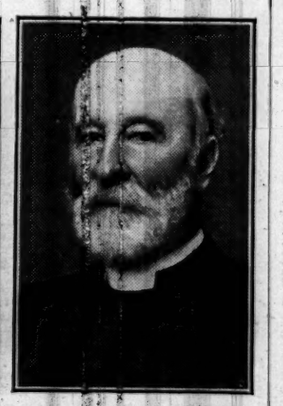
THE HAWKER FURY.—The new interceptor-fighter adopted by the R.A.F. It is capable of climbing to a height of 20,000 feet in less than 12 minutes and of a speed of over 200 m.p.h. It has also been supplied to the Fleet Air Arm.



THE BRISTOL BULLDOG, which has been supplied to nine countries, including Australia, Latvia, Estonia, Siam, and Sweden. It is a fighter with a speed of over 170 m.p.h.

THE TOKYO OUTRAGE.—The Prime Minister of Japan, Mr. Hamaguchi, being assisted to the stationmaster's office after the attempt on his life.

MR. FINDLAY ANDREW, one of the rescue party which has left for Paotowchen, Mongolia, where two women missionaries have been captured by bandits.



THE RT. REV. J. P. HUGHES, Bishop of Llandaff, who announces his intention to resign. He has held the office for 25 years.

ETON WALL GAME.—St. Andrew's Day was observed at Eton College yesterday, when the usual games took place. The Wall Game—Collegers v. Oppidans—in progress. Neither side scored.

Christmas—Children's Time

Christmas is obviously the children's festival, and nothing is so delightful as to see their eager faces as gift time approaches. They are in fact, an added inducement to select the gift that will give the greatest pleasure.

Well, here are a few ideas which may help you. We can imagine children would like the contents of this page, but if you think we are wrong the remedy lies in your own hands—a personal visit to Marshall & Snelgrove.

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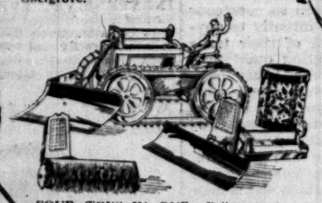

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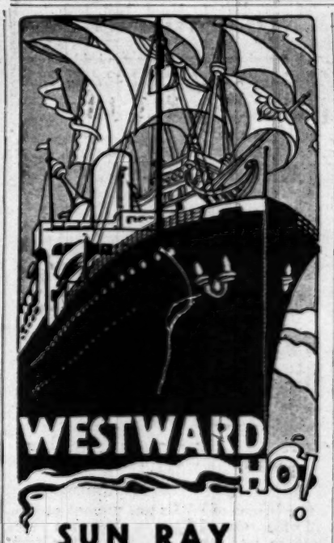

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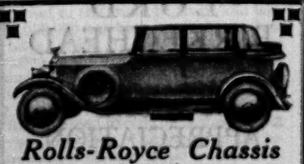

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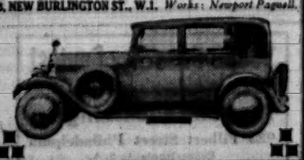

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THE ROYAL SOCIETY

RESEARCH POLICY

ASSISTANCE FOR MAJOR INVESTIGATIONS

Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins was elected to the presidency of the Royal Society, in succession to Sir Ernest Rutherford, O.M., at the 268th anniversary of the society yesterday.

In his anniversary address SIR ERNEST RUTHERFORD referred to the death during the year of Lord Balfour and of other Fellows of the society, and went on to speak of the ways in which the society is responding to new opportunities for the promotion of science. The society had been fortunate, he said, in securing the services of a group of men of marked research ability, and this new experiment of endowing research professorships had proved an unqualified success. There was undoubtedly a general opinion, however, that at the present time it would not be wise to increase unduly the number of the society's research professors. There was always the danger that any substantial increase in the near future might lead, in a sense, to the segregation of some of the more vigorous elements in the research life of the universities from that intimate contact with students and inspiration of their work which, in the case of many investigators of the highest rank, was an essential part of their contribution to the advancement of science. The funds held in trust by the society for the furtherance of research in various branches of science had been very greatly increased during the past 10 years, and now amounted to more than £600,000.

Discussing how some of the accumulated income from these trust funds might be best expended, the president said that the encouragement of research by minor grants for special apparatus and material was, in reasonable measure, provided for by the Government grant, supplemented from the society's own research funds. The situation was, however, very different in large-scale investigations of a pioneering character, which might require considerable financial support extending over a period of years. Few of the universities or other scientific institutions were sufficiently well endowed to support large-scale researches of this kind, even when the research appeared of marked promise and when the idea and the man were forthcoming. The council of the society had decided that it could best help the advance of science by assisting major researches of this character.

CAMBRIDGE EXPERIMENTS

After careful consideration they were impressed with the fundamental importance of the researches at present being carried on by Dr. Peter Kapitza, F.R.S., at Cambridge, and the need for continuing this work on a more permanent basis. The council had therefore appointed Dr. Kapitza to a Messel Professorship of the Royal Society, and had offered the University of Cambridge £15,000 for the building of a laboratory suitable for his investigations.

The president described the work on which Dr. Kapitza is engaged. In 1922 he began experiments to test the possibility of obtaining intense magnetic fields by sending very strong currents through a coil for such a short interval that the heating effect in the coil was restricted to a permissible value. Special accumulators were constructed to give the necessary intense currents for about 1-50th of a second, and in this way fields up to 200,000 gauss were obtained. To carry the experiments still further, a generator of special design was made, giving on short circuit a current of about 70,000 amperes, which was passed for about 1-100th of a second through a coil.

One of the chief difficulties of the experiments had been to construct a coil strong enough to withstand the enormous disrupting forces which arose when a large current was passed through the coil. A number of coils had been constructed to give magnetic fields of between 300,000 and 400,000 gauss over a volume of about 3c.c. There appeared to be no inherent difficulty why fields of the order of 1,000,000 gauss should not be obtained, when called for, by this method. The application of these new methods opened up a wide field of research, where all magnetic properties could be examined in fields 10 to 30 times greater than those hitherto available by the use of electromagnets.

On the basis of his results Dr. Kapitza had suggested a new way of looking at the phenomena underlying the electrical conductivity of metals and its variation with temperature. Preliminary experiments had also been made on the action of these strong fields on the paramagnetism and diamagnetism of certain substances, and a new and sensitive apparatus had been constructed to study magnetostriction effects. Magnetic phenomena were shown in their simplest form at very low temperatures, when the complications caused by the motion of the atoms and molecules were largely avoided. To obtain temperatures still lower than that of liquid air, a liquid hydrogen plant had been installed during the present year. Preliminary arrangements had also been made to instal a liquid helium plant when this was required for the investigations.

The society's medals were awarded as follows:—The Copley Medal to Sir William Bragg; the Rumford Medal to Professor P. Debye, of Leipzig; Royal Medals to Professor O. W. Richardson and Professor J. E. Marr; the Davy Medal to Professor R. Robinson; the Darwin Medal to Professor J. Schmidt, of Copenhagen; and the Hughes Medal to Sir Venkata Raman, of Calcutta.

With the exception of Professor Schmidt and Sir Venkata Raman, all the recipients were present to receive their medals.

THE PRINCE'S TRIBUTE

INDUSTRY HELPED BY RESEARCH WORK

The Prince of Wales was the guest last night of the Royal Society at the 268th anniversary dinner, held in the Hall of Lincoln's Inn. Sir Frederick Hopkins, the new president, was in the chair.

Replying to the toast of "The Queen, the Prince of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family," the PRINCE said he understood that was the first occasion on which a Prince of Wales had attended. It was a great privilege to have been able to remedy that omission on the part of his ancestors, who had borne the same title. Since its foundation by Charles II. the Society had stood for the promotion of national knowledge, and it was still the chief centre in this country, and one of the oldest and most influential among similar societies throughout the world, for the encouragement of the pursuit of scientific knowledge for its own sake. There were arguments for and against subsidies—laughter—but he believed that the Government had been right in, so to speak, subsidizing the Royal Society for some years. Although not directly influencing our great industries, the discoveries that were made by the distinguished members of the Society did directly help some of the smaller, or less rich, industries, which could not afford to go in for the research work that they would otherwise do. The Royal Society had been, and was at the present time, a very great help to our industries.

Their presidents in the past had been men of the highest possible distinction in the realms of science, and that this tradition was most worthily maintained was proved by the remarkable achievements of his neighbours at that table. (Cheers.) He was sorry to say, as an Oxford man, that they both came from Cambridge, but they all had the greatest possible admiration for them. He had on his right Sir Ernest Rutherford, their ex-president, who had altered our whole conception of the nature of the material universe by his investigations of radio-activity. He would not care to enlarge on that subject; he felt it would be rather like trying to shoot threes against Bobby Jones—nor would he care to enlarge on what their president, Sir Frederick Hopkins, had done. He was renowned for his pioneer investigations in bio-chemistry, which had revolutionized our ideas concerning the factors required for health, growth, and nutrition.

Proposing the toast of "The Royal Society," the PRIME MINISTER, recalling his earliest meeting with Sir Frederick Hopkins, said he could say with the greatest candour that if at that time, when many roads were still open and many choices appeared to be still possible, any of them had said to him: "Would you prefer the road that leads to a Fellowship of the Royal Society, or the road which leads to the Prime Ministership?" he was sure the road he would have chosen was not the road upon which fate had compelled him to walk. But in those days what was science compared with what it was now? He remembered those wonderful lectures, which made their intellectual being tingle with expectation and interest, delivered by Professor Huxley in the Geological Museum in Jermyn-street—those days when the work of Darwin and the popularizing work of Huxley made science something that enlivened the curiosity. The knowledge was secondary. It was the tremendous, creative, enlivening, disciplinary effect upon the intelligence that was the great contribution that evolution in its young days contributed to the active life of the young people of the nation.

"MAGICIANS, ALMOST"

Then science dealt with the world they saw and experienced, the world with which the common man and the common intelligence came into contact. Now they had gone on and on until they had become magicians, almost. "Rutherford, what is the world?" (Laughter.) These wonderful magicians had made us ask of reality, ordinary, simple reality, the thing we touched, felt, and saw, the question that Pilate asked about Truth: "What is reality?" On that borderline of metaphysics and science, of philosophy and ordinary experimental science, pioneering science was at present working; and the mind of the scientist, the reality which provided the problems for the scientist, was a reality getting more and more remote from the reality of the ordinary, everyday intelligence. If our grandfathers and great-grandfathers had known what we did, it would have been very fortunate if they had escaped the Presbyterian Synod. Hard indeed would it be for men like Professor Rutherford to escape being hauled up with some poor old lady who claimed some connexion with the devil.

There was one thing they must never forget—that the great value of science was not only invention, not merely knowledge, but the creation of the public mind. He remembered asking Lord Haldane, shortly after the Einstein theory had been pronounced, how scientific workers were going to produce those simple, elementary text books for those like himself in their young days, in far remote villages, where there were no professors and no teachers, who had to rely on buying "Science for all" in monthly sixpenny parts. What was to be the "Science for all" of the youth of the next generation? That was an important problem which scientific workers of this generation would have to solve.

If he now claimed the honour of being a Fellow of the Royal Society he had come in by the "back door." But he wondered whether, after all, the public administrator might not come to them for his experience and guidance. Public administration, as long as it was a rule of thumb, a mere collection of words, phrases, and such like, would never lead the nations on to security and prosperity. The Royal Society had stood pre-eminently for experimental knowledge, for the testing of every dogma whenever a competent witness arose to bring that dogma to the bar of reasop and experiment. Until in our public life we could catch up the same spirit, the same rationality, the same conception of how truth was to be discovered, and reality reached, and those who were engaged in public work and in government acquired the same frame of mind, and adopted the same methods that the scientists adopted in their laboratories, government would be feeble, uncertain, and misleading. Mr. MacDonald added:—

"I make bold to offer the claim that science does not merely deal with that conception of the universe, with biochemistry, or with the conception of human nature, but that when science has claimed its full field, in all its width and length, it will claim to deal with governments and with administrations and will assault and attack successfully those tremendously interesting and intricate problems of how to handle great masses of men, not by rule of thumb, not by the passing emotions of the day, but by a careful study of the permanent psychologies, emotions, leanings, and allurements of the human mind."

The PRESIDENT, in reply, suggested that in so far as the Royal Society differed from other academies in the world, it was essentially characteristic of this country and of our race. With regard to the many academies in the world, one felt that they existed, apart from their official functions, for the glorification of the very few; for the manufacture of immortals; for the creation of high priests of science. It had never been the aim of the Royal Society to create a hierarchy of science. It existed for the encouragement of the growth of knowledge, and not for the establishment of authority.

The toast of "The guests" was proposed by SIR ERNEST RUTHERFORD.

A JUDGE ON PERJURY

In reply, MR. JUSTICE EVE said that while science had been advancing, it was apparently suggested that the legal profession had not even maintained their position. If they had not yet declined to the level contemplated by the admittedly intemperate generalization of the hasty Psalmist, it seemed to be anticipated by some that they would soon sink to it.

"A few days ago," he added, "a respected colleague of mine stated, not in haste, but in a dull lecture which he delivered, that perjury is more prevalent in our Courts than ever it was. I stand here with 50 years or more of experience behind me, 23 of them serving as Judge of the High Court, to repudiate that assertion. I cannot claim the experience which my brother McCardie has had in the Divorce and Criminal Courts, and I think it may well be that perjury is not an unusual accompaniment to the sordid stories which are told there. You must always remember that, regrettable as it may be, public opinion will tolerate much from a man who is fighting for his liberty, it may be for his life, and from a man who is defending a woman's honour. But my brother McCardie did not confine himself to his experiences in the Divorce and Criminal Courts. He added that greater or lesser perjury is committed in the majority of civil actions tried in the Courts. I dissent entirely and wholly from that opinion. The tide of humanity which ebbs and flows daily from our Courts may not possess the attributes of the trout stream but it is not a sewer, and, although no one would deny that perjury does exist, I am quite satisfied that it does not exist to any large extent, and it is much less to-day than it was 30 or 40 years ago, and I do not believe that it is very often successful."

Mr. Justice Eve added that he felt he had to repudiate a charge which he considered "unjust and a reflection on those with whom I have spent the greater part of my lifetime."

SIR WILLIAM BRAGG also responded.

SIR A. FLEMING AND EVOLUTION

PURPOSE IN THE UNIVERSE

SIR AMBROSE FLEMING F.R.S., the scientist and electrical engineer, who invented the thermionic valve, questioned the theory of evolution when he spoke at a meeting of the Victoria Institute, Westminster, last night. "There are powerful and unmistakable indications in nature of purposive thought and of order and the adaptation of means to an end which cannot be the result of mere chance," he said. "Nor can they be the result of impersonal agencies or principles, such as those included under the term evolution, but must be the product of a Supreme Intelligence.

"The Biblical teaching of the Divine creation of man has not yet adequately been improved upon. Unless the accounts of the miracles of Christ in the four Gospels are pure fiction, we have there the proof that instant creation by Divine power is possible. . . . That type of philosophy which assumes the existence of strict determinism in the inorganic world and seeks for a mechanistic explanation of the phenomena of living matter, denying the existence of choice or free will, is now shown to be fundamentally unscientific and inconsistent with ascertained physical principles." In human workmanship beauty never came by chance. It depended essentially on purposive thought. What right had they, then, to deny the existence of the purposive thought of an eternal mind?

MENTAL TREATMENT ACT

CONFERENCE OF LUNACY LAW REFORM BODIES

Members of the National Council for Lunacy Reform have been invited to meet the Executive Committee of the National Society for Lunacy Law Reform on December 4 to discuss the position created by the Mental Treatment Act, which comes into operation on January 1.

The secretary of the National Society stated last night:—"It is considered of the utmost importance that the public should realise that this new legislation not only does not give effect to the most important recommendations of the Royal Commission, but that in certain particulars it actually tends to counter them, with the result that the avowed object of the Act is likely to be defeated at the outset.

"The Medical Officer of Health for the County of Derby supports our contention that provision for early mental treatment should be made apart from lunacy administration, if the stigma associated therewith is to be avoided. Although the Royal Commission was most anxious to protect the prospective patient, the new Act is designed for the protection of persons putting the Lunacy Acts into operation."

HEATHFIELD SCHOOL, ASCOT

Miss Wyatt, foundress of Heathfield School, Ascot, has resigned from the position of lady warden and from the council, on grounds of health, and the Master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge (Mr. Will Spens) has been appointed chairman. Miss Eardley is in charge of the school pending the appointment of a lady warden.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

GIFTS TO HOSPITALS

MR. HERBERT SAMUEL THROWER, of West Heath-avenue, Golders Green, N.W., and of Messrs. Mansell, Hunt, Catty, and Co., Limited, wholesale stationers, Cressy-road, N.W.3, died on July 4, aged 61, leaving £75,414, with net personalty £75,021. He gives:—

£2,000 to the Hampstead General Hospital, for beds for the benefit of employees of his firm, and conditionally, £500 for general purposes.

£1,000 to the Metropolitan Convalescent Institution towards the upkeep of the Ingrhill Convalescent Home.

All his Ordinary shares in Mansell, Hunt, Catty, and Co., Limited, to the directors thereof, trusting they will apply one moiety thereof for a superannuation fund for the employees and the other moiety for a suitable social club for the employees.

£200 to Frank Charles Ritchley "for many years of good comradeship and good work in office"; £250 to Emma Hurst, housekeeper, if still in his service; £250 to Louis John Faulkner, chauffeur, if still in his service; £250 to Donald Joseph Campbell for faithful service; £100 to Edwin Archibald Harris, jobbing gardener.

And the ultimate residue of the property between the Metropolitan Convalescent Institution, the National Institution for the Blind, King Edward Sanatorium at Midhurst, the Children's Hospital, Great Ormond-street, and the Mount Vernon Hospital.

DR. HARRY GEORGE CRITCHLEY, M.A., M.D., D.P.H., of Park-lane, Croydon, and Harley-street, W., who died on October 11, left estate of the gross value of £29,842, with net personalty £27,751. He left:—

£100 to the Rev. C. B. Deane, vicar of St. Peter's, South Croydon; £100 to the general fund of St. Peter's; £100 and £5 for each year of service from 1925 to Emily Hayes, and on the death of Mrs. Critchley an additional £100 and £80 a year.

On his wife's death the residue is to be divided into 30 parts, of which he leaves:—

One each to the Bishop of London's Waifs and Strays Fund, the Croydon branch of the Waifs and Strays Fund, the Clergy Homes of St. Barnabas, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Missions to Seamen, Croydon Social Services, Croydon General Hospital, Croydon Poor Gentlewomen's Fund, and Dr. Barnardo's Homes; and two to the Rural Dean of Croydon for poor churches in the deanery.

Miss CHARLOTTE MARY ORR, of Upperton-gardens, Eastbourne, who died on November 1, left estate of the gross value of £16,892, with net personalty £16,854. She left:—

£200 to Eliza Jane Coster, if still in her employ.

On her brother's death £4,000 in trust for augmenting the stipend of the curate of St. Philip's Church, Whitley-road, Eastbourne; and the ultimate residue of the property to the Chichester Diocesan Fund for clergy maintenance and pensions.

MR. WILLIAM POYNTER, of St. Sepulchre-gate, Doncaster, butcher, a director of the Great Northern Benefit Building Society, who died on June 24, aged 83, left estate of the gross value of £11,821, with net personalty £4,024. He left:—

Subject to certain life interests, £500 to Doncaster Royal Infirmary.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
CAHUSAC, Mrs. Alice Marion, of Sezincote, Moreton-in-Marsh, wife of Major Charles Fitzroy Cahusac, D.S.O.	£1,198
CHARD, Mrs. Annie Mildred (170), of The Grove, Tockington, near Bristol, widow of the Rev. C. E. Chard (net personalty £7,451)	7,947
CLARE, the Rev. Alfred, B.A. (67), of Hernhill Vicarage, Kent (net personalty £2,385)	2,670
COOPER, Mr. James (69), of Clydare, Longford-road, Coventry, a director of the Foleshill Brick and Tile Company, Limited (net personalty £11,580)	12,609
CUTWEN, Miss Eda Geraldine Studley, of Villa Marina, Antibes, Alpes Maritimes (property in this country) (net personalty £5,170)	5,222
DANBY, Mr. Daniel Isaac (72), of Sunny View, Thorpe St. Andrew, Norwich, retired farmer (net personalty £11,871)	11,966
FERNIE, Mrs. Elizabeth Hopwood, of Beverley, Marine-parade, Lee-on-the-Solent, widow of Dr. Edward Fernie (net personalty £2,238)	3,060
FIRTH, Mr. Cooper, J.P. (83), of Springfield, Slaithwaite, near Huddersfield, and of Holme Mills, Marsden, senior partner in Messrs. S. and C. Firth, woollen manufacturers (net personalty £55,693)	66,204
FOLKARD, Mr. William (65), of Shrub End, Colchester, farmer and retired ironmonger (net personalty £34,899)	42,492
FOOT, Mr. Thomas James, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of Stonecroft, Crawley Down, East Grinstead (net personalty £9,160)	13,871
FREETH, Mr. Alfred John (73), of Welbury, Preston Park, North Shields, and of The Dene, Alnedale, ships' chandler and hardware and metal merchant, of Union Quay, North Shields (net personalty £32,643)	39,142
GARDNER, Mr. Arthur John, M.D., of Stanhope-road, Darlington (net personalty £3,750)	3,788
GRUNDY, Mr. William Cyril, of Sunnydale, Bolton-road, Chorley, Lancs, paper stock merchant (net personalty £3,834)	5,672
HOOD, Mr. Stephen, of Bryanstone-road, Bournemouth (net personalty £13,757)	15,167
HOLT, Mr. Louis, of The Rectory, Castle Bytham, Lincs, farmer (net personalty £5,950)	9,933
JOHNSTON, Mr. David, of Airlie-place, Dundee, and of Reform-street, Dundee, solicitor, senior partner of Reid, Johnston and Company (personal estate)	33,500
MATHESON, the Rev. Donald (79), of Running hook, Peaslake, Surrey (net personalty £18,170)	20,039
MORRIS, the Rev. William (79), of Ruthin-gardens, Cardiff (net personalty £1,884)	1,988
MOSS, Mr. William Topham (64), of The Crescent, Ripon, varnish manufacturer, of Messrs. William Moss and Son (Ripon), Limited (net personalty £25,877)	27,556
MOTTRAM, Dr. Guy Naismith, M.R.S.S., L.R.C.P. (56), of The Grange, Saltpetre, near Norwich (net personalty nil)	5,613
MURRAY, Mr. John Elliot, J.P., of South Gillshead-road, Edinburgh, for 30 years agent at Paisley of the Union Bank of Scotland, Limited (personal estate)	9,389
NEWMAN, Colonel Ernest, retd. (61), of Northern House, Dipford, Devon, retired farmer (net personalty £198)	7,825
OWEN, the Rev. George Lee, of The Vicarage, Berrow, Worcs (net personalty £649)	680
PAGE, Mr. Philip Henry, of Dorchester-road, Weymouth (net personalty £4,824)	4,896
PROBYN, the Rev. Wilfrid Julian Noel, of Brampton Abbotts Rectory, Ross, Hereford (net personalty £19,217)	19,373
SHARPE, Miss Laetitia (81), of Sibhaven, View-pond, Highgate, N. (net personalty £20,917)	21,047
WHITEHORN, Mr. John Herbert (74), of The Corner House, Chesterford-gardens, N.W., and of Whitehorn Brothers, Limited, manufacturing jewellers, Featherstone-buildings, W.C. (net personalty £10,509)	14,129
WRIGHT, the Rev. Arthur John, of Farndish Manor, Bedford (net personalty £534)	15,288

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

THE BISHOP OF LLANDAFF TO RESIGN.

The Bishop of Llandaff (Dr. J. P. Hughes) has intimated to the Archbishop of Wales that, on the recommendation of his medical adviser, he intends to resign the bishopric, which he has held for over 25 years. It is expected that his resignation will take effect about the end of February. The Bishop, who is a son of the late Bishop Hughes, of St. Asaph, was born at Llandovery, Carmarthenshire, 83 years ago. He was formerly vicar of Newcastle, Glamorgan, and later of Llanrisant, in the same county. The Bishop has taken an active part in the reconstruction of the Church in Wales since the Disestablishment. The Diocese of Llandaff, formerly including nearly all of Glamorgan and Monmouthshire, containing one-third of the whole of the population of Wales, but in 1921 Monmouth became a separate diocese.

APPOINTMENTS

The REV. CYRIL EASTAUGH has been appointed chaplain of Cuddesdon College, in succession to the Rev. V. L. Le Manson.

The REV. H. T. SOUTHGATE, vicar of Bexley Heath, has been appointed rector of Gravesend.

The Bishop of London has appointed the Rev. H. H. ARSCOTT, Secretary of the Church of England Temperance Society, to the vicarage of Holy Trinity, East Finchley.

The Bishop of Liverpool has appointed the Rev. A. WHITE, rector of Golborne, near Warrington, rural dean of Winwick.

The REV. G. A. BECKETT, of Lincoln, has been appointed vicar of Helpringham, Lincolnshire, and expects to take up his new duties after Christmas.

Bishop Frodsham, vicar of Halifax, has presented the REV. A. F. W. GREEVES, vicar of Oxenhope, Keighley, to the vicarage of Heptonstall, a large moorland parish containing over 5,000 people and covering 12,400 acres. The gross official income of the benefice is £403. This the Parochial Church Council have undertaken to raise by £48 annually. The council have also promised to defray the dilapidations charges, and to provide a substitute for four Sunday's holiday in each year.

The REV. N. J. POOLE, vicar of St. Thomas, Douglas, has been appointed to the vicarage of St. Chad, Derby—patrons, trustees.

CENTRAL BOARD OF FINANCE

The Secretary of the Central Board of Finance of the Church of England received during November the following contributions for the Church Assembly Fund from Diocesan Boards of Finance:—Blackburn, £310; Bristol, £500; Carlisle, £140; Chester, £1,423; Durham, £300; Ely, £333; Exeter, £24; Guildford, £190; Leicester, £300; Lincoln, £250; Norwich, £303; Rochester, £500; Sodor and Man, £227; Southwark, £350; Southwell, £250; Truro, £450; and York, £500.

NOTES

The fund for the adaptation of Farnham Castle, in part, as an episcopal residence, has reached £18,243.

The Dean of Westminster will preach to-day at St. Mary le Bow at a special service for the Society of Yorkshiremen in London and the Yorkshire Society at 12.45.

Ideas
for presents for men

WE know exactly the sort of thing a man gives to himself when he is feeling particularly pleased with life. So this Christmas, you will save time, energy and money by choosing all your presents for men under one roof—at Austin Reed's.

Ideas up to 5/-

Foulard Silk Ties	2/6
Tie Press, oak	4/9
Stud Bags, leather	1/-
Enamel links, in club colours	4/6
Braces, in elevating colour schemes	2/6, 3/6, 4/6
Barathea Tie, with handkerchief to match	5/-

Ideas up to 10/-

Chamois Gloves, handsewn	8/6
White Linen Handkerchiefs, half dozen in box	8/6
Lustre Mufflers	5/6, 8/6
Dress Studs, links and waistcoat buttons, sets in cases	7/6
Summit Shirts, blue or fawn mist zephyr	7/6
Collars to match	1/- each
Umbrella, cane or hardwood	8/6
Ties, cut from English Silk Squares	6/6

Ideas up to 15/-

Golf Stockings	10/6, 14/6
Tan Cape Gloves, lined chamois	10/6, 14/6
Pyjamas, Scintilla lightweight lustre, piped edges	10/6
Summit shirts, woven lustre fabrics, in new designs, two collars to match	10/6, 12/6
Silk Tie and Handkerchief to match in box	10/6
Dress Silk Socks, with cashmere feet	10/6

Ideas up to £1

Summit Shirts, woven lustre, new and exclusive designs, two collars to match	15/6, 18/6
English Silk Square Ties, 6/6 each, 3 in box	19/-
Lustre Mufflers, white or coloured stripe	15/6, 18/6
Trouser Press, oak	16/6
Motor Gloves, fleece lined, with reflector back	16/6
Pyjama Case, radio leather, zip fastener	15/6

Ideas up to £5

Silk Foulard Dressing Gowns very popular, very light and gay	55/-
Brocade Dressing Gowns—a munificent gift	25/6 to 84/-
Pyjamas, super lustre	27/6, in case 30/-
Silk Pyjamas	37/6 to 63/-
Pure Cashmere Mufflers, the softest made	21/-
Scottish Knit Pullovers, pure wool, new and exclusive designs	25/6 to 63/-
Bridge Sets, pigskin case	25/-, 30/-

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Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

SIR JAMES JEANS ON ASTRONOMY

Sir James Jeans will broadcast from the National station to-night the third talk in the series on "The Stars in their Courses." At 9 p.m. a concert by the Railway Clearing House Male Voice Choir will be relayed from the Kingsway Hall to the London Regional station.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, December 2, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45-11** :—Where Your Food comes from, 7—Turkeys from the British Isles, a discussion between Mr. James Tyler and Mr. Kenneth Lindsay.

12 :—Daphne Bettger (soprano); James Coleman (baritone). **12.30** :—Organ Recital. **1-2** :—Orchestra, from the Piccadilly Hotel. **2.10-2.25** :—For the Schools: Out of Doors Week by Week, 10—Forms and Barks of Trees, by Mr. Eric Parker. **2.30-3.30** :—Music, 11—Carols: (a) Beginners' Lesson; (b) Miniature Concert; (c) Advanced Lesson, by Sir Walford Davies. **3.35-4** :—Early Stages in French—11, by M. E. M. Stéphan. **4.5-4.25** :—Special Talk for Secondary Schools: Careers, 6—Aviation, by Major Oliver Villiers. **4.30** :—Orchestra.

5.15 :—Children: Curdie is Captured by the Goblins, from The Princess and the Goblins (George Macdonald), arranged as a dialogue story, with incidental music played by Ernest Lush. **6** :—Topical Talk. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.35** :—London Stock Exchange Report; Fat Stock Prices for Farmers. **6.40** :—Old Italian Songs, sung by Mary Bonin and John Thorne. **7-7.20** :—Plays and the Theatre, by Mr. James Agate. **7.25** :—A1 or C3?—The Future of the Race, —Shall the Unfit Survive? By Mrs. Mary Adams.

7.45 :—The Gershom Parkington Quintet; Maud Nelson (soprano); William Boland (tenor). **8** :—The Stars in their Courses, 3—Some Weird Stars: Inside and Outside, by Sir James Jeans. **8.30** :—The Gershom Parkington Quintet. **9** :—Weather; News. **9.15** :—Shipping Forecast; New York Stock Market Report. **9.20** :—Talks about Music, by Mr. Victor Hely-Hutchinson. **9.40** :—Dance Orchestra and a relay from the London Palladium. **10.40-12** :—Dance Music.

LONDON NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—1,148kc. (261.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m. :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound). **12-2** :—National programme. **2.10-4.25** :—National programme. **5.15** :—National programme. **7.45** :—The Gershom Parkington Quintet; William Boland (tenor); Maud Nelson (soprano). **9-10.40** :—National programme. **12-12.30** :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound).

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).

10.15 a.m. :—National programme. **11-11.30** :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). **12** :—Alec Fenerman's Quintet. **1-3** :—Midland Regional programme. **4.30** :—National programme. **5.15** :—B.B.C Dance Orchestra. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—Organ Recital. **7** :—The B.B.C. Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Lewis; Mavis Bennett (soprano); Laurance Turner (violin). **8.25** :—Regional News. **8.30** :—The Well, by A. J. Alan. **9** :—A Concert by the Railway Clearing House Male Voice Choir, conducted by Stanford Robinson; Howard Fry (baritone); Jack Mackintosh (trumpet); Megan Thomas (soprano); Charles Forwood (accompanist), relayed from Kingsway Hall. **10.15** :—Weather; News. **10.30-12** :—Dance Music. **12-12.30** :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision).

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

12 :—London Regional programme. **1** :—Organ Recital. **2-3** :—The Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Cantell. **5.15** :—Children—Selections by the Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Cantell, including a Scottish Fantasy (Stephen) and Scots Reels, incidental to the play The Shian by Janet Muir; Scots Songs by Janet MacFarlane (soprano); Harold Casey (baritone). **6** :—London Regional programme. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—The Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Cantell; Maud Bostock (soprano); Jan Berenska (violin and violoncello). **8** :—Dance Music. **8.25** :—Midland News. **8.30** :—London Regional programme. **9** :—The Dunlop Works Band, conducted by Arthur Tomlinson; Gladys Jones (contralto); Messrs. Moakes and Mudd (corner duet). **10.15-10.30**:—Weather; News.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30** :—National programme. **11-12** :—See Edinburgh. **2.40** :—See Glasgow. **3.5** :—See Edinburgh. **3.10** :—See Glasgow. **3.30** :—See Edinburgh. **4.30** :—See Glasgow. **5** :—See Glasgow. **5.15** :—See Edinburgh. **6** :—See Glasgow. **6.15** :—National programme. **7** :—See Edinburgh. **7.25** :—National programme. **7.45** :—London National programme. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.20-12** :—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **2.10** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—Stop Press. **6.15** :—National programme. **7** :—Mr. J. C. Orr: Some Personages of Old Madrid. **7.15** :—Music. **7.25** :—National programme. **7.45** :—Excerpts from the Music of Paul Rubens and Jerome Kern; presented by Lilian Keyes, James Whigham, and the Chorus and Orchestra, conducted by Philip Whiteway. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—Regional News. **9.20-12** :—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **12-1** :—National programme. **2.10** :—National programme. **7.45** :—London National programme. **9-12** : National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **2.10** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—Miss Consuelo de Reyes: Talks to Amateur Dramatic Societies—2, How to choose a play. **6.15** :—National programme. **7** :—See Swansea. **7.25** :—National programme. **7.45** :—Phantomime, a ghostly programme, by Dorothy Eaves, with Glyn Eastman, Elsie Eaves, Sidney Evans, John Rorke, Mary Cardew, Nan Porter, Richard Barron, and the West Regional Trio. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—West Regional News. **9.20-12** :—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30 :—Time, Weather, Stock Report, and Gramophone Concert. **6** :—Gramophone Records. **6.15** :—Children. **7** :—Gramophone Records. **7.15** :—News. **7.30** :—Time, and Leigheacht Gaedhilge. **8** :—Concert by the Station Orchestra. **10.30** :—Time, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30** :—National programme. **11-12** :—Gramophone Records. **2.40** :—See Glasgow. **3.5** :—Music. **3.10** :—See Glasgow. **3.30** :—An Entertainment presented by the Arts League of Service. **4.30** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Children. **5.54** :—Birthdays. **6** :—National programme. **7** :—New Lamps for Old—9, Mr. Will Y. Darling: The Mobilization of National Power. **7.25** :—National programme. **7.45** :—London National programme. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.20-12** :—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30** :—National programme. **11-12** :—See Edinburgh. **2.40** :—For the Schools—Elementary French (M. Jean-Jacques Oberlin, assisted by Mme. Oberlin)—Dialogue-Théâtre: Le Voyage de M. Perrichon, Acte I., scène 6 (Labiche et Martin). **3.5** :—See Edinburgh. **3.10** :—English Literature—Mr. Alexander Haddow: Why we like Poetry (10), La Belle Dame Sans Merci (John Keats). **3.30** :—See Edinburgh. **4.30** :—Orchestra. **5** :—Evelyn Balfour Brown (reciter). **5.15** :—See Edinburgh. **6** :—Mrs. R. W. Gunston—Preparations for Christmas (1). **6.15** :—National programme. **7** :—See Edinburgh. **7.25** :—National programme. **7.45** :—London National programme. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.20-12** :—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

LEEDS (1,500kc.) (200m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **12** :—Gramophone Records. **1.15-2** :—The Manchester Tuesday Mid-day Society's Concert—The Royal Manchester College of Music Orchestra, relayed from the Houldsworth Hall, Manchester. **2.10** :—National programme. **4.30** :—Orchestra. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—The Significance of Buildings (3), Mr. A. P. Simon: The Town. **6.15** :—National programme. **7** :—Play Producing for Amateurs (2), Mr. L. Du Garde Peach: Costume and Make-Up. **7.25** :—National programme. **7.45** :—The Northern Wireless Orchestra, from Manchester: Harry Mossafi (bass), from Leeds. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—North of England News. **9.20** :—National programme. **10.40-12** :—Dance Music.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **12-1** :—National programme. **2.10** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **7** :—Mr. Walter P. Weekes: The Old Song of Devon (2), with illustrations by Victor Maddock (baritone). **7.25** :—National programme. **7.45** :—London National programme. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—Local News. **9.20-12** :—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **2.10** :—National programme. **5.15** :—See Cardiff. **6.15** :—National programme. **7** :—Current Topics in Wales—A Review in Welsh, by Professor E. Ernest Hughes. **7.25** :—National programme. **7.45** :—London National programme. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—West Regional News. **9.20-12** :—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), BRADFORD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **12-2** :—See Manchester. **2.10** :—National programme. **5.15** :—See Manchester. **6.15** :—National programme. **7** :—See Manchester. **7.25** :—National programme. **7.45** :—London National programme. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—North of England News. **9.20-12** :—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.) (Sw. 6 :—Trio Music and News. **7** :—Gramophone Records. **8.30** :—Elementary English Lesson. **9** :—Chimes, Weather, Exchange Quotations, and Part Relay of an Opera from the Gran Teatro del Liceo. News in the interval.

BELGRADE (432m.), 2.5kw.—6.30 :—German Lesson. **7** :—Sextet Concert. **7.30** :—Concert. **8.30** :—News and Sports Notes. **9.50** :—Gramophone Records.

BERLIN (Konigs Wusterhausen) (1,635m.), 35kw.—3.30 :—See Leipzig. **4.30** :—Book Review. **5** :—Talks. **6** :—Elementary French Lesson. **6.30** :—Talk. **6.55** :—Weather for Farmers. **7** :—See Hamburg. **7.30** :—Programme from Langenberg. **9.20** :—Political Press Review and News from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 1.5kw.—5.45 :—Concert of Light Music. **6.25** :—Discussion. **7** :—Concert of Light Music—Selection from The Duchess of Chicago (Kalman); Hungarian Songs and Dances; Paso doble; Selection from The Czarina Princess (Kalman). **7.30** :—Selection from the three-act opera, Benvenuto Cellini (Berlioz). **8.15** (in the interval) :—News and Sports Notes. **9.20** :—Political Press Review, followed by Weather, News, and Sports Notes.

BERNE (403m.), 1kw.—6.28 :—Time and Weather. **6.30** :—Talk. **7** :—Concert of Sacred Music. **7.55** :—Orchestral Concert from the works of Mozart. **9** :—News and Weather. **9.15** :—Orchestral Concert of Operetta Music.

BRATISLAVA (279m.), 14kw.—6.20 :—Recital of Slovakian Songs. **6.55** :—Introductory Talk to the following Transmission: **7** :—Symphony Concert. **9** :—See Prague. **9.15** :—Programme Announcements. **9.20** :—See Prague.

BRESLAU (325m.), 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (259m.).—6.5 :—Weather for Farmers, followed by Review of the Gramophone Records of the Month. **7** :—Talk. **7.30** :—The Beggar on Horseback, humorous dream play (Paul Apel; music by Beerman). **9** :—Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Programme Announcements. **9.20** :—See Berlin (Witzleben). **9.45** :—Report of the Silesian Wireless Listeners' Society.

BRNO (342m.), 3kw.—6.20 :—Dramatic Programme **7** :—Orchestral Concert. **8** :—Talk. **8.20** :—Gramophone Records. **9** :—See Prague. **9.15** :—News and Theatre Notes. **9.20** :—See Prague.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—6.30 :—Gramophone Concert. **7.30** :—Le Journal Parle. **8.15** :—Orchestral Concert—Overture, The Merry Wives of Windsor (Nicolai); Selection from Werther (Massenet); Petite Suite (Debussy); Songs: (a) Aria from Joseph (Méhul), (b) Aria from Werther (Massenet); Selection from The Sleeping Beauty (Tchaikovsky); Songs: (a) Pour un baiser (Tosti), (b) Aria from L'Attaque du Moulin (Bruneau); in the interval, at **8.30** :—Talk. **9.15** :—Dance Music. **10.15** :—News.

BUDAPEST (550m.), 23kw.—6.15 :—Concert. **7** :—A Comedy. **9.10** :—Pianoforte Recital, followed by Tzigane Music from the Café Emke.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 0.75kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 10kw.—2 :—Instrumental Concert; Song Recital in the interval. **4** :—Children. **4.40** :—Exchange Quotations and Market Prices. **4.50** :—Talk. **5.20** :—German Language Lesson. **5.50** :—Weather and News. **6.15** :—Time Signal. **6.30** :—Talk. **7** :—Town Hall Chimes. **7.2** :—Concert of Ballet Music—Ballet Overture (Lincke); Waltz from Faust (Gounod); Four Selections from the Nutcracker Suite (Tchaikovsky); Selection from Die Puppenfee (Beyer); Prelude to the Second Act of Aschenbrödel (Joh. Strauss); Czardas from Der Geist des Wojewoden (Grossmann). **8** :—Reading. **8.30** :—News and Report of the Danish Radio Clubs. **8.50** :—Recital from the works of Handel.

CRACOW (244m.), 1.5kw.—6.10 :—Agricultural Report. **6.25** :—Gramophone Music. **6.35** :—Radio Journal. **6.50** :—Lakme, opera (Delibes), from the Grand Theatre, Warsaw, followed by News.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 1.5kw., and CASSEL (246m.).—6 :—Time, Weather, and Economic Notes. **6.5-9.50** :—See Stuttgart. **11.30** :—Concert.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.), 1.5kw., and BREMEN (315.8m.), FLENSBURG (218m.), HANOVER (366m.), KIEL (232.2m.).—6 :—Agricultural Talk. **6.28** :—Talk. **6.50** :—Frankfurt Exchange and Hamburg Egg Market Prices. **6.55** :—Weather. **7** :—Orchestral Concert of Marches. **8** :—Talk with Pianoforte Illustrations. **9** :—Weather, Political and Miscellaneous Announcements, Sports Notes, and News. **9.20** :—Orchestral Concert.

HILVERSUM (298m.), 8.5kw.—7.40 a.m. :—Time and Gramophone Records. **9.40** :—Time and Daily Service. **10.10** :—Quintet Concert. **11.40** :—Time and Orchestral Concert—Overture, The Thieving Magpie (Rossini); Waltz, Neu Wien (Joh-Strauss); Ballet Music from The Queen of Sheba (Gounod); Selection from Samson and Delilah (Saint-Saëns). **1.40** :—Talk for Women. **2.40** :—Talk on Dressmaking. **3.40** :—Gramophone Records. **4.10** :—Children. **5.10** :—Orchestral Concert. **6.40** :—English Lesson. **7.10** :—Talk and Songs. **7.40**—Time Signal. **7.41** :—Jung Heidelberg—Operetta (Millöcker). **9.10** :—Speenhoff in his Repertoire. **9.40** :—News and Weather. **9.55** :—Orchestral Concert. **10.25** :—Chamber Music—Trio in E major, Op. 97 (Beethoven). **10.55** :—Gramophone Records.

HUIZEN (1,875m.), 8.5kw.—7.40 a.m. :—Gramophone Records. **11.10** :—Religious Address. **11.40** :—Police Notes. **11.55** :—Trio Concert. **1.25** :—Gramophone Records. **1.40** :—Programme for Women. **2.40** :—Dressmaking Lesson. **3.10** :—Programme to be announced. **4.40** :—Gramophone Records. **6.10** :—Programme arranged by the Radio Association. **6.25** :—Writing Lesson. **6.55** :—Talk. **7.25** :—Police Notes. **7.40** :—Orchestral Concert. **7.55** :—Introductory Talk to the following Transmission:—**8.10** :—The Mining Disaster—A Radio Play (Nieuwenhuis). **8.40** :—News. **8.55** :—Concert. **10.40** :—Gramophone Records.

LAHTI (1,796m.), 54kw., and HELSINGFORS (221m.).—6 :—Orchestral Concert. **7** :—Gramophone Records. **7.45** :—News in Finnish and Swedish.

LANGENBERG (473m.), 17kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (227m.), COLOGNE (227m.), MUNSTER (227m.).—6 :—Weather, Time, Economic Notes and Sports Notes. **6.25** :—Talk. **6.50** :—Gramophone Concert. **7.20** :—News. **7.30** :—A Storm in a Teacup—Comedy in Three Acts (Bruno Frank), followed by News and Sports Notes. **9.30** :—At the Cologne Six Days' Racing.

LEIPZIG (253m.), 2.5kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—3.30 :—Orchestral Concert. **4.30** :—Weather and Time. **4.55** :—Economic Notes. **5.5** :—Talk for Women. **5.30** :—French Language Lesson. **5.55** :—Talk. **6.30** :—Vocal and Instrumental Concert from the Operettas of Dresden Composers. **8** :—Remarkable Destinies—Radio Sequence (Oskar Braun). **8.45** :—Orchestral Concert. **9.15** :—Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes. **9.30** :—'Cello and Pianoforte Recital of Contemporary Music. **10** :—Orchestral Concert from the Belvedere, Dresden.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EAJ7 (424m.), 2kw.—7 :—Chimes, Exchange Quotations, Market Prices and Talk. **8** :—Dance Music. **8.25** :—News. **9.45** :—Lesson in English Pronunciation. **10** :—Chimes, Time, Exchange Quotations, and Relay from the Teatro del Liceo, Barcelona. **12 (midnight)** :—Chimes, News, and Dance Music.

MILAN—Call 1MI (501m.), 8.5kw. Relayed by TURIN (270m.) and GENOA (312m.).—6.20 :—Announcements. **6.30** :—Variety Concert. **7.15** :—Giornale radio. **7.30** :—Dance Music. **7.50** :—Don Pasquale—Opera (Donizetti). In the Intervals: Announcements and Talk, followed by Dance Music from the Cova Restaurant.

MUNICH (535m.), 1.8kw., and AUGSBURG (440m.), KAISERSLAUTERN (370m.), NURNBERG (239m.).—6.5 :—Talks. **7** :—The Alpine King and the Misanthrope—Romantic Comic Fairy Tale in Three Acts (F. Raimund). **6.45** :—Violin and Pianoforte Recital.—Sonata in F minor, No. 5 (Bach); Sonata in E flat major, Op. 18 (R. Strauss). **9.20** :—Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes.

OSLO (1,986m., 75kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (368m.), HAMAR (587m.), NOTODDEN (445m.), PORSGRUND (453m.), RJUKAN (445m.).—6.15 :—Weather and News. **6.30** :—English Language Lesson. **7** :—Time Signal. **7.2** :—Samson and Delilah—Opera in Three Acts (Saint-Saëns). **9** :—News, Announcements, and Weather. **8.50** :—Topical Talk. **9.35** :—Talk.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 17kw.—12.30 :—Gramophone Concert. In the intervals at 1, Exchange Quotations and News, and at 1.30, Exchange Quotations. **2** :—Exchange; Market Prices. **3.30** :—Exchange Quotations. **3.45** :—Gramophone Concert. **4.55** :—News and Exchange Quotations. **6** :—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. **6.25** :—New York Exchange Rates. **6.30** :—Gramophone Records. **7** :—Literary Review—Moussia and his Friends (Cahuet). **7.30** :—Elementary German Lesson. **7.45** :—Commercial Prices, Economic and Social Notes, and News. **8** :—Two One-Act Operettas (Offenbach)—(a) Lischen et Fritzchen, (b) Les Deux Aveugles. In the interval at **8.30** :—Sports Review. **9.15** :—Press Review, News, and Time Signal. **9.30** :—Le Chalet, operetta (Adam).

PRAGUE (487m.), 5kw.—6.20 :—Recital of Slovakian Songs, from Bratislava. **6.55** :—Talk. **7.15** :—Brass Band Concert. **8** :—Violin Recital. **8.30** :—Song Recital. **9** :—Time, News, and Sports Notes. **9.15** :—News, Theatre Notes, and Programme Announcements. **9.30** :—Popular Concert from the Automobile Club. **10** :—Time, News, and Chimes.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m.), 75kw. Relayed by NAPLES (332m.) and PRATO SMERALDO (25.4m.).—6.30 :—Wireless Telegraphy Lesson and Atmospheric Signals. **6.50** :—Giornale radio, News, and Sports Notes. **7** :—Announcements and Press Review. **7.30** :—Time Signal. **7.32** :—Dance Music. **7.50** :—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. **9.55** :—News.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (436m.), 75kw., and MOTALA (1,348m.), 40kw. BODEN (1,200m.), GOTEBORG (322m.), HORBY (257m.), OSTERSUND (770m.), SUNDSVALL (542m.).—6.30 :—Talk. **7** :—Organ Recital. **7.25** :—Choral Recital of Swedish Folk Songs. **7.55** :—Talk. **8.40** :—Literary Review. **9.10**:—Concert of Light Music.

STUTTGART (360m.), 1.5kw., and FREIBURG (570m.).—6 :—Time Signal. **6.5** :—Talk. **6.30** :—Pianoforte Recital. **7** :—Symphony Orchestra, relayed from the Town Hall, Hanau. **9** :—Programme Announcements, News, and Weather. **9.30** :—See Langenberg.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (385m.), 8kw.—6.30 :—Dance Music. **6.45** :—Exchange Quotations. **6.55** :—Spanish Songs. **7.30** :—News. **7.45** :—Vocal Tangos. **8.15** :—Military Music. **8.30** :—Gramophone Records. **9** :—Time Signal. **9.2** :—Concert. **10** :—Orchestral Concert from the Café Sion. **11** :—North African News. **11.15** :—Hunting Horn Selections. **11.30** :—Selections by a Viennese Orchestra. **11.45** :—Gramophone Records. **12 (midnight)** :—News.

VIENNA (516.3m., 20kw., and GRAZ (352.5m.), INNSBRUCK (283.5m.), KLAGENFURT (453.2m.), and LINZ (245.9m.).—6 :—Elementary English Lesson. **6.30** :—Time, Weather, and Programme Announcements. **6.35** :—Guitar Recital. **7** :—'Cello Recital. **8.45** :—News. **8.55** :—Gramophone Records.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes beginning at the times stated:—

KATOWICE (408.7m.), 10kw.—9 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (276m.), 3kw.—5.30 a.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HB2 (680m.), 1.5kw.—5.45 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyon) (280m.), 1.5kw.—10.30 a.m.
PITTSBURGH, PA.—Call KDKA (309m.), 10kw.—1 p.m. Programme relayed at intervals on 25m. from 11 p.m.
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m.), 50kw.—11.45 a.m. Relayed by 2XAD on 31.48m. from 10.30 p.m.-4 a.m. and by 2XAD on 19.56m. from 6 p.m.-8 p.m.
WARSAW (1,411m.), 10kw.—11.40 a.m.
ZAGREB (307m.), 0.7kw.—11.20 a.m.
ZURICH (459m.), 0.63kw.—11.30 a.m.

PAPER FOR BOOKS

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION'S REVISED REPORT

A report was published yesterday by the special committee set up by the Library Association to report upon the durability of paper for the preservation of books and records, revising to a great extent opinions expressed in the draft report published in *The Times* of September 23.

The committee, it is pointed out, present their opinions upon materials which have come into use only within the last 60 or 70 years, and their judgments are based upon chemical, physical, and artificial ageing tests, not upon direct evidence. Accordingly they cannot exclude the possibility that materials now regarded as inferior may be elevated to a higher grade by improvements in the methods of manufacture. With this qualification, the four principal classes of paper are endorsed:—A, suited for permanence; B, for relative permanence; C, for general purposes where permanence is not essential; and D, for ephemeral productions. The committee define two main grades of paper corresponding to the first two of these classes, and urge the inclusion of practically all printed books in at least Class B; and they particularly condemn "Featherweight" and "Art" papers.

In their draft report, the committee ranged definitely under Class C (as impermanent) paper made from esparto and straw, esparto being described as "too liable to contamination from the atmosphere." They now state that they adhere to the classification of these materials in a lower category of cellulose than B (chemical wood-pulp) "by a consensus of scientific opinion." They add, however, that they realize that "paper of fair durability may be made of cellulose derived from prepared esparto grass; and, that being so, they do not wish to stress unduly the difference in stability of cellulose derived from Class B and Class C; in fact they are prepared to admit that paper made from Class C materials, if carefully prepared, may be even more stable than papers made from Class B materials if the latter are not selected and treated in a suitable manner." While still condemning the use of "Bulky Antique" or "Featherweight" paper, they admit that "a thinner and a more robust paper can be produced from esparto (of which featherweight papers are made), calculated, if carefully manufactured, to give fair durability." As many data as possible on this subject will therefore be collected, and a series of comparative tests carried out, after which the committee hope to provide more definite information on the use of esparto.

The committee again emphasize the fact that a durable paper made of chemical wood-pulp can be put on the market at a price hardly higher than the average price for the lower qualities of paper used for commercial book production to-day, but they have been forced to revise the price ratios for the all-rag printing papers regarded as permanent. Grade 1 (*a*)—*i.e.*, all-rag, hand-made, tub-sized paper—is now said to cost approximately six (instead of four) times the price of the common lower qualities used at present. Grade 1 (*b*)—*i.e.*, all-rag, machine-made, and tub-sized or engine-sized paper—has a price ratio of three times (instead of two to two and a half) the common quality.

A system of watermarks for each recommended grade of paper is suggested, somewhat on the American pattern, which would be employed by makers under the licence from the Library Association or some other body. Given a supply made to these specifications, they urge as the first step towards improvement the use of such paper in the transactions and reports made by learned bodies of all kinds. The present report (published by the Library Association at 1s.) is printed on a Grade 2 chemical-wood paper, such as has been used for the *Library Association Record* from the beginning of the present year. The cover is printed on Grade 1 (*a*) hand-made rag paper; the title page on a specimen of Grade 1 (*b*) machine-made rag paper.

The general conclusions are signed, as was the draft, by the chairman, Mr. Arundell Esdaile (Secretary of the British Museum), and by Mr. G. H. Palmer (Keeper of the Victoria and Albert Museum Library), Mr. Hilary Jenkinson (Assistant Keeper of the Public Record Office), Mr. L. Stanley Jast (Chief Librarian of Manchester and President of the Library Association), Captain J. S. Allan, Mr. Norman Parley, Mr. S. S. Bullock, Mr. J. Barcham Green, Mr. K. G. Hunt, Mr. G. O. Anderson, Mr. W. N. Bacon, and Mr. Harold Curwen. The Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux, the Paper Makers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland, the Design and Industries Association, H.M. Stationery Office, and the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation (League of Nations) were represented among the members. Mr. Esdaile signs a postscript analysing a recent report upon the same subject by a committee of the Sussex Archaeological Society, with interesting divergences of opinion among experts on the relative merits of esparto and chemical-wood.

PROGRESS OF ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY

A lecture on "Analytical Chemistry—Its Past Progress and Future Developments," was given to the London Section of the Society of Chemical Industry yesterday by Mr. J. H. COSTE, Senior Chemist to the London County Council. Mr. Coste said that analytical chemistry was so firmly based on observed facts that its truths would remain whatever particular theory might for the time being seem the most convenient gloss upon their meaning, from the neo-Berkeleyanism of Ostwald to spinning electrons or wave mechanics. A fuller recognition of the importance of this branch of science by the establishment at some of our universities or institutions of similar rank of chairs of analytical chemistry, would help prospective analysts to envisage the real nature of the problems set before them, and more skilfully to use the manipulative ability which they acquired as undergraduates. Many young persons whose studies were now brought to an end by straitened means would find in the routine work of analysis, which would be better entrusted to them than to "lab boys," a means of acquiring speed with accuracy, which, while assisting materially their progress in evening studies, would afford the wherewithal to live during a difficult period.

Books of the Day

ALLENBY'S COMMAND

THE WAR IN EGYPT AND PALESTINE

OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR. Military Operations in Egypt and Palestine. Volume II. From June, 1917, to the end of the War. By CAPTAIN CYRIL FALLS. Maps by MAJOR A. F. BECKE. (H.M. Stationery Office. In Two Parts, £1. Case of maps 10s. extra.)

The second volume of the Official History of the Palestine Campaign covers the period of General Allenby's command, from June, 1917, when he succeeded Sir Archibald Murray, to the end of the War. No other campaigns of the late War are of such absorbing interest or so fruitful of lessons for the future as those of the autumn and winter of 1917, which resulted in the capture of Jerusalem, and of the autumn of 1918, which brought final destruction to the Turkish Armies and ended with the advance to Damascus and Aleppo.

Of the two campaigns, the final victory in 1918 was more spectacular and may strike the imagination more by reason of its swiftness and completeness. But, to the military student at any rate, the Jerusalem campaign of 1917 will make a greater appeal; the combatants were more evenly matched, the issue hung longer in the balance, there was greater variety in the fighting. Also General Allenby had an opponent worthy of him in von Falkenhayn, to whose qualities and performances in the Jerusalem campaign Captain Falls pays a high tribute.

The volume which describes the preparation for and execution of these two brilliant campaigns contains nearly 800 pages, and has, therefore, for the sake of handiness, been published in two parts. Part I. deals with the Third Battle of Gaza, the pursuit through Philistia, the taking of Jerusalem, and the two trans-Jordan raids in the early part of 1918. Part II. deals with the reorganization of the E.E.F. in 1918 and the final offensive. At the beginning of Part I. the plans of both sides for the autumn of 1917 are dealt with. General Allenby had the full support of the authorities at home, but von Falkenhayn, as Captain Falls points out, had to win his first battle against his Allies, and the delay caused by these dissensions was fatal to his chances of success. One of the most interesting phases of the Gaza-Beersheba battle lies in the opening stages of the pursuit by the mounted troops, when it seemed possible, for a moment, that almost the whole Turkish Army might be intercepted and brought to bay in the Plains of Philistia. Other features of this campaign that deserve careful study are the "classic" cavalry charge at El Mughar, and the grim fighting in the Judaean hills before Jerusalem. Captain Falls has a great admiration for von Falkenhayn, who took over command of the Palestine front just as the whole structure began to crumble under Allenby's blows, but never lost grasp of the situation or of his courage. His two counter-strokes were shrewdly aimed, though both failed in the end. But his last desperate counter-attack after the capture of Jerusalem showed less judgment and was a costly mistake.

Part II. opens with an interesting chapter on the Arab operations, and is followed by a description of the re-organization of the E.E.F. after 60,000 officers and men had been dispatched to France to help stem the tide of the German's last bid for victory. The remainder of the volume describes that amazing sweep, in which three Turkish armies were not only routed but were captured almost in their entirety (their Commander-in-Chief escaping only by good fortune) and the remainder of Palestine and the whole of Syria freed at one blow from the long Turkish domination; 75,000 prisoners were taken at a cost to the E.E.F. of only 6,000 casualties, while one cavalry division marched 550 miles in 38 days. These figures give some idea of the success and extent of the operations, which will always remain as a historic example of the use of cavalry. The volume ends with a thoughtful chapter summing up the principal features of the two campaigns.

Captain Falls has done his work quite admirably. Events are described in proper proportion, the narrative is always clear and easy to follow, disputed or difficult points have been dealt with dispassionately and have obviously been the subject of untiring research. Two factors which had often a decisive effect on operations—water and supply—are given their full weight. The writing has a literary quality that makes it very pleasant reading, and all those who fought in the campaigns will welcome Captain Falls's descriptions of the historical associations of the places through which the E.E.F. passed.

Major Becke's maps are as usual excellent, but it is a pity that a better general map could not have been chosen than that which is in the pocket of Part I. That particular map, crowded with names but giving little indication of the shape of the ground, was always unpopular with the E.E.F. and is not likely to achieve popularity with readers of this volume.

AN AMERICAN HISTORIAN

LETTERS OF HENRY ADAMS (1858-1891). Edited by WORTHINGTON CHAUNCEY FORD. (Constable. 21s. net.)

In America the announcement of the publication of the letters of Henry Adams was, inevitably, one of the great literary events of this year, and if this fascinating volume has not for us the importance it had for Adams's countrymen, it is, nevertheless, a notable addition to our stock of epistolary literature, full of good things and, provided some previous knowledge is brought to bear, never dull. A great part of the letters deal, it is true, with the American politics of an age which, even among Americans, has little claim to remembrance. These letters are of great interest to the historian but not to the mere amateur of literature. Of greater general interest are the travel letters, especially those written during the South Sea voyage made with John La Farge. We see Samoa, Tahiti, Japan through the critical eyes of the erudite and subtle Adams, for ever seeking some clue to the history of the human race—with as little success in the East as on Boston Common or at the shrine of Notre Dame de Chartres. There are many references to Stevenson, who was as much baffled by his American visitor and guest as Adams was by the daemonic energy and unconventionality of the dying Scot.

Of interest both to the specialist and the common reader are the letters written from London while Adams was secretary to his father, the American Minister. The hopes and fears of the Civil War are made living again in these pages. One can sympathize with the emotion which Adams felt on a Sunday in the summer of 1864 when he heard "a brute of a man running alongside shouting 'Great Federal Defeat' and brandishing his vile *Observers*." It was an effort of courage to buy the paper and to learn that it announced another of Grant's costly advances in the Wilderness—a Passchendaele, perhaps, but not a March, 1918. Returned to America, Adams saw the collapse of his political hopes and the consequent growth of that attitude which he painted for ever in the "Education." Indeed, from the point of view of the admirer of that famous autobiography, the letters between 1868 and Adams's marriage are the most interesting in the volume. They elucidate a good deal in the "Education," but they also modify the impression built up with so much art. Adams was neither so much bored with his Harvard chair as he afterwards thought nor as indifferent to his work as he made the outside world believe. His encounter with Freeman at a Washington dinner table earned for him a ponderous rebuke from that historian, who had resented the free criticism Adams had lavished on him in the *North American*—but Adams was not abashed or indifferent, he thought himself a better historian than Freeman and was more solicitous for the fruits of his Harvard labours than readers of the "Education" might imagine.

The 500 odd pages of letters printed here are a goldmine for the American historian, of great value to the student of manners, and priceless for that numerous band of readers, on both sides of the Atlantic, who have been puzzled and fascinated by the self-portrait of Henry Adams. It

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CITY NOTES

THE ROYAL DUTCH STATEMENT

P. & O. FINANCE

An important statement was made by Sir Henri Deterding at the resumed special meeting in Amsterdam yesterday of the Royal Dutch Company regarding the financial position and prospects of the Royal Dutch-Shell group. There has been a heavy fall in the shares of both these companies recently in consequence of the decline in oil prices due to over-production. But the fall in the shares has been accentuated by the spreading of rumours supposed to have been put into circulation by "bear" operators. Before the announcement of the recent interim dividends, which, it will be remembered, were maintained at the same level as last year, it was said that no payments would be made. Even when the dividends were announced it was suggested that a Debenture issue would have to be made to provide funds to pay them, and that the final dividends would be poor. Sir Henri Deterding declared that these rumours were absolutely false. Far from having to raise money by a Debenture issue, the Royal Dutch Company, he explained, was so amply supplied with funds that that part of the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Priority loan which was not converted was redeemed on November 1 at 102½ out of the liquid resources of the company. The sum involved was a little more than 8,000,000 florins (£666,000). Sir Henri added that the company had refused an offer of $25,000,000 in Four per Cent. Debentures for the same reason that had induced the board to redeem the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Priority loan—namely, that they had a surplus of cash which could only be employed at present to earn a low rate of interest.

Actual and Prospective Economies

In dealing with the oil situation, Sir Henri said that part of the fall in prices had been offset by economies, for the company in the current year would save more than 30,000,000fl., while they expected to save next year 50,000,000fl. compared with the expenditure in 1929. Other points made by Sir Henri were that the group was one of the largest producers of petroleum, and that the distributing organization had been extended and improved during the course of the last 40 years to such an extent that it had a value several times greater than it had cost. He laid stress upon the practice of the group in writing off considerable sums each year for depreciation, and mentioned that whenever in the past things went against them in any particular country, as, for example, in Russia, the directors immediately made a reserve of 100 per cent. Further, the enormous stocks of products of the affiliated companies appeared in the balance-sheets either at cost price or market value, whichever was the lower. As a result of this conservative finance the capitalization of the company compared very favourably with that of any other petroleum company.

A Reassuring Statement

This statement should go far to reassure the shareholders in both companies. It is obvious that the group's profits must have suffered a diminution owing to the fall in oil prices, but the dividend distributions have hitherto been so amply covered by profits that they can be maintained in periods of temporary difficulty. This is the acid test of conservative finance. The world-wide trade depression has undoubtedly affected the consumption of oil, but when the depression passes away the consumption will increase. The fall in prices is already having the effect of stimulating consumption. It is true that at present there is a marked excess of production, which has compelled producers in many places to curtail their output. This curtailment and the fall in prices will in time bring about approximate equilibrium between supply and demand.

P. & O. Steam Accounts

Considering the serious extent to which Eastern trade was adversely affected during the 12 months ended September 30, by various troubles, the decline in the earnings of the P. & O. Company is likely to seem to most people moderate. The "net result after providing for depreciation," is shown in the profit and loss account as a credit of £1,165,004, and, after charging Debenture interest amounting to £419,565, the net profit is £745,439. Comparative results for the last three years are as follows:—

—	Year to Sept. 30 1930	1929	1928
	£	£	£
Net profit	745,439	822,087	896,752
Brought forward	120,865	121,930	118,327
Available	866,304	943,967	1,015,079
Preferred dividend	152,000	152,000	152,000
Deferred dividend	459,252 (10%*)	551,102 (12%*)	514,496 (12%*)
Debenture redemption reserve	90,000	90,000	169,132
To reserve	—	—	92,050
To provident fund	50,000	30,000	20,000
Written off new issue charges	—	—	11,531
Carried forward	115,052	120,865	121,930

* Tax free.

The report states that the amount at the credit of the insurance fund was £3,027,702. Of this £27,702 has been transferred to the credit of profit and loss, and £2,000,000 has been applied to reduce the book value of the fleet, leaving £1,000,000 at the credit of the fund. It is explained that all the company's ships are now insured outside for their book value against total loss, so that the insurance fund is freed except for accidents not involving total loss. Comments in the report indicate a characteristic touch. It is fortunate, the directors state, that the company's interests are well spread, thus enabling them to pay a dividend for this year of 10 per cent. on the Deferred stock, free of tax. Again, it is pointed out that "the general outlook is anything but satisfactory," and the directors trust that the reduction in the dividend on the Deferred stock, "which means retaining in the company's coffers the sum of £92,000, will be regarded as prudent." It certainly should be regarded as such, in view, especially of the disturbed outlook.

International Tea Dividend

The directors of the International Tea Company's Stores announce an interim dividend on account of the current financial year of 12 per cent. on the Ordinary share capital. This distribution is at the same rate as last year, but owing to the increase in the Ordinary capital from £1,000,000 to £1,249,438, the amount required to pay the dividend this year will be £149,932, against £134,858 last year. In view of the conservative policy pursued by this company for a number of years, the maintenance of the dividend may be taken to indicate that it is weathering the present industrial storm successfully.

Default on Chinese Railway Loan

In the absence of the necessary funds default occurred yesterday on the half-yearly coupon on the Five per Cent. Bonds of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway. The interest payable involves a sum of £66,700. No effect was produced on the price of the bonds by the news of non-payment, the hope being entertained by the market that the default would not be of long duration. While as a consequence of the late civil war there has been serious interruption to the service of some Chinese railway loans, that of the Shanghai-Nanking loan has been fairly well maintained. The only lapses so far as interest is concerned occurred in 1927 and 1928, when on two occasions there were delays of a month or two between the due and the actual dates of payment. During the last two years the coupons have been punctually met.

The Carreras Dividend

The directors of Carreras, Limited, yesterday declared a final dividend of 4s. 9d. net on each Ordinary and "A" Ordinary share and 7½d. net on each "B" Ordinary share. Including the interim dividend of 15 per cent., paid free of tax, these payments make 50 per cent., less tax, for the year ended October 31. For the preceding year shareholders received a cash dividend of 50 per cent., free of tax, equal to 62½ per cent., less tax, and a capital bonus of 25 per cent. The current dividend is the equivalent of 62½ per cent. on the capital as it stood before the last bonus distribution. Net profits of the company are returned at £968,204, compared with £1,285,154. While no mention is made in the preliminary statement of the causes of this reduction in revenue, it would not be surprising to learn that increased expenditure on advertising, due to more intense competition, was responsible to a large extent. If this inference be correct, it would follow that the falling off in turnover was smaller than the mere figures of net profit might suggest. The board has reduced from £100,000 to £50,000 the allocation to the development fund, and after providing for income-tax and making one or two minor appropriations, is carrying forward £1,057,160, which is within £2,000 of the sum brought in. The dividend now announced is up to the best expectations of the market, which had been prepared for the discontinuance of share bonus payments. In the last year or two Carreras shares have experienced a severe fall; the £1 "A" shares, which touched 18 in 1929 and 13½ early in the present year, are now 5½, which compares with a lowest this year of 5 1-16. Allowing for the dividend carried in the price the present yield is fully 9 per cent.

A Brewery Property Revaluation

An interesting feature of the accounts of Benskin's Watford Brewery is the disappearance of the item goodwill from the balance-sheet. This intangible asset appeared for the first time as an individual item a year ago in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act (1929). It amounted to £332,667, but at the meeting of the company last December the chairman stated that a revaluation of the company's properties would enable the item to be wiped out. This has now been accomplished. The properties were revalued on August 30 last, with the result that they now stand at £2,498,016, compared with £1,844,632 a year ago, and the item goodwill has disappeared. The property item is now considerably in excess of the total of both property and goodwill a year ago—namely, £2,177,299. As a result of the issue of 608,000 new £1 shares early this year the capital account shows a large increase, the total issued share capital being now £1,302,000. Of the new shares 152,000 represented the capitalization of a part of the general reserve, which has fallen from £340,000 to £208,000. The corresponding expansion in the assets is seen in the increase in the valuation of the properties and in a rise in the cash holding from £43,200 to £135,980. It was indicated at the last general meeting that one of the objects of the new share issue was to enable the company to be free from the necessity of raising large sums from its bankers for the acquisition of additional properties. Owing to the increase in capital the profits for the year to September 30 show a substantial increase, amounting to £208,352, compared with £145,933. Dividends are not comparable with those of last year, for the interim payment of 7½ per cent. was made on 304,000 Ordinary shares and the final payment of 10 per cent. on 912,000 shares. For 1928-29 the total distribution on the old capital was 25 per cent.

External Reserves

Mr. G. Foster Clark, who presided at yesterday's meeting of Foster Clark, Limited, drew attention to the additional strength the company possesses in its investments. Not only did they assure a steady income, drawn from many industries and many sources in all parts of the world, he said, but the company had always at its command resources immediately available, if needed, both for the development of the existing business and for the acquisition of any other interests that might seem desirable. These are among the reasons why a company with a reserve invested outside the business is in a stronger position than a similar company whose reserve is invested in the business. An external reserve is usually of greater advantage to a company in times of stress than an internal reserve.

Protection and Prices

In his speech to the shareholders of Dennis Brothers, the commercial motor manufacturers, at yesterday's meeting of the company, Mr. N. P. Andrew made an interesting reference to the question of protection. If anyone held the opinion that domestic prices of motor-vehicles in England were raised, or ever will be raised, because of the protection of import duties, Mr. Andrews declared, he was mistaken. Import duties made it possible for them to get sufficient turnover to enable them to produce at reasonable prices. Within reason, the more the protection the larger the home market and the lower their costs of production. Domestic competition was quite sufficient to guarantee that those lower costs should be reflected in the selling prices. It is undoubtedly true that where, by means of a protective tariff, domestic production can be substantially enlarged appreciable savings in costs can be effected, and so long as a reasonable share of the saving is passed on to the public there is a net gain to the community. Sir Raymond Dennis, who also spoke at yesterday's meeting, gave point to Mr. Andrew's declaration by announcing reductions in prices to take immediate effect, and said that in fixing the new prices they had anticipated the saving in the cost of production that would result from increased sales.

Mr. Arthur Montague William Proctor yesterday ceased to be a member of the Stock Exchange.

It was announced in Newcastle yesterday that the Genoa Gas Works had negotiated for 30 000 tons of Wear special gas coal at a c.i.f. price of 21s. 4½d. a ton.

Net profits of the British Tobacco Company (Australia) for the year ended October 31, amounted to £1,074,672. Four interim dividends have been declared during the year, amounting to 12 per cent., and an interim dividend for the current year of 2½ per cent. was declared yesterday.

STOCK EXCHANGE

A STEADY TONE

RISE IN OIL SHARES

The Stock Exchange yesterday began the last Account of the year in quiet fashion. As a whole the tendency was firm, the only marked exception being South American securities. Peruvian descriptions were particularly weak on the reports of fresh unrest in that country, and a further reaction took place in Brazilian securities and South American railway stocks. The Gilt-edged market was uneventful. In the Miscellaneous groups Oil shares were prominent. A brisk rally took place, partly as the result of better advices from Paris and partly on the speech made at the Royal Dutch meeting by Sir Henri Deterding.

Among British Government stocks the Five per Cent. War Loan was firm, being maintained all day at 103, or 1-16 above Friday's closing price. Quotations of long-dated stocks were steady; the Five per Cent. Conversion Loan closed ¼ lower at 105¼. Among new scrips the primium on Central Electricity Board was slightly easier at 9-16. The HOME RAILWAY market was quiet and steady, the news regarding the coal situation having a rather reassuring effect. The only changes in the junior stocks were declines of ¼ in North Eastern Preferred (16¼) and Southern Deferred (22¾).

In the FOREIGN market renewed weakness was shown by Brazilian bonds. A number of the principal loans of both the Federal Government and the State of San Paulo were quoted a point lower, while the 1889 "Fours" showed a fall of 2 to 42½. The movement was due more to absence of buying than to actual sales. The unsatisfactory report of political and economic conditions in Peru published in *The Times* yesterday was responsible for a sharp fall in Peruvian stocks. Peruvian Six per Cent. bonds of 1928 were marked down 1½ to 49-55, while the Preference stock of the Peruvian Corporation closed as much as 3½ lower at 28½, although the actual amount of stock changing hands was said to be exceedingly small. Chinese bonds continued firm. The non-payment of the coupon due yesterday upon the bonds of the Shanghai-Nanking railway had no effect on the market, which appeared to be hopeful that the default would be of short duration. Shanghai-Nanking bonds were unchanged at 61. The Five per Cent. Boxer loan was quoted ex drawing, the value of the drawing being calculated at 7-16. Hardly any change occurred in European State bonds. South American railway stocks were weak. Among the Argentine lines Central Argentine fell 1 to 59 and B.A. Great Southern 1½ to 69½. Antofagasta and Bolivia continued a weak market, the stock falling a point to 41.

A distinct rally took place in OIL shares. The market began to improve about midday upon better advices from Paris, and the recovery received a fresh stimulus later from the reassuring speech made by Sir Henri Deterding at the meeting of the Royal Dutch company. Royal Dutch shares took the lead with a rise of a point to 25½, and Shell also was strong at 3 25-32, or ¼ above the previous quotation. Mexican Eagle rose 6d. to 7s. 3d., and Canadian Eagle, with a rise of 4½d., moved up to a similar price. Gains of 1-32 to 1-16 were established in Burmah, Anglo-Persian, V.O.C., and Lobitos.

The price of RUBBER was quoted ½d. higher at 4½d. English stocks were reduced last week by 337 tons, but the market had expected a larger reduction, and prices of shares showed a rather easier tone. In the TEA group firmness was shown by Nuwara Eliya and Uuvah, but there was evidence of a little selling of Doom Dooma, Jokai, and Travancore.

INDUSTRIALS FIRM

The INDUSTRIAL market was quiet, while changes as a rule were unimportant. The prevailing tendency was firm. There was renewed buying of Carreras before the dividend announcement; the "A" shares touched 6¼, closing at 5¾, which left them ½ higher on the day. The "B" shares closed at 14s. 4½d., after being up to 15s. 1½d. British-American Tobacco was slightly harder at 5¼, but no change took place in Imperial. Courtaulds were the turn better at 41s., but British Celanese fell 6d. to 8s. Cables and Wireless stocks made a further rally, the Preference rising to 7¾, the "A" to 3¼, and the "B" to 13. Tate and Lyle rose 6d. to 34s. 1½d. Fresh weakness was shown by United Molasses; the shares closed 6d. lower at 17s. 6d., after touching 16s. 9d. The international group fluctuated narrowly, New York doing little in the afternoon. On balance prices were mostly a little higher. International Nickel closed ¼ up at 19, and Brazilian Traction at 26½ and Hydro Electric at 27½ each gained ½. Columbia Graphophone hardened to 2 5-16, and both Kreuger and Toll at 24 and Swedish Match "B" at 13½ showed fractional gains. Bournemouth and Poole Electric showed a rise of 9d. to 62s. 9d. In the engineering group Siemens were quoted 1s. higher at 22s. 6d. A further rise of 2s. 6d. to 47s. 6d. took place in William Whiteley, while John Barker hardened to 57s. 6d. Harrods were a little easier at 56s. 6d. Lyons "A" were firm, rising to 4 13-16.

The South African group was irregular. De Beers were firmer on the report, the shares rising to 5½, and small gains were established in Central Mining (11½), Gold Fields (1½), and Rand Mines (3½). On the other hand, Randfontein Estates, Rand Selection, Robinson Deep B, and Sub Nigel each declined to a small extent. Copper shares were firmer on the rise of 37s. 6d. per ton in the metal. Rio Tinto gained ½ to 31½, and the Broken Hill group made some recovery, while among Rhodesians, Chartered at 29s., N'Changa at 2, and Congo Border at 8½ were slightly better. Trepca Mines were firm at 6s. 4½d.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAIRO, DEC. 1

The Ministry of Agriculture to-day announced its second estimate of the 1930 cotton crop as 7,807,424 kantars of unginned cotton and 8,190,285 kantars of ginned cotton, and also stated that the average yield for Sakellaridis was over two kantars a feddan and for other kinds over four kantars a feddan. The Ministry also has issued a statement that owing to the cotton bollworm menace all of the 1930 cotton crop must be ginned by July next year.

Owing to low yield of Sakellaridis the Government intends to issue a new law reducing the cultivation of this type in certain zones of the Delta by 40 per cent. in order to encourage other types.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

REUTER'S QUOTATIONS

—	Dec. 1	Nov. 29	—	Dec. 1	Nov. 29
Abitibi	9¾	9¾	Dom. Glas	103	100
Asbestos	1¼	1¼	Dom. Textile	80	77½
Do., Pref.	11¼	11¼	Fam. Players	No bid	No bid
B.C. Packers	27½	28¼	Fraser Cos.	3¾	4
Braz. Tract.	25½	25½	Hollinger	6	6
B.C. Pwr., A	36	36½	Int. Nickel	18¾	18¾
Do., B	13	13	Massey, H.	14	14½
Brit. Emp. Steel	1	1	Montreal L't	58½	57¼
Do., 1st Pf.	18	18	Natl. Brew.	26¾	26½
Do., 2nd Pf.	3	3	Nat. Steel Car	36½	36½
Calgary	150	150	Ogilvie Flour	260	260
Can. Car.	18½	18½	Port Alfred Pulp, Pref.	No bid	No bid
Do., Pref.	25	24½	Power Corp.	56	55¼
C. Cement	14½	14½	Price Bros.	44	44
Do., Pref.	91	90½	Quebec Pwr.	46¾	44
C. Cottons	No bid	No bid	S. Law'ce C.	33	33¼
Indus. Alcohol, A	3½	3	Shawinigan	52¾	51½
Do., B	2	2	S. Canada Power	25½	28
C. Power	5½	5½	Steel Co. of Canada	42	41
C. Steamship	6	6	Wpeg Elec.	20¾	20¼
Do., Pref'd.	18	19	Bk. Montreal	281	280
Cockshutt	11¼	11⅞	Can. Bk. Com.	235	230
Cons. Mining	148	147½	Royal Bank	280½	280
Dom. Bridge	55½	55½			

* Ex dividend.

ARGENTINE GRAIN OPTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 1.—WHEAT closed easy and 10c. to 13c. lower.

CLOSING PRICES	To-day	Prev. close
Buenos Aires:—		
Wheat, December delivery	6.10	6.20
" February delivery	6.50	6.72
" March delivery	6.65	6.77
Maize, December delivery	4.08	4.20
" January delivery	4.28	4.38
" February delivery	4.45	4.56
Oats, February delivery	3.90	3.90
Linseed, December delivery	11.80	—
" February delivery	11.80	11.55
" March delivery	11.50	11.65
Rosario:—		
Wheat, No. 2, February delivery	6.40	6.55
Maize, December delivery	3.95	4.05
Linseed, February delivery	11.30	11.35

(Prices in pesos currency per 100 kilos, delivery Buenos Aires.) (Peso—about 1s. 5d.)

ANGLO-NORWEGIAN HOLDINGS.—A catch of whales producing 76,900 barrels of oil, valued at over £320,400, has been made for the first seven weeks of the 1930-31 season, ended November 30 last.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FIRM TONE

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Although trading continued quiet to-day, the feeling in the market was rather more optimistic, scattered buying on both accounts helping to bring about moderate rallies throughout the list. Sales were returned at 1,103,000 shares.

Steadiness at the opening was imparted by reports of further sales of copper at 11c. But speculative activity remained greatly curtailed, awaiting outside developments, notably in connexion with the convening of Congress, whose action regarding the proposed billion dollar Prosperity Bond issue for public works to relieve unemployment and to promote an early definite economic recovery is exciting general attention.

The tendency was firmer in the afternoon, and while there was an acute dearth of definite activity on either side scattered "bear" covering and desultory investment accumulation, chiefly of rails and motors, gradually lifted values. These two sections were helped by predictions that the 1931 motor volume will prove between 60 and 75 per cent. of that of 1929, while in the case of rails it was announced that the Western companies had officially appealed for legislation to relieve competitive problems. Slight declines occurred near the end of the session owing to realizing, but the close was steady.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	Dec. 1	Nov. 29
		$	$	$
MONTREAL on London, cables	£1	4.864	4.85½	4.85½
NEW YORK on London, sight	£1		4.85⅞	4.85 31/32
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.85 31/32	4.85 31/32
60 days' sight	£1		4.83 29/32	4.83¾
Grain bills, sight	£1		4.85⅛	4.85⅛
Seven days	£1		4.84 15/16	4.84 15/16
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91⅞	3.92⅞	3.92⅞
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.24	5.23½
Amsterdam, short sight	100g.	40.20	40.21¼	40.21¼
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.83	26.75½	26.74
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.83	26.83¾	26.84
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.83	26.74	26.75
Prague, cheques	100kr.		2.96¾	2.96¾
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.83	23.83¾	23.84
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.93	13.94⅜	13.94½
Berne, cables	100f.	19.33	19.37⅜	19.36¼
Madrid, cables	100pe.	19.33	11.26	11.22
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.03	14.06⅝	14.06⅝
Budapest, cables	100pen	17.50	17.49½	17.49¼
Belgrade, cables	100din.	1.75	1.77⅛	1.77⅛
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.29⅛ Cents	1.29¾ Cents	1.29¾ Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.33	34.37	34.37
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.42	9.63	9.60

RAILWAYS

—	Closing Prices Dec. 1	Nov. 29
Atchison	190	188
Atl. Coast	123½	122½
B. & O.	74	72
Do., Pref.	77¾	77¾
Brooklyn Manhat. Tr.	65	65¼
Can. P. (New)	43⅛	43⅜
Cent. N.J.	205½	205½
Ches. & O.	43½	42
Ch. G.W.	7⅜	7⅜
Do., Pref.	27⅜	24⅜
Ch. N.W.	40½	40
Ch. Mil. St. P.	7⅛	6⅞
Ch. Rock Is.	60	60
Del. & Hud.	142	142
Del., Lack.	86½	86
Erie	29	29¼
Do., 1 Pf.	41½	41
G.N., Pref.	65½	62⅝
Illinois	79¼	79
Interboro Rapid Tr.	27	27
Kansas City Southern	41½	40
Louisville	102½	100
Minn. St. P.	7	7
Miss. Pac.	33	32
Do., Pref.	101½	100
N. Mex. & Pf.	—	—
Do., 2d Pf.	—	—
N.Y. Cent.	131	129⅞
Norfolk	206	205
N. Pacific	85	85
Penn. R'd	60	59⅜
Reading	92	89¾
S.L. & S.F.	63⅝	64
S.L. & S.W.	25⅝	—
Pf.	101½	100
Southern	64⅛	63⅝
Do., Pref.	79	79
Union	187	186½
Wabash	18	17
Do., Pf. A	43½	43½

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct	103	102½	Int. Nickel	18¾
Allied Chem	204	198	Int. Paper	7½
Amer. Ag. Ch.	2	1¾	Int. T. & T.	27¼
Do., Pref.	11	11⅛	Kennecott	28
Am. Br. Boy	10½	9½	Kresge S.S.	28½
Am. and F. Power	39¼	38⅛	Kroger	24
Am. Can.	117¾	116	Liggett & M.	82
Am. Loco.	30	29½	Loose-Wiles	51½
Am. Rolling Mills	34¼	34¼	Mack Trks.	44½
Am. Smelt.	52	51⅝	Mont. P. W.	23⅝
Am. Sug. R.	51½	50	Nash Motors	27⅜
Am. Tel.	189¼	187½	Nat. Biscuit	79½
Am. Tob.	105½	105	Nat. Cash R.	31
Am. Woolen	6½	5⅞	Nat. Dairy	43½
Anaconda	36⅜	36⅝	N. Amer.	72½
Armour Pf.	72½	72½	Packard	9½
As. Dry Gds.	27	27	Pan. Am. Pet.	42⅝
Atl. Ref.	21	21⅛	Penn. Coal & Coke	—
Baldwin	27⅝	26⅝	Pullman	61
Barnsdall A	14⅜	14⅜	Radio Corp.	16⅞
Beth. Steel	62½	61⅝	Rem. Rand	18¼
Celanese	—	—	Ryl. Dutch	40¾
C. de Pasco	29¼	28¼	Safeway Str.	23⅝
Chile Copp.	26¾	26⅛	Shell Trans.	32
Chrysler	18*	17⅝	Shell, Un.	8½
Col. Fuel	25	25	Sinclair	15½
Columb. Gas	37	36⅛	Socony	36½
Col. Graph.	11¼	11⅛	Std. Brands	16¾
Comm. Gas	89½	87½	Std. Gas & El.	68¾
Cont. Can.	50	49	Std. Oil of Cal.	49
Cont. Oil	11⅛	11⅝	Do., N.J.	54
Corn Prod.	80	79½	Do., N.Y.	25
Crucible	57	57	Stud'baker	23⅞
Davison Ch.	17	16¼	Tex. G. & S.	52*
Drug, Inc.	68¼	67½	Tidewater	7⅞
Du Pont	89⅝	87¾	Tr. Cont. Cp.	9⅜
Eastman K.	166½	165	Un. Carbide	82
Elec. P. & L.	44¼	42½	Un. Corp.	19⅛
Elec. Stor.	57¼	57	Un. Fruit	67
Fox Films	31⅞	30⅝	United Gas	27¼
Gen. Elect.	49⅝	48½	U.S. Alcohol	6
Gen. Foods	51⅞	51⅜	U.S. Rubber	15¾
Gen. Motors	35⅛	34⅞	U.S. Steel	144⅝
Gillette	33¼	32½	Do., Pref.	145½
Goodrich	20¼	19½	W. Un. Tel.	140
Goodyear	51	51⅛	Wh'se Mtg.	101
Hou. Oil Tx.	42¼	41	Woolworth	62½
Hud. Mtrs.	25⅛	25½	Yellow Cab	80
Ind. Rayon	57	56	Youngst'n S. & T.	—
Int. Harv.	60¼	59¼	Zenith	76
Int. Match Pref.	62½	62½		

CURB EXCHANGE

Assd. Gas A	20	20¼	Mid. West Utilities	20
Br. Am. Tob. (Bearer)	24⅞	24¾	Penn-Road	7
Elec. Bond	48⅝	46⅝	Silica Gel. B	8
Gulf Oil	75	74	Std. Oil (Ind.)	38¾
Hydro Elec.	26¾	25½	Swift Int.	32½
Int. Petrm.	14⅞	14⅝	Vacuum Oil	64

BONDS

Liby. Ln., 3½%	101 22/32	101 27/32	Finl. 6% 1945	86
Do., 4½%	102 28/32	102 30/32	Fren. 7% 1941	125⅛
Do., (4th) 4½%	103 22/32	103 31/32	Fren.

MONEY MARKET

STERLING WEAK

DECLINE IN LOAN AND DISCOUNT RATES

With the distribution of the dividend on the Five per Cent. War Loan money became abundant in Lombard-street yesterday. Both loan and discount rates declined, and this contributed to the weakness of sterling in the foreign exchange market, the New York rate falling to $4.85 7-16, the lowest point of the year, the French exchange declining to 123.55f., and the Italian exchange to 92.72l. The general rate for both fresh advances for the night and for the renewal of old loans, except from the clearing banks, was 1½ per cent., balances being obtainable at 1½ per cent. in the afternoon. A large turnover was reported in the discount market, home banks being buyers of January bills at 2¼ per cent. and of February and March maturities at 2 3-32 per cent. There was also a small inquiry on French account at these rates, and in competition brokers frequently found it necessary to bid 2¼ per cent. in order to obtain three months fine bank bills. For the moment the weight of money has thus forced down bill rates to an unduly low level, but as the surplus funds are absorbed by the repayment by the Treasury of Ways and Means Advances tighter conditions should ensue. Their advent should be hastened by the adverse state of the foreign exchanges. The daily sale of bar gold by the Bank of England yesterday amounted to £383,000, but 600,000 sovereigns were sent into the Bank from the Cape. Practically the whole of the £1,037,000 of South African bar gold due to reach the bullion market to-day has been engaged for France and also the £953,000 due next Monday. The mail steamer from Capetown due to reach this country on December 15 brings £490,000 in bar gold and £200,000 in sovereigns.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).		Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).			
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
1¼–2	2	2¼	2⅛–2⅜	2⅛	2⅛

Discount (Treasury Bills).		Fine Trade Bills.			
2 Mths. %	3 Mths. %	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.	
2⅛–2¼	2⅛	3–3⅛	3¼–3⅜	3⅜–3½	3½–4

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

New York bid for dollars, and the American exchange fell to $4.85 7-16, closing at $4.85 15-32, compared with $4.85 33-64 on Saturday. The discount on forward dollars was 1-32c. for one and three months, but 1-16c. for the end of the year. There was a sharp fall in both the Paris (123.55f.) and Milan (92.72l.) rates, and the Swiss exchange also moved against sterling, closing at 25.06½f. Both the Brussels ($34.82¼lb.) and Amsterdam (12.08 11-16fl.) rates were slightly higher. Further recovery occurred in Spanish currency, the Madrid rate closing at 43.15p., against 43.50p. on Saturday. The premium on forward Spain was ¼c. one month, and 13c. three months. Eastern exchanges were steady. Among the South American exchanges the Rio rate further rose 0.32 to 13.34d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Dec. 1	Nov. 29
New York	$ to £	4.8666	4.85⅞–85⅞
Montreal	$ to £	4.8666	4.85⅞–85⅞
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.55–123.62
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.81¼–82¼
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.71–92.78
Switzerl'nd	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.06–07½
Albania	Dr. to £	375	374⅜–375¼
Holland	Fl. to £	12.107	12.06⅞–07
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	42.95–43.25
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108⅛–108⅜
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.06⅞–07
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.36⅛–37
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58½	34.48–34.52
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.76	27.76–27.79
Prague	Kc. to £	164.2527	163⅜–163¾
Warsaw	Zlotyto £	43.38	43⅝–43⅞
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.20–25.27
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817–819
Const'ple	Pst. to £	1.0251	1.0251
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	274⅛–274¾
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48¾–48⅞
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.650	668–673
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.159	18.21–18.27
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15⅞–16¼
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.08⅞–09¼
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15¼–16
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97½	97⅛–97⅜
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/5¼–23/32
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/5¼–23/32
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/5¼–23/32
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/2¾–1/3¼
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2/0⅞–2/0⅛
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/6½–1/7⅛
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3⅛–3/⅛
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.06⅞–07⅛
Manila	Per peso	24.66d.	2/0⅛
R. de Jan.	Per mil.	5.899d.	4⅛–4 11/16
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	38⅞–38 11/16
Vparaiso†	$ to £	40	39.82
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	38½–39
Lima†	Soles to £	12.166	15.65
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	10.55–10.75

† 90 days. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
On:—				
Australia*	109 16 3	110 7 6	110 18 9	111 10 0
New Zealand	93 17 6	93 6 5	92 15 6	92 3 9
Africa, and Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 3 9	97 12 6	96 17 0

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
On:—		
Australia	108 10 0	108 17 6
New Zealand*	95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

* Rates for 100 London pounds.

SOUTH AMERICAN EXCHANGES

Country	Method of quoting	Parity	Latest sight rate	Previous sight rate
Ecuador	Sucres to £	24.3325	24.55	24.60
Venezuela	Bolivares to £	25.25	27.20	26.85
Colombia:				
Bogota	Pesos to £	5.00	5.03½	5.04¼
Nicaragua	Cordobas to £	4.87	4.92	4.92
Salvador	Colones to £	9.73	9.87	9.91
Bolivia	Bolivianosto£	13.33	13.45	13.52

The Bank of England yesterday announced the receipt of 600,000 SOVEREIGNS from abroad and the sale of £383,090 in BAR GOLD. The day's movements, therefore, resulted in a net influx of £216,910. Since Wednesday last there has been a net efflux of £837,900, as shown below:—

ARRIVALS			WITHDRAWALS		
		£			£
Nov. 27—			Nov. 27—		
Bar gold	..	50	Bar gold	..	323,476
			Sovereigns	..	22,000
Nov. 28..	..	Nil	Nov. 28—		
			Bar gold	..	363,648
			Sovereigns	..	7,000
Nov 29—			Nov. 29—		
Bar gold	..	60	Bar gold	..	329,805
			Sovereigns	..	9,000
Dec. 1—			Dec. 1—		
Sovereigns	..	600,000	Bar gold	..	383,000
Net efflux	..	837,900			
Total	..	£1,438,019	Total	..	£1,438,019

Net influx for 1930 to date, £7,827,564; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market the price of bar gold remained at 85s. 1½d. per oz.

Silver further declined 1/16d. to 16½d. per oz. for cash, and 16½d. for forward delivery.

PROVINCIAL BANK CLEARINGS

	Nov., 1930*	Nov., 1929	Dec.
	£	£	%
Birmingham	9,662,000	10,960,000	11·8
Bradford	3,205,000	3,126,000	37·4
Bristol	4,520,000	5,020,000	9·9
Hull	3,000,000	3,700 000	18·9
Leeds	3,658,000	4,346,000	15·8
Leicester	2,896,000	3,326,000	12·8
Liverpool	25,978,000	33,700,000	22·9
Manchester	40,016,000	53,170,000	24·7
Newcastle	5,972,000	7,017,000	14·8
Nottingham	2,296,000	2,618,000	12·2
Sheffield	3,343,000	4,084,000	18·1
Total	£104,543,000	£133,076,000	21·4

* There were 25 working days compared with 26 in November, 1929.

BRITISH OVERSEAS BANKS' ASSOCIATION

Mr. John Caulcutt, a director and general manager of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), has been elected chairman of the committee of the British Overseas Banks' Association for the ensuing year.

Foreign Bank Returns will be found on page 25

COMPANY RESULTS

CARRERAS DIVIDEND

Forestal Land, Timber and Railways.—Interim dividend of 2½ per cent. on the Ordinary shares in respect of the year ending December 31 (the same), payable on January 1.

BLACKPOOL WINTER GARDENS AND PAVILION

The net revenue of the Blackpool Winter Gardens and Pavilion Company for the year ended October 31 last was £31,913 (against £7,847 in the previous year). It is proposed to pay a dividend of 15 per cent. (against nil) together with a bonus of 5 per cent. (against nil); to allocate £10,000 (against nil) for depreciation, leaving to be carried forward £5,403 (against £7,528).

BLAENAVON COMPANY

The report of the Blaenavon Company states that the net profit for the year ended September 30 was £18,155 (against £10,295 for 1928-29), which reduces the debit to be carried forward to £88,512. The small profit made by the subsidiary company for the year has not been included in the accounts. The auditors state that nothing has been provided for depreciation of capital expenditure. Meeting, December 10.

TAMPICO OIL

The report of Tampico Oil states that the net amount of the royalty oil due to the company for the year ended June 30 under the terms of the agreement with the Kern River Oilfields of California was 18,853 barrels. The net amount for the four months ended October 31, 1930, is estimated at 6,428 barrels. A limited amount of drilling was carried out upon the company's property during the year, the resumption of activity being still restrained owing to the serious fall in price and the lack of demand for heavy Mexican crude oil. The accounts show a loss for the year of £471. Meeting, December 10.

BRITISH EMPIRE LAND MORTGAGE AND LOAN

The accounts of the British Empire Land Mortgage and Loan Company show a loss for the year to September 30 of £453, which has been carried to depreciation and realization account. The report states that owing to the proclamation of Farm Bruidegomskraal (part of the Vereenigdorp properties) as a public digging on January 24, 1930, it has not been possible during the year to proceed with the reorganization of the company's share and debenture capital referred to in last year's report. This proclamation necessitated certain expenditure for the provision of water, &c., for prospectors. Results have so far been disappointing. Meeting, December 8.

GRIQUALAND EXPLORATION AND FINANCE

Profits of the Griqualand Exploration and Finance Company for the year ended May 31 last amounted to £4,856 (against £4,529). After providing for South African income-tax and bringing into account the amount of £4,481 written back in the balance-sheet as a separate item, a loss of £2,769 is shown for 1929-30, and the debit balance to be carried forward on profit and loss account is now £4,288. It is proposed to increase the capital to £400,000 by the creation of a further 1,000,000 shares of 2s. each, ranking alike in all respects with the already issued, and arrangements have been made for the subscription of the new shares at par and without commission: 508,000 of these shares will be subscribed forthwith, and the balance from time to time in such amounts as may be required for additional plant and equipment to increase the output from the new sources of ore supply now being made available. Meetings, December 10.

ROYAL DUTCH OUTLOOK

STATEMENT BY SIR HENRY DETERDING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

THE HAGUE, DEC. 1

At a meeting to-day of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company Sir Henry Deterding made a statement with regard to the position of the Royal Dutch and its future. He said that there had been a great many rumours spread by speculators on the Stock Exchange and that these rumours were all false. The Royal Dutch had rejected an offer from one of their bankers of a 4 per cent. loan to the amount of $25,000,000, because they already had abundant liquid capital. In 1931 they expected to save over £4,000,000 in comparison with 1929, and in 1930 economies amounting to £2,500,000 would be made. In the future, therefore, real optimism was justified.

"We are the largest producers of petroleum," said Sir Henry, "and petroleum is the most economical source of light and energy that the world will ever possess and one which cannot be replaced by anything else. The Royal Dutch has 40 years' experience of it. It has never disappointed a shareholder during that time and it will not do so in the next 40 years."

Sir Henry said they had had some bad luck, caused, among other things, by Russia, but they had immediately written off the full amount of the losses from their reserves. Moreover their distributing organization had been extended and improved in the course of the last 40 years to such an extent that it had a value several times greater than it had cost. Difficult times like the present had a good side, in that they brought not only permanent economies, but also showed that only good and soundly organized concerns remained a permanent and good investment.

The enormous stocks of our associated companies, Sir Henry Deterding continued, are brought forward on the various balance-sheets at the lowest possible price, either cost price or market value, whichever is the lower, and our shareholders can be satisfied that as soon as the world situation improves we shall profit by it, because on our side there are no old losses to be overtaken.

PRIVATE PLACING OF NEW ISSUES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The custom of "placing" small issues of securities in the market in order to avoid unnecessary expense has been quite usual in the past. Often such emissions are only an addition to a stock already quoted and marketable, but more recently much larger amounts have been privately placed, and it is a practice that if persisted in may very easily cause trouble in the future.

When a large issue is so placed with the market and a favoured few, the public have no opportunity of participating except by purchase in what is a controlled market. The price is put up according to the demand, the dealers knowing perfectly well that in a new issue placed as before mentioned the inquirer as to price can only be a buyer.

The result is that in some cases a false value is created, and the public are made to suffer accordingly.

Another point against the so-called "placing system" is that the security does not get properly distributed, and is very apt to be held in blocks which, when dull conditions prevail, are difficult to dispose of and cause a glut with its resultant evils.

When an issue is publicly advertised the investor has some chance of obtaining an allotment at a fixed price, and the stock becomes distributed over a large number of investors. The opening price is then not a controlled one, but there are both public buyers and sellers, and the price finds its proper level.

The placing of securities may be, and often is, very profitable to the participants, whether in a pool or under obligation not to sell below a certain price, but it is not in the interest of the public, who have no fair opportunity of satisfying their wants except under conditions all in favour of the seller.

As a rule the large majority of those who participate in the placing syndicate or group are sellers when a fair profit can be made, and are not permanent investors.

Yours, &c.,

STOCKBROKER.

London, E.C.2, Dec. 1.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL SALES

MELBOURNE, Dec. 1.—Competition was general at the wool sale held here to-day, Japanese bidding for crossbreds being specially keen, but the easier tendency continued. The top price obtained was 16½d. The series ends on December 4.

SYDNEY, Dec. 1.—At the wool sale here to-day the catalogue consisted of 10,716 bales, of which 9,992 were sold. Private sales totalled 676 bales. There was an average selection. The market was firm at the closing rates of last week. Competition was strong, particularly from Japan, with good support from France, Germany, Yorkshire, Belgium, and Italy; there was limited inquiry from America. Greasy merino fetched up to 21d., comebacks 10d., and crossbreds 8d. The average price realized last week was 8.3d.

PERTH, Dec. 1.—Twenty thousand bales were offered at the wool sale held here to-day. Values were over 5 per cent. lower. Bradford representatives predominated. The top price realized was 12½d.—*Reuter.*

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 29.—EXCHANGE on London advanced 1/32d. to 47/32d. The COFFEE market ruled firm, with No. 7 N.Y. standard 125 reis higher at 12$050. Receipts were 13,000 bags, which makes 1,422,000 bags for the season to date against 1,339,000 bags a year ago. There were no clearances to the United States or to Europe, but 3,000 bags were shipped elsewhere. The stock shows a decrease at 266,000 bags, against 322,000 bags a year ago. Clearances during the past week amounted to 32,000 bags to the United States and 30,000 bags to Europe. At SANTOS receipts were 36,000 bags, increasing the aggregate for the season to 4,861,000 bags, against 3,773,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 11,000 bags to the United States and 35,000 bags to Europe. The stock shows a decrease at 1,141,000 bags, against 1,062,000 bags a year ago. Purchases for the United States during the past week amounted to 111,000 bags, and for Europe 76,000 bags, while clearances were 126,000 bags to the United States and 96,000 bags to Europe.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, Dec. 1.—The following are closing quotations on the Bourse:—

3% Perpetual Rentes, 86.45 (previous, 86.15); 5% Rentes, 1915-16, 101.05 (101); 4% Rentes, 1917, 102 x.d. (102.85); 4% Rentes, 1918, 100.65 (100.32); 5% Rentes, 1920, 133.35 (133); 6% Rentes, 1920, 101.80 x.d. (104.97); 6% Rentes, Rentes, 1927, 104.50 (104.35); 5% Credit National, 1919, 625 (624); 5% Credit National, 1920, 564 (565); 6% Credit National, 1921, 546 (543); 6% Credit National, 1922 (1st), 528 (529); 6% Credit National, 1923 (1st), 557 (557); 6% Credit National, 1924, 560 (559); 4% Egyptian Unified, 354.80 (354); 3½% Italian Rentes, 91.50 (—); 4% Brazilian, 1913, — (348); 5% Russian, 1906, 4.40 (3.80); 4½% Russian, 1909, 1.90 (2.50); 4% Turkish Unified, 36.70 (37.70); Banque de France, 20,600 (20,425); Banque de Paris, 2,330 (2,320); Banque Parisienne, 1,360 (1,350); Comptoir National d'Escompte, 1,680 (1,670); Credit Foncier Egyptien, 3,400 (3,370); Credit Lyonnais, 2,680 (2,655); Banque d'Athenes, 177 (—); Banque d'Orient, 284 (287); Banque Ottomane, 730 (711); Suez Canal, 16,880 (16,650); Chargeurs Reunis, 507 (502); Messageries Maritimes, 192 (198); Transatlantique, 555 (545); Raffinerie Say, 1,770 (1,754); Sucreries d'Egypte, 565 (510); Wagons Lits, 355 (353); Thomson Houston, 618 (617); Lautaro Nitrate, 313 (301); Ford of France, 245 (229); Rio Tinto, 3,910 (3,800); Tharsis, 432 (408); De Beers Defd., 642 (629); De Beers Pref. 1,220 (1,142); Jagersfontein, 130 (131); Central Mining, 1,440 (1,455); Chartered, 178 (176); Brakpan, 340 (343); Crown Mines, 450 (449); East Rand, 45 (45); Geduld, 434 (435); General Mining, 67 (69); Consolidated Goldfields, 142 (138); Johannesburg Consolidated, 200 (200); Randfontein Estate, 76 (78); Rand Mines, 343 (335); Tanganyika 210 (209); Transvaal Consolidated, 114 (112); Union Corporation, 279 (278); Mozambique, 33 (31); West Rand Mines Consolidated, 39 (38); Caoutchoucs, 87 (85); Eastern International, 53 (53); Gula Kalumpong, 90 (90); Kuala Lumpur, 125 (115); Malacca, 130 (134); Mexican Eagle, 44 (40); Royal Dutch, 31,400 (30,500); Shell Transport, 466 (465); Platine, — (1,495); Oceana Consolidated, 6.50 (4.75); Exchange on New York, 25.45½ (25.45¼); Exchange on London, official average, 123.58½ (123.60); cheques, closing market rate, 123.59 (123.60½). Private discount rate, 2% (2%); short money, 2% (2%).—*Reuter.*

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 1.—Closing quotations:—6% Dutch, 1922, 105⅞ (previous, 105¾); 5% Dutch, 1926, (102⅜); 2½% Dutch, 67 (67¼); 3% Dutch, 31½ (31⅝); 4% Brazilian, 1889, 45⅜ (42¾); 4% Brazilian, 4⅛ (4⅛); Peruvian 4% Cum. Pref., 30⅛ (31¼); New York Ontario, 7⅛ (6⅞); United States Steel, 146¼ (144⅝); Southern Pacific, — (102½); Union Pacific, 188¾ (189); Royal Dutch Petroleum, 309½ (295¾); Anaconda, 7⅝ (7⅛); Deli Batavia Rubber, 63⅛ (61¼); Deli Batavia Tobacco, 272 (268); Handel Mij, 267 (259); Senembah Mij, 2904 (290); Amsterdam Rubber, 112 (110); Margarine Unie, 205½ (203½); Philips Lamps, 223½ (221¼). Exchange on Berlin, 59.25 (59.25); London, 12.06¾ (12.06⅝); New York, 2.48⅛ (2.48⅜); Paris, 9.76½ (9.76¼).

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Erdoel, 63.75 (previous, 61.75); Kali Industrie Kasset, 124 (122.50); Salzdetfurth, 240 (230); Rhein. Braunkohlen, 161.25 (157.75); Rhein. Westfael. Elekt., 139 (146.50).

Reuter's quotations:—German Loan Liquidation Debt, 6.50 (6.10); Reichsbank, 225 (219.50); Berliner Handels Gesellschaft, 126.75 (125); Commerz and Privat Bank, 112.75 (111.50); Darmstadter and National Bank, 154.25 (150); Deutsche Bank and Disconto, 111.50 (110); Dresdner Bank, 112 (110.50); Gelsenkirchen Bergwerke, 87.50 (85.80); Harpener, 85.50 (81.50); Allgemeine Elekt., 108 (106.50); Schering, 156.10 (154.60); Farbenindustrie 6% Debs., 90 (90); Hamburg Amerika, 71.25 (70.10); Norddeutsche Lloyd, 72.30 (71.25); A.K.U., 66.75 (63.75); Vereinigte Stahlwerke, 66.25 (64.60); Svenska Tandsticks, 273.50 (270); Polyphon, 158 (155.75); Siemens and Halske, 166.75 (164.50); Schuckert, 125.50 (122.50); Ford Motors, 170.50 (170.50). Exchange on London, 20.36⅝ (20.36⅜); Paris, 16.47⅜ (16.47¾); Amsterdam, 168.78 (168.77); New York, 4.19½ (4.19½). Short term (30-55 days), 4⅞% (4⅞%); long term (55-90 days), 4⅞% (4⅞%). Call money, 6%-6% (6%-6%).

FRANKFURT, Dec. 1.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Bank, 111¼ (previous, 109); Darmstädter Bank, 153¾ (148½); Frankfurter Hypotheken Bank 143 (144); Metallbank and Metallurgische, 85½ (83½); Farbenindustrie, 135⅜ (134¾); Harpener Bergbau, 82 (78½); Mannesmann, 70¼ (68¼); Rheinische Stahlwerke, 76½ (75½); Rhein Westf. Bergbau, 62½ (60½); Gelsenkirchner Bergwerk, 87⅝ (87); Allgemeine Elektrizitäts, 107¾ (106½); Lahmeyer Elektrizitätswerke, 127 (126); Siemens and Halske, 166 (164); Schuckert, — (123¼); Deutsche Gold und Silber, — (128¾); Philipp Holzmann, 75 (74); Zellstoff Waldhof, 106½ (104¾); Nordstern Allgemeine Versicherung, 92 (92); Hamburg Amerika, 71 (70); Süddeutsche Zucker, 135 (135); German Liquidation Loan, 52⅛ (52⅛); German Railroad 7% Preferred, — (86¾); German Protektorate Loan, 2⅛ (2); Anatolian Railway Loan, — (11½); Mexican Silver 5% Loan, 8⅜ (—).

VIENNA, Dec. 1.—Closing quotations:—Gar. Oest. Voelkerbundanl (Austrian Issue), 108.50 (previous, 108); Donau-Save-Adria, 13 (13.05); Donau-Save-Adria, Pref., 86.25 (86.25); Oest. National Bank, 309.75 (310); Wiener Bank-Verein, 16.90 (16.90); Oest. Credit Anstalt, 47.10 (46.80); Ungar. Allg. Credit Bank, 80.05 (Nederosterr. Eskompte, 158.50 (158); Zivnostenska Banka, 89.05 (89.25); Donau-Dampfschiffahrts, 17.40 (17.25); A.E.G., Union Elekt., 17 (17.10); Oest. Brown Boveri, 140.75 (140.10); Oest. Siemens Schuckert, 166.25 (166.25); Oest. Salgo Tarjaner Steinkohlen, 59.80 (59.65); Oest. Alp. Kohlen, 574 (570); Oest. Alpine Montan, 19.40 (19.30); Berg and Huttenwerke, — (577); Felten and Guilleaume, 185.75 (185.50); Galiz Karpathen Petroleum, 2.75 (—); New Austrian State Loan, 1930, 95.10 (95.55). Exchange on Amsterdam, 285.78 (285.90); London, 34.48½ (34.48¼); New York, 703 (702); Paris, 27.91½ (27.89).—*Reuter.*

MILAN, Dec. 1.—Closing quotations:—Exchange on London, 92.72½ (previous, 92.75); Consolidato 5%, 82.50 (82.47); Banca d'Italia, 1,640 (1,640); Banca Commerciale, 1,402 (1,402); Banca Nazionale di Credito, 100 (100); Banco di Roma, 107½ (107½); Credito Italiano, 740 (740); Cantieri Navigazione, 86 (87); Meridionali, 850 (844); Navigazione Generale, 492 (490); Cantoni Coats, 625 (625); Sole Chatillon, 249 (249½); Snia Viscosa, 37½ (37½); Ilva, 212 (212); Monte Amiata, 136 (136½); Montecatini, 194 (194); Fiat, 227½ (226½); Idriabra, 270 (270); Edison, 645½ (645½); Unione Esercizi Elettrici, 72¼ (71¾); Terni, 381 (381½); Consorzio Mobiliare Finanziario, 730 (730); Adamello, 250 (254½).

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

RISE IN COPPER

SUGAR PRICES ADVANCED

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Dec. 1.—WHEAT.—Inquiry for cargoes was slow, and while La Plata was obtainable on easier terms following easier Argentina cash'er, other descriptions marked very little change. Late on Saturday a part cargo of 3,600 tons South Australian per Atlantic Maru, afloat, sold at 27s. 9d.; and a half cargo of 3,550 tons (half soft and half No. 2 Western white) Pacific, per Kurobane Maru, Nov. 3 B/L, at 27s. 6d. Resale, 62lb. (old crop) and 64lb. (new), about Hamburg offered at 24s. 9d. and 26s. respectively; and 62lb. (new), Jan.-Feb., at 25s. 9d. For Australians on passage, shipping shipped, and Nov. to Jan., 27s. 6d. was asked; and 28s. 6d. for Pacific. Dec. and Jan. Parcels were in moderate request at occasionally 3d. per qr. decline. No. 1 Northern Manitoba, per Beatrix, afloat, sold at 26s.; Jan., at 26s. 3d.; No. 2, per Jedmoor Myers, end Dec.-early Jan., at 25s.; No. 3, Dec., at 24s. 6d. (all Vancouver). German (on samples), Dec., made 23s. 9d.; and Victorian, per City of Evansville, afloat, London and Hull, 27s. 3d. To Liverpool, Berri, 62lb., on passage, was dealt in at 22s.; and West Australian to Manchester, per Formia, at 27s. 3d.

Wheat futures closed 4d. to 4½d. under Saturday. There was business in Manitoba grade, Jan., at 23s. 9d.

For 480lb.	Opening value	3.15 Call	3.15 Call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
		MANITOBA GRADE			
Nov.	23 10½	23 8	23 6	23 10	
Jan.	23 10½	23 9	23 8	23 10½	
March	24 4	24 3	24 2	24 4½	
		LONDON GRADE			
Dec.	22 8	22 7	22 6	22 5	22 9
Feb.	22 11½	22 10	22 9	22 8	23 0

MAIZE opened quiet with shippers willing to treat on easier terms, and with disappointing opening Argentine cables (unchanged to lower). Thus, without attracting much attention from buyers, La Plata, afloat, 17s. 9d.; loading, and Dec., 17s. 10½d.; Jan., 18s. Parcels were in poor request at 3d. per qr. decline. La Plata, Dec.-Jan., sold at 17s. 6d. and 17s. 4½d.; Jan.-Feb., at 17s. 9d., and 17s. 6d. For Dan/Gal/Fox, Dec.-Jan., Liverpool sold at 19s.

BARLEY continued quiet. Danubian, Dec., 15s.; Jan., 15s. 6d. Persian rather harder to buy at 14s. 9d. for Jan.

OATS were unchanged. La Plata, Dec., 11s. 9d.; Jan. (new), 11s. 10½d.

AT MARK-LANE there was a full attendance, with a fair business passing at steady prices. English wheats were maintained at 32s. to 33s. per 504lb. Foreign descriptions were steady. No. 1 hard Manitoba (Atlantic), cif. Jan., 28s. 3d.; (Vancouver), 28s. 9d.; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 28s. 6d.; Rosafe, 62lb., 27s.; No. 2, 28s. 3d.; (Vancouver), 27s. 6d.; No. 3 (Atlantic), 27s. 3d.; No. 6 Manitoba, 23s. 6d.; Rosafe, 62lb., 27s.; Baruso, 61½lb., 25s.; Australian, 28s. 9d.; choice white Karachi, 27s. 6d.; Russian (on samples), 23s. to 25s. 6d.; landed, 22s. 6d. to 26s. per 496lb. Flour is lower for London and Liverpool, but 25s. to 26s. is quoted for Plate straight run, 24s. to 25s. for 280lb. Maize firm and harder to buy. La Plata, landed, 20s. 3d.; ex ship, 19s.; No. 2 white flat Africa, landed, 20s. 3d. per 480lb. Barley quiet and rather easier for European. English malting, 25s. to 28s.; Danubian feed, 15s. to 22s.; Californian (old), landed, 20s. 3d.; (new), ex ship, 20s. to 21s.; Chilean brewing, ex store, 20s. to 35s. per 448lb. Persian, landed, 15s. 3d.; ex ship, 14s. 6d.; Russian and Danubian, 15s. 3d.; landed, 16s. 6d. per 400lb. Oats quietly steady. English (old), 22s.; (new), 17s. to 19s.; Scotch, landed, 19s. per 3cwt. La Plata, landed, 15s. 6d.; ex ship, 12s. 3d.; mixed feed, landed, 11s. 6d.; Canadian (new), ex ship, 15s. 6d.; Chilean white, 20s. 6d.; ex ship, 19s. 6d.; and Russian, 14s. 3d. per 320lb. Wheatfeed steady. Middlings, 5s. to 5s. 3d.; fine middlings, 6s. 3d.; bran, 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d.; broad bran, 5s. 9d. to 6s. per 112lb. Oatmeal quiet. Fine Midlothian, 18s.; Scotch, 13s. to 13s. 6d.; American, 13s. 6d. to 14s.; American and Canadian rolled oats, 15s. to 15s. 6d. per 2cwt.

Arrivals of home-grown grain in the Port of London for the week ended November 28 comprised:—Flour, 1,080 sacks; oats, 1,974qr.; maize, 1,260qr.; malt, 686qr.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels were in moderate demand at 1½d. to 4d. per quarter decline. Spot, Dec., 3s. 8d.; Manitoba, Dec., 26s. 6d.; afloat, 25s. 7½d.; sailing Dec. 6, 25s. 10½d.; No. 3, Dec., 25s. 3d.; Rosafe, 62lb., afloat, 22s. 6d.; 63½lb. Jan.-Feb., 24s.; 64lb., Jan.-Feb., 25s. 3d.; Baruso, 63½lb., Jan.-Feb., 25s.; choice white Karachi, Dec., 26s.; Jan., 25s. 9d.; Australian, Dec., 26s. 9d.; white Western Pacific, Dec., 27s. 6d.; Bluestem, 60lb., 22s. 6d.; 62lb., 24s.; 63lb., and No. 1, Manitoba, nearly due, at 26s.; white, to Manchester, West Australian, Dec., made 27s. Spot parcels were quiet and tending in buyers' favour, stocks showing an increase of 13,407 tons. Graded wheat futures opened 3½d. to 3¾d. per central lower, following easy closing American and Canadian markets, and further receded owing to large tenders against current month, increased local stocks and pressure to sell near-by parcels. After a moderate rally, due to covering and ready absorption of tenders, values again eased, following lower Argentine and American opening advices, and the market closed easy 1½d. to 1¾d. lower on the day. Sales amounted to 300 londs. Tenders against current month 92 loads, making a total of 441,434 centals.

Per 100lb.	Open'g value	Business done	Official settlement prices	Closing values	Prev. closing values
		GRADED WHEAT FUTURES			
	s. d.	Highest Lowest	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Dec.	4 10	4 10 4 9	4 9	4 10½	
March	5 1½	5 1½ 5 0½	5 2	5 0¼ 5 1⅞	
May	5 3½	5 3½ 5 2½	5 4	5 2¼ 5 3⅞	

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels of La Plata were quiet and about 6d. per quarter lower. Sellers of River Plate, afloat, and Dec.-Jan., 19s. 6d.; Jan.-Feb., 17s. 9d.; Feb.-March, 18s. 6d. Spot parcels were steady with River Plate 1½d. per central dearer. Stocks have been reduced by 4,403 tons.

OATS.—Shipment parcels were dull. Chilean, tawny, afloat, 11s. 9d., sellers; with River Plate, f.a.q., Jan., nominally quoted 11s. 9d.

FLOUR was quiet but steady.

Stocks in public warehouses for the week ended Nov. 29:—

—	Wheat	Maize	Barley	Oats
Liverpool	122,653	16,362	7,884	5,092
Manchester	27,760	1,383	1,839	1,367
Ellesmere Port	—	—	—	—
Total (tons)	150,413	17,745	9,723	6,459
Total last week	151,006	22,148	8,127	6,803

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1.—There was no sign of improvement in the demand for spot cotton. Only a small business was done in American with quotations 1 point lower to 4 points higher. Middling, 5.78d. Brazilian and Peruvian were unchanged to 2 points higher. Egyptian were unchanged to 2 points higher. F.G.F. Sakel, 9.20d.; G.F. Upper, 6.50d. African were quoted 1 point lower to 4 points higher. Middling West, 5.83d.; G.F. East, 4.78d.; East Indian advanced 5 points. Fm. M.G., Broach, 5.30d.; Fine No. 1 Tinnevelly, 4.75d.

American futures opened 6 to 8 points higher, chiefly due to the firmer week-end cable advices, which induced covering and brought in some Continental buying orders. Some reaction occurred later in the morning owing to a renewal of hedging with some profit-taking attracted by the higher prices, but midday values were 4 to 5 points up. A weaker tendency developed in the afternoon under increased offerings with discouraging New York advices. Selling orders came in from Bombay, and a reported increase of 10 per cent. in the China import duty helped to depress Dealdom. The close was easy and 2 to 5 points lower on the day. Jan., 5.53; March, 5.65; May, 5.77; July, 5.87. New York noon prices:—Jan., 10.45 March, 10.67; May, 10.92; July, 11.09.

Egyptian futures.—Sakellaridis contracts opened 8 to 10 points higher, owing to shorts covering on the moderate decrease from estimate of 1,800,000

COMPANY MEETINGS

DENNIS BROTHERS, LIMITED

CONTINUED PROGRESS

SUCCESS OF NEW MODELS

A STRONG BALANCE-SHEET

COMMERCIAL MOTOR TRADE DEVELOPMENTS

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Dennis Brothers, Limited, was held yesterday at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C.

Mr. N. P. ANDREW (the chairman) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. William Fish) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—Once more it is our pleasure and good fortune to greet you with a sound balance-sheet.

Having regard to the commercial depression which has been spread over the world, and over this country in particular, during many months past, I can imagine that you will have received with relief the accounts now before you revealing a satisfactory profit. The curve of our prosperity has fluctuated to be sure, but the general level has been, and still is, a high one, and, what is more, I believe that our wave is now on the flood. With a profit of £286,000 on such a capitalization as ours, and during a period of intense commercial depression such as the present, I need make no apology that it is not up to the standard of 1928.

IMPORTANCE OF HOME INDUSTRIES

Those who are responsible for the conduct of this business have had an anxious time, and will continue to have an anxious time so long as the general trade position remains as it is to-day. The employment of our factories is mainly dependent upon the movement of passengers in public vehicles and upon the movement of goods—particularly heavy goods and materials.

Home industries are therefore of prime importance to us, for, whereas in the case of imported manufactured wares finished goods alone need transporting, when the manufacturing is done at home the raw material also needs transporting. It is, therefore, a matter of great concern to the transport trade that British industry generally is so much distressed. But, whether the demand is good or bad, motor manufacturers know no rest. They are always trying to go one better than their fellows. Every season something is done to give the user the same vehicle for less money, or a better vehicle for the same or less money.

NEW MODELS ESTABLISHED

These last two years have been exceptionally fruitful in changes in heavy goods and passenger vehicles, involving an unusual strain on our designing staff; but we have the satisfaction of knowing that the new models mentioned to you last year, and others of later date, have been not only produced but have become successfully established. (Cheers.)

Provided that the general trade of the country is maintained, this widening of our scope makes our prospects better than at any time during the last two years, for we now have a comprehensive and well-tried-out range of most up-to-date models to meet the demands of practically every commercial vehicle user. (But we are not resting on our oars. Our research departments are all the time striving after the attainment of still cheaper running costs, and, as far as practicable, after the employment of lower grades of fuel.

BENEFITS OF IMPORT DUTIES

The hope of maintaining and improving our earnings lies certainly in a larger production, for competition among home manufacturers will always be keen enough to keep the trend of prices downward, and if anyone holds the opinion that domestic prices of motor vehicles in England are raised, or ever will be raised, because of the protection of import duties he is mistaken. Import duties make it possible for us to get sufficient turnover to enable us to produce at reasonable prices. Within reason, the more the protection the larger the home market and the lower our costs of production, and domestic competition is quite sufficient to guarantee that those lower costs shall be reflected in the selling prices.

THE ACCOUNTS

Having made those few general remarks, let me now direct your attention to the accounts.

Lower prices and the acute general depression have had their influence on our trading profit, but nevertheless it has reached the fine total of £286,000. Notwithstanding the reduction in deposit rates, interest and rents receivable are almost unchanged. Though a little more has been written off for depreciation, the valuation of land, buildings, and plant has actually increased by £3,000.

Stock has risen. That is one of the evils of the multiplication of models. But if it is an evil I think that it is one which we must bear. We are not of the take-it-or-leave-it order that is cited so frequently in the public Press as typical of the British manufacturer. Personally, I never thought that charge true, and certainly Dennis Brothers try to furnish their customers' every want, and in doing so have made many good friends among the leading commercial vehicle users of the day. I have reminded you before that stock would increase. It is, however, all good stock and worth the valuation set upon it.

Our investment in British Government securities is the only reserve we have outside the business, and as such it is important to maintain it. The valuation of the White and Poppe investment remains unaltered.

PROFIT AND RESERVE

Cash at bank is £49,000 lower, but is sufficient to finance the dividend proposed, and it is significant that the increase in the favourable balance between debtors and creditors is about equivalent to the reduction in the cash balance. As already mentioned, the net profit amounts to £286,804, which, added to last year's carry-forward, makes a total of £383,195 at the credit of profit and loss account. But out of this your directors have transferred £75,000 to general reserve and have paid an interim dividend of £50,000, so that the balance available to be dealt with at this meeting is £258,113.

The reserve will now stand at £650,000. This some of you may think to be excessive, but I would remind you that it is this sum and the issued capital of £75,000, plus the amount carried forward, that constitute the whole capital sum on which this business is financed. Moreover, as the requirements of the business extend, so is this reserve fund likely to rise. With the exception of the liquid reserve invested in Government stocks, this fund is entirely employed in the business.

THE DIVIDEND

Ladies and gentlemen, it is our recommendation that out of the balance of £258,113 there be paid a final dividend of 2s. 2d. per share, involving a sum of £162,768, which, with the interim dividend already paid, makes a total distribution for the year of 2s. 10d. per share, and leaves a sum of £95,345 to be carried forward.

Those of you who are old shareholders are so accustomed to come here to listen to good reports that you possibly no longer realize that all this success does not drop into our lap as a matter of course—(hear, hear)—that it is, in fact, only brought about by an intense and constant application to business, a characteristic which, I am happy to say, is markedly developed in your managing directors and those whom they have gathered around them. It is due to their solid work, assisted by the executives and designing and constructive staffs at Guildford and Coventry, that our company and its products do maintain their position in the front rank, and to them I express my thanks. (Cheers.)

I now move:—"That the directors' report, with the statement of accounts for the year ended September 30, 1930, be and is hereby received and adopted."

SIR RAYMOND DENNIS'S SPEECH

SIR RAYMOND DENNIS, K.B.E.:—Ladies and gentlemen,—Before I second the resolution proposed by the Chairman I would like to give you some information as to our past year's activities and our position as I understand it to-day.

When I had the pleasure of addressing you a year ago I expressed myself as hopeful of our prospects. Sufficient justification for that optimism, I feel you will agree, is to be found in the fact that under difficult trading conditions, and during a period of depression far deeper than any of us could have anticipated, the company has made a net profit of £286,804.

At the same time I qualified my optimism, you will remember, by a word of warning. "It will be obvious to all," I said, "that the actual results of an industrial concern such as ours must be subject to fluctuations, and we cannot always expect to present an increased profit year by year, especially when that profit stands at such a high figure as your company has attained in recent years."

EFFECT OF TRADE DEPRESSION

These remarks apply to-day, and I remind you of them, not because I am afraid our company is unable to meet competition, as I believe we were never in a better position in this respect, but trade has been bad, especially during the past six months, and when trade is bad it must affect the demand for the products we manufacture, especially for vehicles for carrying goods, the transport of which varies with, and is so greatly dependent on, trade conditions.

I have noticed that considerable publicity has been given to the fact that we are paying a lower dividend than last year, though this can be said of nearly all industrial companies, and in this connexion I would like to quote the City Editor of *The Times*, who wrote that "under the conditions prevailing during the latter portion of the company's financial year the result must be regarded as decidedly favourable." That records the opinion of those who stop to think, and is, I am sure, the opinion of all present. (Hear, hear.)

HOME OUTPUT WELL MAINTAINED

With regard to the sale of vehicles during the past year, I am pleased to say that with the aid of the new models I mentioned when I last addressed you our output for the home market has been well maintained, and but for the falling-off in oversea trade, which became progressively difficult during the period under review, we should have presented you with profit figures at least comparable with those for the previous year. All our new models are doing well, and one in particular has sold in very large numbers. One customer alone bought 200 of these chassis, and they are meeting with the greatest possible success in service.

ORDERS FROM RAILWAY COMPANIES

Since the close of our financial year we have taken an order from the Great Western Railway Company, after a previous trial with a smaller number, for no fewer than 108 chassis. This is the largest order, I believe, placed by any railway company this year for motor vehicles, and the success of your company in securing it is a proof that in respect of a type of chassis that is popular with railway companies we are very favourably placed, which is confirmed by the fact that we have also sold several of the same model to the Southern Railway. (Cheers.)

Last year I referred to a 12-ton six-cylinder six-wheel model, and I am pleased to say that we have sold several of these chassis, and they are running very successfully. I also mentioned two six-cylinder passenger chassis which were exhibited at Olympia last year.

BUS CHASSIS ORDERS FROM CORPORATIONS

These chassis were given exhaustive tests during the earlier part of this year, and we commenced deliveries in August, our first customer being the Salford Corporation. Since then we have participated in practically every corporation order that has been placed, including Leeds, Walsall, Hull, Dundee, and Coventry. This indicates that we have a bus chassis that meets the exacting requirements of passenger transport.

For myself I am confident we have a model that is ahead of any bus chassis made to-day, the outcome of most careful designing not only to meet the demand for reliability and for economical running, but it also establishes a new criterion for accessibility and ease of maintenance, a consideration of so much importance to operators. Not only can the rocker assembly be rotated about the camshaft, so as to allow the substitution of a spare cylinder head without exposing or interfering with the timing gear, but the entire engine can be removed for complete overhaul in the space of an hour.

Other important "selling" points in our double-deck bus chassis are the full-floating back axle and a special type of multi-plate clutch which has a friction surface totalling 750 square inches—that is to say, about three times the normal area.

These features and others of a more technical nature, which make a strong appeal to operators, justify the expectation that the Dennis Bus Chassis will figure prominently in the passenger vehicle orders for 1931. (Hear, hear.)

EXHIBIT AT BUENOS AIRES EXHIBITION

We recently exhibited a range of models at the Commercial Vehicle Show held in Glasgow, and both in the Press and by visitors our passenger chassis were very favourably commented upon. One result was our participation in the order placed by the Dundee Corporation, just referred to. We are exhibiting these models at the British Empire Trade Exhibition which will be opened by the Prince of Wales next March at Buenos Aires.

This market has been a very productive one for your company in the past, but last season's harvest failure in the Argentine and the adverse exchange rates caused a set-back. I am glad to say our reports indicate that under the new Government in the Argentine there is returning a feeling of greater confidence, and this, coupled with the interest in British products that will be created by the exhibition, and the presence in South America of the Empire's greatest ambassador, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, should lead to a substantial recovery in our position there.

REDUCED PRICES FOR 30CWT. AND 2-TON CHASSIS

Two of our most popular goods-carrying models are the 30cwt. and 2-ton chassis, and I am glad to say that the increased demand for these enables us to announce a considerable reduction in the price of both types. The 30cwt. model, until now listed at £326 with pneumatic-tire equipment, will be sold from to-day at £300, and the 2-ton model has been reduced from £420 to £385. In fixing these new and very attractive prices we have anticipated the saving in the cost of production that will result from greatly increased sales of both models.

I might add that all goods-carrying models are now available with forward control as well as with the normal drive. Forward control is the standard driving position in our new 7-8 ton chassis, which, with its powerful six-cylinder engine, has been described by one of our leading technical papers as a "high-speed heavy load carrier, specially constructed to withstand the punishing effects of long-period running over roads, good and bad, and possessing a power reserve that permits an unduly large proportion of top-gear work."

FIRE ENGINES AND MUNICIPAL VEHICLES

Adverse trade conditions do not, of course, affect essential public services in the same degree as commercial undertakings, and you will be glad to know that the figures of our fire engine department, so ably presided over by Mr. Downing, exceed those of last year. (Cheers.) It is a pleasure also to announce that our fire engines continue to find favour with the London Fire Brigade, and we are able to record during the year further orders from the London County Council for that splendid organization.

Similarly, our sales of municipal vehicles to public authorities for street-washing and gully-emptying machines show a very satisfactory advance. We have just recently exhibited and demonstrated at the Public Health Exhibition a very ingenious machine particularly suitable for the smaller corporations and boroughs which wish to combine the advantages of street-watering, gully-emptying, cesspool-emptying, sewer-flushing, &c., in one machine, and avoid the expense of having to purchase a machine for each duty. This machine has been most favourably commented upon by municipal and county engineers all over the country.

POPULARITY OF DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM

Last year I mentioned that we had made arrangements for supplying our products on the deferred payment system. For this purpose we formed a company called Dennis Contracts, Limited. I am pleased to say that this venture has fully realized our expectations and considerably supported sales. I also mentioned our interest in the crude oil engine. During the past year we have designed, and shall soon have on test, a six-cylinder Diesel engine. As is our practice, we shall submit the engine to exhaustive trials and not market it, certainly not for passenger service, until we feel it is comparable with the present petrol engine. This perfection is not reached by any Diesel engine to-day.

Just one word about our motor lawn mowers, for which we hold, as you know, a Royal Warrant of Appointment to H.M. the King, as well as for motor-vehicles. Our position in this industry has been well maintained, and among many orders received from Government Departments was one for 36 machines for the Royal Air Force.

CONFIDENCE IN THE FUTURE

To summarize the position, while there is need for caution in view of general trading conditions in estimating the prospects for the ensuing year, we feel we can look to the future with every confidence, and it is of interest to mention that in spite of the all-round depression the value of the orders placed on our books during the first two months of the current financial year has exceeded the relative figures for last year. (Cheers.) The result is, of course, due in some measure to the Great Western Railway Company's order already referred to, but the greater proportion of the increase arises from the orders for our new passenger chassis, which were not in production in the corresponding period a year ago.

TRIBUTE TO MANAGEMENT AND STAFF

Before concluding, I desire to acknowledge our indebtedness to our Coventry factory, which, under the able supervision of my colleague Mr. White, has given us very valuable assistance in perfecting our new models. I would also like to place on record the appreciation not only of the board but also, I feel sure, of the shareholders as a whole, for the efficient, loyal, and painstaking services rendered by our colleague and secretary, Mr. Fish—(hear, hear)—and our works manager, Mr. E. Poppe, as well as the staffs and employees working under them. (Hear, hear.)

Ladies and gentlemen, I have much pleasure in formally seconding the resolution. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN having replied to some questions, the resolution was carried.

The dividend as proposed was approved; the retiring directors, Mr. G. E. Suter and Mr. W. Fish, were re-elected; the auditors, Messrs. Gane, Jackson, Jefferys, and Freeman, were reappointed; and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and staff.

(Continued in next column)

DACIA ROMANO PETROLEUM SYNDICATE

NEW WELLS IN PRODUCTION

DEVELOPMENTS AT PISCURI

The ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Dacia Romano Petroleum Syndicate, Limited, was held yesterday at the Cannon Street Hotel, E.C.

In the absence of the Chairman through illness, Mr. J. O. BOVING presided.

The CHAIRMAN stated that at the last meeting Mr. Nettlefold expressed the hope that the company had turned over a new leaf. This year the accounts showed a profit. It was not large, but was on the right side. Wells on the plot at Piscuri upon which the hope was based were not in production until the second half of the year. Assets had been written down under the scheme of reorganization and also depreciated for the year to an extent the directors considered adequate. Drilling wells account had been added to by £66,859 7s. 7d., and £20,999 9s. 7d. written off as depreciation. Expert valuation of the refinery showed the present figure of £74,237 1s. 11d. to be a conservative one. Compared with last accounts and allowing for the fact of their covering a period of 18 months, the present profit and loss account showed a slight reduction of administrative expenses, while profits on working account were materially increased. It was proposed to carry forward the net profit of £3,327 3s. 6d.

EXCESSIVE TAXATION AND CAPITAL

In the reorganization plans the unissued authorized capital was to have been issued to provide necessary working capital and redemption of the loan for exploiting Piscuri, but share market conditions resulting from trade depression had made this impossible. He was afraid that a change of such conditions could not be hoped for until there was a drastic change of Government policy. The money required for such issues must, in the long run, come from income and surplus profits created by industry, and when these were cut down by excessive taxation, to which they were subjected at present, not only did business contract but a lack of enterprise was brought about and money was locked up in so-called gilt-edged securities.

The company's total production for the 12 months was 56,499 tons, of which 38,200 tons were produced since January 1, 1930. Five of the six wells drilled on the company's Piscuri plot had given satisfaction; the sixth required certain alterations. Two wells in Tontesti, commenced in May last, were now in production.

A loan of £60,000 had been contracted to enable the company to finance a Rumanian company which had successfully tendered for a plot of Government land adjacent to the company's Piscuri plot but which required financial assistance to pay the purchase price and for working capital. Ample guarantees had been obtained for this and further advances, part of which was satisfied by a 50 per cent. interest in the production from the plot.

The first well drilled to the Drader sand had been in production for two months, the output varying from 50 to 70 tons per day. The second well had reached the Drader at 856 metres and had been cemented. The ground had been cleared for the third well.

PIPE LINE TO THE REFINERY

The Chairman had paid a short visit to Rumania in September last to see the new wells and the refinery in operation. He had arranged for a Rumanian company to lay a pipe-line from the fields to the refinery over which the Dacia Romano Company would have preferential facilities. Improvements had been made to the refinery; the ordinary capacity was 250 tons a day. During most of the year it had been working at full capacity.

It was not safe to prophesy, especially in oil matters, but unless something unforeseen should make conditions very much worse the company should now do well.

The report and accounts were adopted, the retiring director was re-elected, and the auditors reappointed.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Company	Past week*	Inc. or Dec. from April 1	Aggregate Inc. or Dec. for Year
Barsi Light (Nov. 8)	Rs.57,200	+19,800	-1,79,700
Bengal and N.W. (Nov. 8)	Rs.6,32,544	+14,851	-3,26,142 (Oct. 1)
Bengal Doors (Nov. 8)	Rs.59,369	-2,899	-2,42,853
Canadian National (Oct.)	$20,887,053	-3,844,058	-38,387,118 (Jan. 1)
Canadian Pacific (Oct.)	$17,113,000	-3,099,000	-28,297,000 (Jan. 1)
Do., net	$6,554,000	-756,000	-6,277,000
Gt.-S. of Spain	Pts.93,536	-37,017	-1,128,151 (Jan. 1)
Rob. and Kumaon (Nov. 8)	Rs.1,05,690	+7,394	-61,043 (Oct. 1)
TRAMWAYS, &c.			
Brit. Columbia Pwr. (Oct.)	$1,248,830	+18,552	+121,008 (July 1)
Do. (net)	$466,772	+82,477	+187,381 (July 1)
Mid. of W. Australia (Oct.)	£16,795	-3,462	-12,885 (July 1)
Rangoon Electric (Oct.)	Rs.5,03,045	+41,155	+4,08,852 (Jan. 1)
Do. (net)	Rs.2,22,405	-28,245	+2,24,387
Winnipeg Electric (Oct.)	$523,660	-21,848	-216,591 (Jan. 1)
Do. (net)	$168,482	-30,309	-200,598

* Unless otherwise shown.

NOVEMBER MINING OUTPUTS

Company	Tonnage Crushed	Output	Profit
Brakpan Mines	88,500	£137,892	£45,188
Crown Diamond	—	9,124 carats	—
Dundee Coal	—	43,362 tons	—
Ipoh Tin Dredg.	48½ tons	1,600oz.	£1,600
Lonely Reef Gold	22,200	5,600oz.	£7,872
Meyer and Charlton	17,800	£17,812	£1,506
Natal Navgn. Colls.	—	102,800 tons	—
Springs Mines	86,300	£140,386	£63,154
Tronoh Kinta Tin	—	321½ tons	£400
Van Ryn Gold	41,000	£43,142	£4,084
West Springs	68,800	£76,542	£16,224
West Rand Cons.	91,900	£106,503	£23,003

WILUNA GOLD.—Southern Leases.—West Lode:—425ft. sub-level: At 111ft. south from the main shaft crosscut exposed ore 14ft. wide, averaging £1 18s. per ton. 450ft. level: At 500ft. north of the main shaft crosscut exposed ore 13ft. wide, averaging £2 per ton. Do.

LONELY REEF GOLD.—During November 341ft. were driven, of which 60ft. were stoped, payable values all.

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THE STOCKHOLDERS INVESTMENT TRUST

INCREASED REVENUE

DIVIDEND 7 PER CENT.

THE HON. J. M. BALFOUR'S ADDRESS

The FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Stockholders Investment Trust, Limited, was held yesterday at the registered office of the company, No. 8, Basinghall-street, London, E.C.

The HON. JAMES MONCREIFF BALFOUR, O.B.E. (the chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. John E. Lloyd, A.C.A.) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—Before dealing with the accounts, I desire to express, on behalf of the board, their very great regret at the death of Mr. Charles Lloyd, who had filled the office of secretary of the company since its formation, and on whose services they placed an extremely high value.

The directors have appointed his son, Mr. John Edward Lloyd, to be secretary, and, in addition, Mr. R. S. Caverhill has been appointed investment manager.

APPROPRIATION OF REVENUE

The balance of revenue available, after providing for all expenses and interest, amounts to £40,829, as against £40,081 in the previous year. Adding thereto the sum of £4,432 brought forward, and deducting the amount of the Preference dividend and the interim dividend of 3½ per cent. on the Ordinary stock, we are left with a disposable balance of £19,136. Out of this the directors have written off the expenses of creating and issuing Debenture stock, £298, and have again transferred to contingency reserve fund £5,000. They now recommend that a final dividend of 4½ per cent. should be paid, making 7 per cent. for the year (which is the same rate as paid in the previous two years), and that £5,529 be carried forward against £4,432 brought into the accounts.

The amount earned on the Ordinary stock was 9.89 per cent., against 9.51 per cent. in the previous year. While the past year has not been a favourable one for placing Debenture stock, your directors, in order to be in a position to take advantage of opportunities as they arise, have created a further £180,000 of Debenture stock, of which they have authorized the issue of £60,000. Of this amount £16,855 has been issued to date. The balance is now on offer at 95 per cent. and constitutes a well-secured investment giving an attractive yield.

Changes in investments have resulted in a loss on balance of £3,040, in comparison with a profit of £53,355 in the previous year. This loss has been written off out of contingency reserve account.

THE COLLAPSE IN COMMODITY PRICES

I now come to the question of the value of our investments. When speaking of this a year ago I stated that it was a very long time since there had been such a combination of adverse circumstances as was operating upon security values at the date of the closing of our accounts. In view of what has occurred during the past year such a statement is totally inadequate to describe the position to-day, and, indeed, I think it is hardly too much to say that never in living memory has there been such a universally unsatisfactory position as at the present time.

Throughout the world there has been a collapse of commodity prices which in certain directions would appear to be by no means ended. In the United States there has been a very severe business collapse, with a corresponding fall in security values. Some idea of the extent of this fall may be gathered from the fact that the average price of 50 representative railway and industrial Ordinary shares has fallen from 311 to 148 per cent. Canada has suffered from the slump in wheat and from its close business association with the United States.

South America as a producer of raw materials has been peculiarly susceptible to the depreciation thereof, and in addition has witnessed four revolutions during the year. Australia is in the throes of an economic crisis which gives every indication of being both protracted and far-reaching. In China chaos has continued, while in India trade has been seriously hampered by what may be described as passive rebellion. The Continental countries, almost without exception, have suffered from bad trade and financial difficulties, increased in the case of Germany by political complications; while at home we have not only suffered from the effects of the world crisis, but from the activities of a Government which, by its hostility to capital and reckless finance and an actual and threatened removal of protective duties, has completely destroyed confidence, thus rendering excessively difficult the raising of the funds so necessary to recondition our industries.

THE VALUATION OF INVESTMENTS

In effect, I think I may say that there has not been a single part of the world in which it has been possible to invest during the past year without sustaining loss, and consequently the policy of distribution of risks on which companies like ours operate has, for the moment, been rendered largely ineffective. In these circumstances you will hardly be surprised that our investments show a depreciation of 15 per cent. on the figure at which they stand in the balance-sheet, less the reserve fund. In this connexion it may interest you to know that the security average index shown by the *Investor's Chronicle* has fallen during the year covered by the accounts from 114 per cent. to 93¾ per cent., or approximately 17½ per cent., which figure includes gilt-edged securities, which have appreciated 2 per cent. during the same period.

While discussing the subject of the valuation I would like to emphasize what I said last year regarding the question. Disappointing as such a fall is to all of us, it has always to be kept in view that, since we hold our investments for revenue, the market value only becomes of practical interest when the question of a sale arises or when the fall in price is due to reduced profits. Therefore, so long as our securities are intrinsically sound, we can confidently look forward to ultimate recovery. When the swing of the pendulum will take place it is impossible to say, although signs are not altogether wanting that the bottom is at any rate approaching. However, what is certain is that we may look for an ultimate recovery, since just as securities were over-valued during the recent boom so many are now unduly depressed.

In this country indeed I find it difficult to anticipate any improvement so long as the present Government remains in office. It is not the practice on occasions such as this to indulge in political discussion, but when politicians treat finance and industry as political pawns, regardless of the consequences of their acts, as, for instance, in the case of the coal industry, then I think that we are entitled to express the apprehension which we feel as to the consequences.

INDUSTRY'S HANDICAP

Industry has been handicapped by the absorption through taxation of funds which should have gone to development. Social services have been raised to a point where they provide a direct incentive to the recipient to avoid employment. As in the case of the Mines Bill, politics have been introduced into industry. Every device has been resorted to which, by increasing expenditure, may obtain the support of the beneficiaries at the polls.

Russia has been financed and so assisted to dump the products of what is understood to be practically slave labour in this country at uneconomic prices. Indeed, had it been the policy of the Government to endeavour to increase unemployment to the maximum they could hardly have been more successful. As long ago as 1926 the amount of taxation per head in this country was double the amount per head in France, nearly 2½ times the amount in the United States, and over 2½ times the amount in Germany. It is surely obvious that such a condition cannot continue for long, and that, unless extravagance is radically curtailed, ultimate disaster must be inevitable.

With these remarks I now beg to move:—"That the report of the directors and accounts for the year ended October 31, 1930, now submitted, be approved and adopted; and that, as recommended, a final dividend of 3½ per cent., less income-tax at 4s. 2d., be paid on the Ordinary stock, making, with the interim dividend of 3½ per cent., a dividend of 7 per cent. for the year."

Mr. GORDON LEITH, C.B., C.B.E., seconded the resolution.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The retiring directors, the Hon. J. M. Balfour, O.B.E., and Mr. Gordon Leith, C.B., C.B.E., and the auditors, Messrs. Layton-Bennett, Chiene and Tait, were re-elected.

At an Extraordinary General Meeting which followed the proposed alterations in the articles of association were unanimously approved.

FOSTER CLARK, LIMITED

SATISFACTORY YEAR'S PROFIT

STRONG INVESTMENT POSITION

MR. G. FOSTER CLARK'S SPEECH

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Foster Clark, Limited, was held yesterday at the registered office, Hart-street, Maidstone.

Mr. G. FOSTER CLARK, J.P., the chairman, who presided, said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—On the two previous occasions I have had the pleasure of addressing you since this business became a public company I have been able to report an increased profit over the previous year.

This year, although the profit of £149,627 is about £8,000 less than last year, it is £10,000 above 1927, and is also slightly in excess of the average profit for the last 10 years. When you consider the great severity of the present world-wide depression in trade, I think you will agree with me that the result is satisfactory.

In addition, a profit of £2,174 on sales of investments has been used to write down the book cost of the same. The income from investments has been satisfactory.

PROFIT AND ALLOCATIONS

The report, with your permission, we will take as read. The profit for the year, after payment of all expenses, including ample depreciation of plant, machinery, motors, &c., amounts to £152,127. If you deduct directors' fees, £2,500, this leaves £149,627. The amount brought forward from last year is £63,098, thus giving a total of £212,726 available for reserves and dividends. After deducting dividends already paid, £58,125, there remains a balance of £154,601, which the directors recommend should be allocated as follows:—Preference dividends for three months to September 30, £1,875; final dividend of 15 per cent. on Ordinary shares (making a total for the year of 30 per cent.), £52,500; 50 taxation reserve, £10,600 (making this £34,750); to investment reserve account, £24,499 (making this £60,000), thus leaving a balance to carry forward to next year of £65,126. Warrants for the final dividend will be posted to shareholders on December 8.

The directors regret that the bonus of 5 per cent. paid for the last two years, in addition to the 30 per cent. dividend, is not repeated on this occasion. As the profit is only slightly less than last year, it is obvious that this bonus could have been paid, had it not been for the depreciation of investments, amounting to £22,235. As this depreciation represents only 3½ per cent. of the book value, the directors hope that when trade improves, and the prices of securities recover, this modest depreciation will rapidly be cancelled and that the investments will then again show considerable capital appreciation. They consider, however, that, in view of the present depression in finance and industry, a conservative policy is advisable, and recommend that £24,499 be added to the investment reserve, bringing this up to £60,000.

STRONG BALANCE-SHEET

The balance-sheet is even stronger than it was last year. I will refer only to the important items. Provision for pensions amounts to £50,460. In addition to this there is the Foster Clark Pension Fund, amounting to £57,572, which being controlled by trustees does not appear in the company's balance-sheet. Therefore the total available for employees' pensions is £108,032. Taxation reserve of £24,100, with the allocation from this year's profit of £10,600, making a total of £34,700, is sufficient, in the opinion of the directors, to pay not only income-tax due in January, 1931, but also the amount payable in 1932.

The sum reserved for income-tax this year is nearly double the amount required last year. This is, of course, mainly due to the increase in income-tax from 4s. to 4s. 6d. in the pound. The great increase of taxation in the last Budget is a serious handicap to industry and trade in general, and is undoubtedly one of the causes of depression and increase of unemployment. The investment reserve stands at £35,500, which will be increased by this year's allocation to £60,000. General reserve is £54,701, and dividend equalization reserve is £80,000.

On the assets side of the balance-sheet investments are as follows:—Foster Clark (Australia), Limited, £58,808; British Government securities, £100,194; Colonial Government securities, £18,662; foreign Government securities, £22,885; banks, insurance and investment companies, £71,316; mortgages, debentures, and notes, £108,321; industrial companies, Preference and Ordinary shares, £272,180, making a total of £563,571 invested outside the business, or, including Foster Clark (Australia), Limited, a total of £652,379.

THE STOCK MARKET DEPRESSION

Your directors believe in wide distribution of investments, both geographically and in various industries. Apart from Government securities, the company's investments number 311, the average amount invested in each being £1,593.

As you are aware, for nearly two years there has been a severe and abnormal fall in the market value of securities due to a most unusual succession of adverse events and trade depression. Perusal of the accounts of the more recently formed investment trusts shows how great the fall has been. Under these circumstances I do not think we need be disturbed by the comparatively slight depreciation shown in our investments, considering that it is covered nearly three times by our investment reserve.

Last year I drew your attention to the great additional strength your company possesses in its investments. Not only do they assure a steady income, drawn from many industries and many sources from all parts of the world, but the company has always at its command large resources immediately available, if needed, not only for the development of this business but for acquiring any other interests that may seem to your directors desirable.

EXPANSION OF AUSTRALIAN BUSINESS

The Australian business continues to expand, the sales for the year ended June 30 last creating a new record for the eleventh year in succession. Australia is now experiencing grave depression in trade and great financial stringency, and consequently the sales have shown some decrease during the last few months. The company, however, is in a strong financial position, with substantial reserves, dividends in the past having been distributed on a conservative basis, and the directors anticipate that a reasonable profit will be made in the current year.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

SOUTHERN RHODESIAN MINERAL OUTPUT

The British South Africa Company announces the following mineral output from Southern Rhodesia during October, comparative figures for the preceding month being given in parentheses: Gold, 45,006oz. (46,151oz.); silver, 5,237oz. (5,720oz.); coal, 87,571 tons (90,690 tons); chrome ore, 8,075 tons (9,292 tons); copper, 118 tons (125 tons); asbestos, 3,378 tons (3,974 tons); barytes, 41 tons (nil); mica, 23 tons (10 tons); iron, 212 tons (148 tons); scheelite, 18 tons (nil).

In the following table is shown the value of each month's gold output since January, 1927:—

Month	1927	1928	1929	1930
Jan.	£206,094	£217,027	£195,481	£194,953
Feb.	195,908	196,849	191,788	185,987
March	213,708	204,000	206,435	192,392
April	204,876	206,284	203,780	193,522
May	207,818	200,139	205,796	201,101
June	223,418	218,745	204,603	190,900
July	207,448	206,877	196,016	193,566
Aug.	199,980	214,077	196,528	195,010
Sept.	193,646	201,823	196,354	195,001
Oct.	197,501	182,082	196,305	190,178
Nov.	200,481	201,689	192,386	—
Dec.	208,016	189,319	197,884	—
Total Gold	£2,458,862	£2,438,604	£2,374,350	£1,932,590

HAMBURG COFFEE MARKET

HAMBURG, Dec. 1.—The market opened easy at a decline of ¼ to ¼, but afterwards ruled steady and closed at the initial level. Quotations (Reichsmarks per 50 kilos):—March, 29½ (previous 30¼); May, 28¾ (28¾); July, 27¼ (27½); Sept., 27¼ (—). Saturday's sales amounted to 1,000 bags.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	To-day	Dec. 16	Jan. 6
Pay-day ..	Dec. 4	Dec. 18	Jan. 8

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅜ 52	Consols, 2½%	58⅛ 58¼	..
88 15/16 81⅜	Do., 4%	92⅜ 92⅝	..
103¼ 99 7/16	War Loan, 5%	102 15/16 103 1/16	+1/16
101⅞ 99½	Do., 4%	100⅝ 101	..
91⅝ 82½	Fdg. Loan, 4%	94⅞ 95⅛	..
95½ 90	Victory, 4%	96¾ 97	..
95⅝ 90	Do., Sm. Bds.	96¾ 97	..
80¼ 72 1/16	Conversion, 3½%	81⅝ 81⅞	..
100 93	Do., 4½%	100⅞ 101 1/16*	..
— —	Do., 5%	105¼ 106	-⅛
101⅛ 97⅝	Treas., 5% '33-35	103 103¼	..
100 96½	Do., 4½% '30-32	101 101¼	..
98 15/32 94 7/8	Do., 4½% '32-34	101⅛ 102	..
97½ 95⅛	Do., 4% '31-33	101 101¼	..
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 3½%	62⅝ 63¼	..
66 60¼	Do., 3%	68¼ 69¼	-¼
65 15/16 60	Local Loans, 3%	68⅜ 68⅞	..
84¼ 80	Transvaal 3% '23-53	83 85	..
266 239	Bank of England	269 271	..
82⅞ 77¼	Egyptian, 3%	85 87	+1
71¼ 60	India, 3½%	64⅛ 65½	..
61¼ 50½	Do., 5%	55⅛ 56⅞	..
51½ 44	Do., 2½%	46⅛ 47½	..
101⅞ 98	Do., 5½%	102⅛ 103¼	..
92⅝ 80¼	Do., 4½% '50-55	87 88	..
109 103 5/16	Sudan, 5½%	108¼ 109¼	..
66⅝ 60	Ldn. City, 3%	68 69	..
76¼ 70	Do., 3½%	79½ 80½	+¼
104⅜ 99¼	Do., 5% '40-60	104¼ 105¼	..
104¼ 100	Corp. of Ld

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday as shown in the list issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which, under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows :—
‡, Exceptional bargains, including those done free of stamp duty ; Δ, bargains done with or between non-members ; ††, bargains done during unofficial hours or on the previous day ; A, the purchaser pays the accrued interest in addition to the price ; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 6s. in the pound ; ‡‡, income-tax free up to 1s. 2d. in the pound ; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 3s. in the pound.

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

2½% Anns., 57½ ½ ¾ ½ ½
2½% Cons., 58½ ½ ¾ ½ ½ ½

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

6 P.M.—To China (all parts)*, Egypt, Palestine and Syria, India and Faroe Islands, Straits Settlements*.

8 P.M.—To Canada (all parts), Colombia (Buenaventura), Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guiana (British, French and Dutch), Jamaica, Japan, Newfoundland, Venezuela, West Indies (Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia), United States, Bahamas, Bermuda, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, El Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (exc. Buenaventura), Peru (exc. Iquitos).

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY)

2 A.M.—To West Coast of Africa (Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Liberia, British and French Togoland, British Cameroons, Ivory Coast and Dahomey).

7.30 A.M.—To Canary Islands (all parts).

9 A.M.—To Egypt, Palestine and Syria, United States*, Bahamas, Bermuda, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, El Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (exc. Buenaventura), Peru (exc. Iquitos).

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

6 P.M.—To Dutch East Indies, Egypt (exc. Port Said), and Sudan.

8 P.M.—To Brazil (all parts), Colombia (Buenaventura), Ecuador, Peru (Iquitos).

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London :—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London		
ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY: Air Mails	Dec. 6	11 a.m.	
Ital. pkt. (Giulio Cesare)	Dec. 4	6 p.m.	
R. Star (Sultan Star)	Dec. 5	7.30 a.m.	
Houlder (El Argentino)	Dec. 6	7.30 a.m.	
Fr. pkt. (Massilia)	Dec. 6	6 p.m.	
Fr. pkt.† (Massilia)	Dec. 6	6 p.m.	
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA: U.-Castle (Garth Castle)	Dec. 10	6 p.m.	
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES: Air Mails	Dec. 11	7.30 a.m.	
AUSTRALIA: P. & O. (Comorin and Moldavia)	Dec. 4	8 p.m.	
Orient (Ormonde)	Dec. 4	6 p.m.	
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, PERU (exc. Iquitos) AND U.S.A.: Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Dec. 11	6 p.m.	
BRAZIL (all parts): Air Mails	Dec. 2	8 p.m.	
(all parts): R.M.S.P. (Almanzora)	Dec. 6	11 a.m.	
(all parts): R.M.S.P.† (Almanzora)	Dec. 3	8 p.m.	
Bahia: L. & H. (Phidias)	Dec. 4	6 p.m.	
(Rio, Santos): Fr. pkt. (Massilia)	Dec. 5	6 p.m.	
(Rio, Santos): Fr. pkt.† (Massilia)	Dec. 5	6 p.m.	
(Para, Manaos): Booth (Alban)	Dec. 10	6 p.m.	
(exc. Rio, &c.): Du. pkt. (Flandria)	Dec. 10	6 p.m.	
(exc. Rio, &c.): Du. pkt.† (Flandria)	Dec. 10	8 p.m.	
CANADA (all parts): Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Dec. 12	6 p.m.	
(all parts): Direct (Duchess of Atholl)	Dec. 2	8 p.m.	
(all parts): Via N.Y. (Europa)	Dec. 4	6 p.m.	
(Mar. Post) (all parts): Direct (Duchess of Atholl)	Dec. 6	6 p.m.	
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts): Via Madrid and Cadiz	Dec. 4	5.30 p.m.	
(all parts): Aberdeen (Euripides)	Dec. 3	7.30 a.m.	
(all parts): Via Madrid and Cadiz	Dec. 5	6 p.m.	
(Las Palmas): Du. pkt. (Flandria)	Dec. 6	7.30 a.m.	
(Las Palmas): Fr. pkt. (Azie)	Dec. 10	8 p.m.	
Castle)			
(Tenerife): U.-Castle (Garth Castle)	Dec. 11	6 a.m.	
CAPE VERD IS.: Via Lisbon	Dec. 11	7.30 a.m.	
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, El Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO: Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Dec. 7	6 p.m.	
CEYLON: P. & O. (Comorin and Moldavia)	Dec. 2	8 p.m.	
Orient (Ormonde)	Dec. 4	6 p.m.	
CHINA (all parts): Via Siberia*	Dec. 11	7.30 a.m.	
(all parts): Holt* (Menelaus)	Daily	Noon	
(all parts): Via Suez (Comorin)	Dec. 2	6 p.m.	
(all parts): Via Vancouver (Europa and Emp. of Japan)	Dec. 4	6 p.m.	
(all parts): Via Vancouver (Mauretania and Emp. of Japan)	Dec. 6	6 p.m.	
COLOMBIA (exc. Buenaventura): Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Dec. 9	2 a.m.	
(Buenaventura): Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Dec. 2	8 p.m.	
(Buenaventura): Gulf (Maple Branch)	Dec. 2	8 p.m.	
COSTA RICA: Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Dec. 9	2 a.m.	
Via N.Y. (Europa)	Dec. 2	8 p.m.	
CUBA AND SOCIETY IS.: Via Tampico (Mauretania and Monowai)	Dec. 3	8 p.m.	
DUTCH EAST INDIES: Du. pkt. (Sumatra)	Dec. 3	6 p.m.	
P. & O. (Comorin)	Dec. 3	6 p.m.	
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika): P. & O. (Comorin)	Dec. 4	6 p.m.	
Fr. pkt. (Gen. Duchesne)	Dec. 4	6 p.m.	
ECUADOR: Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Dec. 10	6 p.m.	
Gulf (Maple Branch)	Dec. 2	8 p.m.	
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA: Ital. pkt. (Azoumia)	Dec. 3	6 p.m.	
Ital. pkt. (Ausonia)	Dec. 3	6 p.m.	
Egypt (exc. Port Said) and SUDAN: Ital. pkt. (Heloan)	Dec. 3	6 p.m.	
Egypt (exc. Port Said): Ital. pkt. (Ausonia)	Dec. 4	9 a.m.	
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c.: P. & O. (Comorin)	Dec. 4	6 p.m.	
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE AND SYRIA: Fr. pkt. (Theo Gautier)	Dec. 5	6 p.m.	
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c.: Air Mails	Dec. 6	6 a.m.	
FINLAND IS.: Via M'video (Guillo Cesare)	Dec. 6	6 a.m.	
FARoe IS.: Direct (Botnia)	Dec. 4	6 p.m.	
Direct (Skeiptner)	Dec. 2	6 p.m.	
FIJI AND SAMOAN: Via Frisco (Mauretania and Somerset)	Dec. 5	7.30 a.m.	
GUIANAS (Br., Fr. and Du.): Ger. pkt. (Orinoco)	Dec. 9	2 a.m.	
GUIANA (Br.): Harrison (Ingoma)	Dec. 2	8 p.m.	
Lerlund (Daytonian)	Dec. 4	8 p.m.	
ICELAND: Direct (Botnia)	Dec. 4	6 p.m.	
Direct (Godafoss)	Dec. 2	6 p.m.	
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North) (Abadan, Bushire, Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES: P. & O. (Comorin)	Dec. 4	6 p.m.	
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF: Air Mails	Dec. 6	6 a.m.	
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah): P. & O. (Comorin)	Dec. 4	6 p.m.	
Fr. pkt. (Theo. Gautier)	Dec. 6	6 p.m.	
JAMAICA: Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Dec. 6	6 p.m.	
Via N.Y. (Europa)	Dec. 2	8 p.m.	
Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Dec. 6	6 p.m.	
JAPAN: Via Siberia*	Dec. 9	2 a.m.	
Via Vancouver (Majestic and Emp. of Japan)	Daily	Noon	
Via Vancouver (Duchess of Atholl and Emp. of Japan)	Dec. 2	8 p.m.	
Via Vancouver (Europa and Emp. of Japan)	Dec. 4	6 p.m.	
Via Vancouver (Mauretania and Emp. of Japan)	Dec. 6	6 p.m.	
MADEIRA: U.-Castle (Armadale Castle)	Dec. 9	2 a.m.	
MADAGASCAR: Fr. pkt. (Gen. Duchesne)	Dec. 5	11.30a.m.	
MAURITIUS: Via Capetown (Armadale Castle)	Dec. 10	6 p.m.	
Fr. pkt. (Gen. Duchesne)	Dec. 5	11.30a.m.	
NEWFOUNDLAND: Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Dec. 10	6 p.m.	
Via Canada (Duchess of Atholl)	Dec. 2	8 p.m.	
Via N.Y. (Europa)	Dec. 4	6 p.m.	
(Mar. Post): Via Canada (Duchess of Atholl)	Dec. 6	6 p.m.	
NEW ZEALAND: Via Suez (Comorin and Moldavia)	Dec. 4	5.30 p.m.	
Via Panama* (Ionic)	Dec. 4	6 p.m.	
Via Frisco (Mauretania and Monowai)	Dec. 5	2 a.m.	
NEW ZEALAND†: Air Mails	Dec. 9	2 a.m.	
PERU (Iquitos): R.M.S.P. (Almanzora)	Dec. 4	8 p.m.	
R.M.S.P.† (Almanzora)	Dec. 3	8 p.m.	
Booth (Alban)	Dec. 4	6 p.m.	
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (exc. Port Amelia): U.-Castle (Armadale Castle)	Dec. 10	6 p.m.	
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST AFRICA (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.): U.-Castle (Armadale Castle)	Dec. 5	11.30a.m	
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.): Air Mails	Dec. 5	Noon	
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: Holt* (Menelaus)	Dec. 2	6 p.m.	
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &c.: P. & O. (Comorin)	Dec. 4	6 p.m.	
UNITED STATES: W. Star (Majestic)	Dec. 4	6 p.m.	
Fr. pkt.* (Ile de France)	Dec. 2	8 p.m.	
Fr. pkt. (Europa)	Dec. 3	9 a.m.	
VENEZUELA: Ger. pkt. (Orinoco)	Dec. 6	6 p.m.	
Leyland (Daytonian)	Dec. 2	8 p.m.	
WEST COAST OF AFRICA: Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and Fr. Middle Congo: Bel. pkt. (Anversville)	Dec. 5	6 p.m.	
Bel. pkt.† (Anversville)	Dec. 8	6 p.m.	
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal, Sudan, Fr. Guines: Fr. pkt. (Azie)	Dec. 11	6 p.m.	
Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Liberia, Nigeria, Br. and Fr. Togoland, Br. Cameroons, Ivory Coast and Dahomey: F.D. (Accra)	Dec. 3	2 a.m.	
Fr. Togoland and Dahomey: Holt (J. C. Holt)	Dec. 4	6 p.m.	
Ivory Coast, Fr. Togoland, Dahomey, and Fr. Cameroons: Fr. pkt. (Azie)	Dec. 11	6 p.m.	
Canada: F.D. (E. Blyden)	Dec. 13	2 a.m.	
Fernando Po and Sp. Guines: Via Madrid and Cadiz	Dec. 16	7.30 a.m.	
WEST INDIES (Leeward): Harrison (Ingoma)	Dec. 4	8 p.m.	
(Trinidad, &c.): Ger. pkt. (Orinoco)	Dec. 2	8 p.m.	
(Barbados, &c.): Harrison (Ingoma)	Dec. 2	8 p.m.	
(Barbados, &c.): Lerland (Dayton-ian)	Dec. 4	8 p.m.	

Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially addressed.

Letters to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps, in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fee, if any, as follows :—

* Australia and New Zealand ... ... 4s. 2d. per half oz.
† Brazil ... ... 3d. "
‡ Egypt and Palestine ... ... 3s. 6d. "
§ Iraq ... ... 2d. "
¶ India and India (Karachi) ... ... 3½d. "
** Java ... ... 5d. "
†† India (Delhi, Bombay and S. India) ... ... 7d. "
‡‡ South Africa, &c. ... ... 4d. per oz. "

An Air Mail label should be attached.

Printed papers, letters and post-cards will be sent by this despatch only when addressed accordingly.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be despatched to the destinations shown at the times given below the hours for posting at the General Post Office. TO-DAY, 9 A.M.: To China (via U.S.A.), Colombia (all parts) (via U.S.A.), Ecuador (via U.S.A.), El Salvador (via U.S.A.), Peru (exc. Iquitos) (via U.S.A.), Panama Canal Zone (via U.S.A.), Porto Rico (via Jamaica), Jamaica, Japan (via U.S.A.), Panama Canal Zone (via U.S.A.), Peru (exc. Iquitos) (via U.S.A.), United States. 1.15 P.M.—To Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria (via France), Greece (by sea direct), Iceland, India (via France), Iraq and Persia (via France and Desert Motor Service), Turkey (by sea direct). 6 P.M.—To Argentina and Paraguay, Brazil (Bahia and Pernambuco), Brazil (Porto Alegre, Rio, Santos and Sao Paulo), Chile (exc. Magallanes) (via Argentina), Falkland Islands and S. Georgia (via Montevideo), Uruguay. TO-MORROW, 9 A.M.—To Bulgaria, Canada, China (via Canada), Colombia (Pacific Coast) (by (via Canada), Ecuador (by direct ship to Guayaquil), Fiji —To Fiji (via New Zealand). 1.15 P.M.—To Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria (by sea route), Gibraltar and Morocco, India, Iraq and Seychelles (by sea to Bombay), Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, Malta, Portugal. 6 P.M.—To Guiana (British and Dutch), West Indies (Leeward Islands) (direct).

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown :—

TO-DAY.—U.S.A., Canada, New Zealand, Mexico and Central America, by ss. Mauretania. TO-MORROW, China and Japan, via Siberia. Egypt and Sudan, by Italian Packet.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports :—

TO-DAY

COLUMBUS (N.D.L.), from New York : Plymouth, 5 a.m.
MAURETANIA (Cunard), from New York ; Plymouth, 5 a.m. Due Southampton, 5 p.m.

TO-MORROW

BAYANO (E. & F.), from Barbados ; Avonmouth, 4 p.m.
CITY OF MANCHESTER (Ellerman), from South Africa ; London.
ORVIETO (Orient), from Australia ; Plymouth, 8 a.m. Due London, Thursday 8.30 a.m.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

AFRICAN

ABINSI ... For L'pool, left Madeira 30th.
BIAFRA ... For U.K., left Lagos 28th.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT

MINNEWASKA ... Fm. N.Y., arr. Ldn. 1st.

BEN LINE

BENALDER ... For Far East, arr. Ldn. 29th.
BENRINNES ... For Yokohama, left Takao 29th.

BIBBY

GLOUCESTERSHIRE ... For Rangoon, left Pt. Sudan 30th.
LANCASHIRE ... Left Singapore 1st.
SHROPSHIRE ... Fm. Rangoon, left Pt. Said 30th.
STAFFORDSHIRE ... Arr. Rangoon 30th.

BLUE FUNNEL

ASCANIUS ... For Ldn., left Melbourne 29th.
DIOMED ... For Ldn., left Taku Bar 28th.
MENESTHEUS ... For Shanghai, left Hong-kong 27th.
NESTOR ... For Japan, left Hong-kong 27th.
PHILOCTETES ... Fm. L'pool, arr. Penang 27th.
PROTESILAUS ... For Vancouver, left Hong-kong 26th.
TEUCRIUS ... For Ldn., left Belawan 28th.

BLUE STAR

ALMEDA STAR ... For R. Plate, left Vigo 1st.
ANDALUCIA STAR ... For Ldn., left Madeira 30th.
AVELONA STAR ... For Ldn., left Santos 30th.

BOOTH

AIDAN ... For Barbados, arr. N.Y. 28th.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN

APAPA ... Fm. L'pool, arr. S. Leone 28th.
DIXCOVE ... Fm. Hamburg, arr. Las Palmas 29th.
DUNKWA ... For Cont., left Conakry 27th.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

BRAEVERDALE ... For Hamburg, left Ldn. 29th.
MONTCLARE ... For St. John, left Cherbourg 29th.

CLAN LINE

CLAN ALPINE ... For Ldn., left Pt. Said 30th.
CLAN BUCHANAN ... For Ldn., left L'pool 29th.
CLAN GRANT ... Fm. S. Africa, arr. Algoa B. 30th.
CLAN MACKINLAY ... For Reunion, left Beira 29th.
CLAN MACNAB ... For Beira, left Mauritius 29th.
CLAN MACNAIR ... Fm. Madagascar, arr. Tulear 29th.
CLAN MACNEIL ... For N.Y., left Cochin 29th.
CLAN MALCOLM ... Fm. Antwerp, arr. Middlesbro' 30th.
CLAN MATHESON ... For L'pool, left Glasgow 1st.
CLAN MONROE ... Fm. L'pool, arr. Glasgow 1st.
CLAN MURDOCH ... Fm. L'pool, arr. Glasgow 1st.
CLAN OGILVY ... Fm. L'pool, arr. Colombo 1st.
HALESIUS ... For L'pool, left Glasgow 1st.
HALIZONES ... Fm. L'pool, arr. Greenock 29th.
HARMODIUS ... For R. Plate, left N.Y. 29th.
HESPERIA ... Fm. L'pool, arr. E. Ldn. 30th.
... Fm. Ldn., arr. Durban 1st.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE

HONDURAS ... Fm. Bordeaux, arr. Pte. à Pitre 28th.

CUNARD AND ASSOCIATED LINES

CUNARD

ANTONIA ... Fm. Montreal, arr. Ldn. 30th.
AUSONIA ... Fm. Montreal, arr. Ldn. 30th.
MAURETANIA ... For Ldn., left N.Y. 29th.
... For Sthmtn., 844 miles west of Bishop's 30th.
ANCHOR
CAMERONIA ... Left N.Y. 29th.
COMMONWEALTH AND DOMINION
PORT ADELAIDE ... For Pt. Said, left Albany 1st.
PORT DUNEDIN ... For N.Z., left Greenock 1st.
PORT FAIRY ... For Australia, left Suez 29th.
PORT VICTOR ... For Australia, left Birkenhead 29th.
PORT WELLINGTON ... Fm. Tees, arr. Sydney 30th.
QUEDA ... For Bombay, left Melbourne 29th.
TALNA ... Fm. Osaka, arr. Hong-kong 29th.
WARFIELD ... Fm. Bombay, arr. Dunkirk 30th.
NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING
REMUERA ... Fm. Sthmtn., arr. Wellington 30th.
ROTORUA ... Fm. Sthmtn., arr. Wellington 29th.
RUAHINE ... Fm. Timaru, arr. Ldn. 1st.
FEDERAL
NORFOLK ... For N. Zealand, left Falmouth 1st.
UNION OF NEW ZEALAND
AORANGI ... Fm. V'couver, arr. Auckland 30th.
MAUNGANUI ... Fm. Sydney, arr. Wellington 1st.
RED STAR
PENNSLAND ... For Antwerp, left Plymouth 30th.
WESTERNLAND ... Fm. Antwerp, arr. Halifax 30th.
ROTTERDAM LLOYD
BALOERAN ... Fm. R'dam, arr. Batavia 28th.
GAROET ... For Java, left Pt. Said 30th.
KOTA BAROE ... For R'dam, arr. Singapore 1st.
KOTA GEDE ... Fm. Hamburg, arr. R'dam 30th.
MADIOEN ... For R'dam, left Jeddah 30th.
TAPANOELI ... For R'dam, left Hamburg 30th.
SALLAND ... *ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD*
... For Amsterdam, left Las Palmas 30th.
ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET
ALCANTARA ... For Sthmtn., left Madeira 30th.
ARLANZA ... For Sthmtn., left B. Aires 30th.
LOCHMONAR ... For Jamaica, left Cristobal 29th.
LOCHNAGAR ... For Ldn., left Los Angeles 28th.
NARIVA ... Fm. L'pool, arr. B. Aires 29th.
NICTHEROY ... For N. Pacific Ctsts., left Cristobal 30th.
SARTHE ... Fm. Ldn., arr. B. Aires 29th.
ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP
COTTICA ... Fm. Amsterdam, arr. Madeira 1st.
SHAW SAVILL AND ALBION
CORINTH ... Homeward, left Pt. Said 30th.
TARANAKI ... For Timaru, left Falmouth 29th.
UNION-CASTLE
ARUNDEL CASTLE ... Fm. U.K., arr. Pt. Natal 30th.
BAMPTON CASTLE ... For L'pool, left Las Palmas 30th.
CARNARVON CASTLE ... Fm. Table B., arr. Sthmtn. 1st.
DURHAM CASTLE ... Fm. Beira, arr. Table B. 30th.
GLOUCESTER CASTLE ... Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Natal 29th.
LLANGIBBY CASTLE ... Fm. Ldn., arr. Mombasa 30th.
SANDGATE CASTLE ... Fm. Beira, arr. Table B. 28th.
WALMER CASTLE ... Fm. England, arr. Table B. 1st.
WHITE STAR
ADRIATIC ... Fm. L'pool, arr. N.Y. 1st.
DORIC ... For L'pool, left Quebec 28th.
YEOWARD LINE
AGUILA ... Fm. Las Palmas, arr. L'pool 1st.
ALCA ... Fm. L'pool, arr. Madeira 1st.

MARINE INSURANCE

THE FIRE IN A NEW FRENCH LINER

Underwriters were much interested yesterday in reports of a serious fire in the French motor-liner GEORGES PHILIPPAR, under construction at St. Nazaire. The vessel is understood to have been rather more than half completed, and so, fortunately, only a portion of her valuable fittings would have been on board at the time. She is believed to have been valued for insurance at 84,000,000f. (about £680,000). At one time yesterday 10 per cent. was paid for reinsurance.

News received yesterday showed that a fire had broken out in the German steamer LUDWIGSHAFEN, bound from Talcahuano for Hamburg. Her position was given as 70 miles from Balboa. It was stated that the British steamer Benvorlich was standing by and that the tug Gorgona had gone to her assistance. Later messages stated that the fire was under control and that the vessel was proceeding to Cape Mala under her own power. The LUDWIGSHAFEN, a vessel of 5,918 tons, owned by the Norddeutscher Lloyd, was built in 1913. She is understood to have loaded a cargo of cotton and nitrates.

REINSURANCE RATES

The following reinsurance rates are now being quoted on the London market :—

Vessel	Voyage and Casualty	Guiness per cent.
RUPERRA ...	Ashore Angle Bay, Milford Haven	10
YERO CARRAS ...	Montevideo, Nov. 4, for Chile. Ashore near Cape Upright. Magellan Strait	60

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ALBION STAR ... For Pacific, left Kobe 30th.
BALTIC ... Fm. N.Y., arr. L'pool 1st.
BARRADIAN ... Fm. N. Orleans, arr. Clyde 30th.
BEAVERDALE ... Fm. Montreal, arr. Hamburg 1st.
BRITANNIA ... Fm. Bombay, arr. Mchstr. 1st.
CITY OF ADELAIDE ... Fm. Newcastle, N.S.W., arr. Sydney 30th.
CITY OF AGRA ... Fm. Manila, arr. Penang 1st.
CITY OF BARCELONA ... Fm. Karachi, arr. L'pool 1st.
CITY OF BOMBAY ... Left Pt. Natal 1st.
CITY OF CAIRO ... Fm. Pt. Natal, arr. Table B. 1st.
CITY OF CAMBRIDGE ... For Boston, left Calcutta 1st.
CITY OF CHRISTCHURCH ... For Bombay, left Bombay 1st.
CITY OF CORINTH ... Fm. Philadel., arr. Manila 1st.
CITY OF DELHI ... For Wellington, cld. Panama 28th.
CITY OF EVANSVILLE ... Left Melbourne 27th.
CITY OF HALIFAX ... Fm. Rangoon, arr. A'mouth 1st.
CITY OF KARACHI ... For Ldn., arr. Table B. 30th.
CITY OF KIMBERLEY ... Fm. Baltimore, arr. M'selles 29th.
CITY OF JOHANNESBURG ... Fm. Dunkirk, arr. Singapore 30th.
CITY OF MANDALAY ... For Ldn., left Pt. Said 29th.
CITY OF MANCHESTER ... Fm. Pt. Natal, arr. Dunkirk 29th.
CITY OF PERTH ... For Beira, left L. Marques 29th.
CITY OF SHANGHAI ... For Dairen, cld. Yokohama 29th.
CITY OF TOKIO ... Fm. N.Y., arr. Cairns 30th.
CITY OF VALENCIA ... Fm. Karachi, arr. Middlesbro 30th.
CITY OF VENICE ... Fm. N.Y., arr. Calcutta 30th.
COCHRANE ... Fm. Montreal, arr. Table B. 29th.
COSTA RICA ... For Plymouth, left Barbados 25th.
DAGA ... For Chittagong, cld. Aden 1st.
DARIAN ... For Colon, left Pt. Limon 29th.
DEVON ... Fm. L'pool, arr. Brisbane 1st.
EURIPIDES ... For Amatfeld, left Pt. Said 1st.
FELDA ... For Pt. Said, left Aden 1st.
GEO. STETTINIUS ... For Yokohama, cld. Aden 1st.
KHANDALLA ... For L. Marques, left Pt. Natal 1st.
MAGHIAN ... Fm. N. Orleans, arr. Clyde 30th.
MANORA ... For Ldn., cld. Plymouth 1st.
MISSOURI ... Fm. Ldn., arr. N.Y. 1st.
NIAGARA ... Fm. Havre, arr. N. Orleans 30th.
NUBIAN ... Fm. N. Orleans, arr. L'pool 1st.
ONTARIO ... Fm. Havre, arr. N.Y. 1st.
ORONSAY ... For Ldn., left Fremantle 1st.
OTAKI ... Fm. Auckland, arr. Brisbane 1st.
PHIDIAS ... For Brazil, left Clyde 1st.
PIAKO ... Fm. Townsville, arr. Newcastle 1st.
PURIRI ... For Australia, arr. Pt. Arthur 28th.
RANGITANE ... For Wellington, arr. Auckland 29th.
RANPURA ... For Ldn., left Cdh. 1st.
SANDGATE CASTLE ... For Ldn., left Table B. 30th.
SAXON ... Fm. Pt. Natal, arr. Table B. 1st.
SOMERSETSHIRE ... Fm. Alexandria, arr. Malta 1st.
TANGANJIKA ... For Beira, cld. E. Ldn. 1st.
TONGARIRO ... Fm. L'pool, arr. Bluff 26th.
TRANSYLVANIA ... For N.Y., left Clyde 1st.
TURAKINA ... Fm. L'pool, arr. Wellington 29th.
UMONA ... For Pt. Natal, cld. Table B. 1st.
UMVOTI ... For Beira, left Pt. Natal 1st.
UMVUMA ... Fm. Beira, left Pt. Natal 29th.
VEENDAM ... Fm. Pt. Natal, arr. Pt. Natal 29th.
WESTMORELAND ... Arr. N.Y. 1st.
... Fm. N.Y., arr. Wanganui 1st.

CASUALTY REPORTS

(FROM LLOYD'S)

AEL.—Carthagena, Dec. 1.—Owing to heavy gale, morning, Nov. 30, small French sailing yacht Ael, of Quimper, Carthagena to Alicante, lost off Cape Palos. Three drowned; one saved.

ARAYA MENDI.—See Cabo Hiueiras.

BENWORLICH.—Panama, Dec. 1.—British s. Benvorlich, Vancouver for Rotterdam, Ostend, and Leith, and American s. Willsboro, Baltimore for W.C.N. America, have been in collision in the Culebra Cut. Former reported badly damaged; returning Balboa.

CABO HUERTAS.—Cadiz, Nov. 30.—Spanish s. Cabo Huertas and Spanish m.v. Arayа Mendi collided near Rota. Both vessels damaged. Former vessel beached damaged on starboard side, No. 3 hold. Latter Bonanza. vessel bows damaged.

EXHIBITOR.—Following is copy of telegram received from Svitzer Salvage Company, dated Nov. 29 :—Exhibitor; no assistance required. Salvage steamer Viking retaining Piraeus. In reply to inquiry this morning the United States Shipping Board state that American s. Exhibitor has been floated.

GEORGES PHILIPPAR.—Nantes, Dec. 1.—Fire broke out on board French mail m.v. Georges Philippar under completion at St. Nazaire. Vessel considerably damaged. Cause of fire unknown.

GRACECHURCH.—Cardiff, Nov. 30.—British s. Gracechurch, floated 2.15 p.m. to-day with use of ground tackle and without assistance of tugs. Drydocking Monday.

CRAIGOLIVE.—Ramsgate, Nov. 30.—Margate lifeboat returned 5.46 p.m. and reports British s. Craigolive ashore on Longsands. Refloated without assistance and proceeded on voyage.

LUDWIGSHAFEN.—Panama, Nov. 30.—German s. Ludwigshafen, Talcahuano for Hamburg, reported afire 70 miles from Balboa. British steamer Benvorlich standing by. Panama Canal tug Gorgona gone assistance.

LUTT.—Stettin, Nov. 29.—German auxiliary vessel Lutt, Viborg for Stettin, is capsized, floating on her timber cargo off Rugenwalde. Trawlers are attempting to tow the vessel into Rugenwalde.

MAPLEBAY.—Cardiff, Nov. 29.—British s. Mapleby reported missing Lake Superior, grain from Fort William. Last seen Bete Gris Bay.

MISTY LAW.—Warri, Nov. 30.—British s. Misty Law, before reported, reloaded morning Nov. 28, reloaded 700 tons bulk kernels for Calabar Nov. 29 after obtaining seaworthy certificate from Marine Surveyor.

PERREZ.—Grao, Nov. 30.—Spanish auxiliary schooner Perez, Carthagena for Valencia, cargo of 325 tons cement in bags, during stormy boisterous weather last night, stranded on breakwater. It is feared she will be a total loss. Crew saved.

WEARBRIDGE.—Wearbridge arrived Norfolk, Va., Nov. 29, Sunday morning (Nov. 30), reports during bad weather flooded after hold make vessel manageable.

WILLBORO.—See Benvorlich.

FREIGHT MARKETS

On the BALTIC SHIPPING EXCHANGE yesterday the River Plate chartering market remained firm in tone for December loadings, but the position was one of uncertainty for January, owing to the question of the quantity of tonnage which will be offered to proceed out in ballast for the rates at or near current levels. The Eastern trades had a more promising appearance, though actual trading was limited. The Far East, however took February tonnage for Rotterdam or Hamburg at 23s. 6d. The Danube limited definite business to Denmark, while the Black Sea continued inactive. North America was also slow, apart from coal chartering for South America.

Fixtures included :—San Lorenzo.—Isiok, 8,000 tons, 10 per cent., U.K. (prompt), 19s. 3d., Dec. La Plata.—Tideway 7,200 tons, 16 per cent., U.K. (prompt), 18s., Dec. Vladivostock.—Nippon, 6,500 tons, 10 per cent., Rotterdam or Hamburg, 23s. 6d., Feb. Danube.—Irland, 5,300 tons, Denmark, 18s., Dec. Hampton Roads.—Portvale, 5,000 tons, Pernambuco, 23s. 7½., Dec. Marbella.—Pena Rocias, 2,450 tons, Boucau, 7s., middle mid-Dec. Skonvik.—Steamer, 850 tons, London, 38s. 6d., Dec. Danzig.—Steamer, 1,900 tons, Sundswall district, 3s. 3d., coal, Dec.

AIRCRAFT MOVEMENT

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS

CITY OF WELLINGTON'S Fm. Nish, arr. Belgrade 30th.

OFFICIAL PRICE CHANGES

The following are changes in prices since Friday last (other than those given in our tables of closing prices, including those for the New York and Montreal markets), as shown by yesterday's Stock Exchange Official List :—

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.—RISE.—Irish Free State 4½% Land Bds.) 1 to 98-100.

HOME CORPORATION.—RISE.—Chichester (3% 104.) Liverpool (3½%) 1 to 78-80. Portsmouth (5% 94½) 1 to 100-105. Reading (6% 1940-60) 1 to 106-108. Stoke-on-Trent (4½% 1938-43) 2 to 97-99. Wallasey (6% 1940-60) 1 to 106-108.

PUBLIC BOARDS.—FALL.—Mid-Glamorgan Water (6% 1937-47) 2 to 101-103.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT INSCRIBED.—RISE.—Gold Coast (4% 1939-59) 1 to 88-90. Jamaica (4½% 1941-71) 1 to 96-98. Newfoundland (4% 1936) 2 to 93-97. FALL.—Alberta (4½% 1942) 2 to 92-94. New South Wales (5½% 1942-52) 2 to 98-100. New Zealand (4½% 1944-74) 1 to 87-92. ditto (5½% 1925-35) 2 to 97-99. ditto (6% 1930-40) 1 to 85-90. ditto (5% 1932-42) 1 to 78-83. ditto (5% 1933-53) 1 to 73-78. Queensland (4% 1930-40) 2 to 88-93. South Australian (6% 1930-40) 2 to 88-93. South Australian (5% 1932-42) 2 to 78-83. Tasmanian (5% 1932-42) 1 to 78-83. Victoria (5% 1932-42) 2 to 78-83.

DOMINION CORPORATION.—RISE.—Melbourne and Metropolitan (5% 1933-73) 1 to 98-100.

FOREIGN CORPORATION.—FALL.—Rio (4½% 1913) 1 to 19-24. Santa Fe (6% Debs.) 1½ to 24-26. ditto (8% Ftd. Coupon Rds.) 1 to 23-25.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.—RISE.—Chinese (4½% 1908) 1 to 64-66. ditto (5% Canton Kowloon Rly.) 1 to 20-25. ditto (5% Tientsin Pukow Rly.) 1 to 22-27. Danzig (6½% Rds.) 1 to 85-88. Greek (3% 1881) 1 to 75-78. ditto (3% 1884) 1 to 75-78. ditto (4% Rentes, 1 to 75-78. Nicaragua (6% 1909) 1 to 83-85. Portuguese 3% 1 to 43-45. FALL.—Belgian (3% 1914) 1 to 89-91. Brazilian (4½% 1888) 1 to 53-57. ditto (5% 1895) 1 to 53

BRITISH RESORTS, SPAS, AND HOTELS
(Continued from Page 25)

BOOK NOW,
and secure a delightful sojourn with cheerful society for the AUTUMN and WINTER at

SUNDRIDGE MANSION HOTEL.
BROMLEY, KENT,
a stately home of England (London 30 minutes). TWO 18-HOLE COURSES of the Sundridge Park Golf Club at the doors. 250 acre park. Hard Court Tennis. Dancing, Bridge. COSY LOUNGES WITH BLAZING LOG FIRES. Full licence. Unsurpassed cooking. From 4gns. week. NO EXTRAS. "THE MOST POPULAR FAMILY HOTEL EXTANT. Write Manager or 'phone Ravensbourne 3773.
A SPECIAL PROGRAMME
has been arranged for Christmas and the New Year which can be had on application.

DARTMOOR.—Moor House Hotel, Yelverton. Excellent cuisine and service. Every comfort. Garage. Reduced winter terms.—Write for tariff to Resident Proprietor.

DEVON.—Spend Christmas in charming old-world COUNTRY RESIDENTIAL HOTEL; picturesque scenery; every modern convenience; 330 acres shooting; own farm produce.—Mill End, Chagford.

DEVON. ELFORDLEIGH HOTEL, PLYMPTON. R.A.C. Old Manor House; Licensed. Hot and cold all bed rooms; central heating; tennis courts; central for golf, fishing, hunting, shooting. 'Phone, 14 Plympton.

DROITWICH SPA, WORCESTERSHIRE. BRINE BATHS HOTEL. 175 rooms, all with hot and cold water and electric fires. Suites. Lifts. R.A.C. Illustrated Spa Guide and inclusive terms from F. G. Culley, Manager.
"DROITWICH BRINE BATHS FOR RHEUMATISM."

BIRCH HOTEL,
HAYWARDS HEATH,
45 minutes London. 15 minutes Brighton. MAGNIFICENT OLD COUNTRY HOUSE, spacious bed rooms; hot and cold water.
Eight acres beautiful gardens, private entrance to 130 acres glorious woodland.
Garage, stables, golf, tennis, hard and grass, open-air swimming pool.
UNSURPASSABLE CUISINE.
Inclusive terms from 4 guineas per week.
Telephone: Haywards Heath 170.

HINDHEAD BEACON HOTEL, HINDHEAD, SURREY.
First Class. Spacious Grounds. Splendid Scenery.

VITA-GLASS SUN LOUNGE.
Central heating. Electric lift to all floors.
Private Suites with Bath Room. Garage. Saddle Horses. Hard and Grass Tennis Courts. Golf. Croquet. Wireless. 900 feet above sea level.
Telephone 7 Hindhead.
Special Winter Terms.

HINDHEAD, the MANOR HOTEL.
Small first-class Hotel with efficient central heating, good fires and every comfort; garages; golf. Tele. 31.—Write for tariff and Christmas programme.

LEAMINGTON SPA.—REGENT HOTEL.—Ideal for winter; best for Shakespeare's country. Kenilworth, &c.; hot and cold water in bed rooms. 'Phone 741.

THE RED HOUSE, LEATHERHEAD.
First-class residential Hotel amidst delightful surroundings; 10 acres; hard courts and billiards; five minutes golf course; excellent cuisine; comfortable lounge; gas fires; hot and cold in bed rooms; three minutes station; twenty minutes Town. 'Phone 164.

GRAND HOTEL, LOWESTOFT.
USUAL CHEERY CHRISTMAS PARTY.
Not a dull moment and terms very moderate. Write for attractive Souvenir Programme. 'Phone 190.

LYNDHURST, New Forest.—GRAND HOTEL. Ideal for Autumn Holidays. Delightfully situated. Hot and cold water in bed rooms; 18-hole Golf Course adjoining Hotel. Tennis, &c. Garage. Terms from Manageress.

PAIGNTON, SOUTH DEVON.
REDCLIFFE HOTEL (100 rooms). First class. Fully licensed. Facing Sea.

RICKMANSWORTH. 'PARK VIEW HOTEL.
25 minutes London. 2 minutes Station. Central heating, gas fires. Winter terms from 2½ guineas. 'Phone 24.

WINTER SUNSHINE AT ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA. Stay at ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL. Every comfort and convenience; central heating; 100 bed rooms; English food; famous chef. Terms from 4½ guineas.

SELSDON PARK HOTEL,
SANDERSTEAD, SURREY. 'Phone: Purley 2000.
The ideal winter residence. Central heating throughout. Half an hour from the City and West End, combining the luxury of the most modern hotel with country house atmosphere.
GOLF on PRIVATE 18-HOLE COURSE (6,355 yards) in own park of 230 acres.
Luxurious car service between Hotel and East Croydon Station. Tennis, Dancing. All fires.
Hot and Cold Water, radiator and telephone in every bed room. Numerous suites and rooms with private bath room. Electric lifts. Fully licensed.
Profusely illustrated Brochure free on request.
REDUCED WINTER TERMS.
Every Saturday Dinner and Dance, 10s. 6d.
Billy Mason's "Cafe de Paris" Band.

SIDMOUTH. SOUTH DEVON.—BEDFORD HOTEL, facing South. Finest position on the esplanade. Adjoining Brine Baths.

SIDMOUTH. FORTFIELD HOTEL. Near sea and Links. Private Baths and Golf. Fine Suites. Central heating. Garage. A.A., R.A.C.

TORQUAY, PARK HALL HOTEL.
Facing Sea and South; extensive grounds; central heating; hot and cold water all bed rooms; Tennis, glass sun lounge; Medical Baths one minute; free tennis; garage. Write for Christmas Programme. Tele. 3434.—Mrs. T. Bagley.

TORQUAY, THE OSBORNE. Facing South and the sea. Completely sheltered. 100 rooms. Garage 50 cars.
Telephone (3 lines) 2232. Tariff from Manager on request.

VISIT DEVON now and stay at the BEDFORD HOTEL, TAVISTOCK. The motorists' centre. Golf, hunting, badminton. Hot and cold water in all bed rooms. Reduced winter tariff. Under personal supervision.—W. I. Lake, Proprietor.

A STATELY HOME OF ENGLAND
OATLANDS PARK HOTEL,
WEYBRIDGE, SURREY.
Combining the peacefulness and luxury of a fine old country house with modern amenities usually found only in first-rate London Hotels, Oatlands is favoured by many as their country residence.
The Hotel has 150 bedrooms, each of which has running hot and cold water and telephone; and also a number of private suites; 60 Acres of grounds, in which are a nine-hole Golf Course, and Hard and Grass Tennis Courts. Indoor attractions include covered Badminton Court and luxurious modern Ballroom.
Write now for Brochure and Programme of Christmas Festivities.
Telephone: Weybridge 1190 (6 lines). Telegrams: "Oatlands, Weybridge."
ONLY HALF-AN-HOUR FROM LONDON.

WORTHING TEL. 1500 BEACH HOTEL.
A first-class charmingly appointed Hotel, facing Sea (A.A.). Every bed has a Vi-spring overlay mattress on a box-spring. Hot and cold running water in every bed room.
Telegrams: "Sunny," Worthing.

PRIVATE HOTELS
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

LONDON

HAREWOOD PRIVATE HOTEL, 74-80, GOWER-STREET, W.C.1. Museum 3941-2. Hot and cold water all bed rooms; bed, breakfast, bath, 7s.6d. and 8s.6d. En Pension moderate terms. Night porter. Comfortable Residential Private Hotel. Owned and managed by Retired Regular Army Officer.

PEMBRIDGE MANOR
PRIVATE HOTEL,
PEMBRIDGE-CRESCENT, HYDE PARK, W.
Close to Stations and Omnibuses to all parts. Personal control of cuisine and comfort of visitors. Terms from 3 guinea weekly.
Special rates for permanent residents.
'Phone: Park 6501.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

SHERLIES PRIVATE HOTEL, ORPINGTON, KENT. Beautifully situated in own high ground yet close station; croquet, billiards, bridge. Ideal country home with young society; every comfort. Moderate inclusive terms. Special Christmas festivities. 'Phone, Orpington 72.

PURLEY, SURREY. — FOXLEY HALL, Private Residential Hotel, convenient for station; grass and en-tout-cas tennis; billiards; moderate inclusive charges. Illustrated tariff. 'Phone 394 Purley. Bungalow in grounds to be LET Furnished, with full board and attendance; three rooms, bath room, electric light, coal and gas fires.

SHORTLANDS HOUSE
PRIVATE HOTEL, SHORTLANDS, KENT.
Three minutes station, electric trains to Town.
HARD COURT. SOFT WATER.
Billiards. Dancing. For tariff apply Proprietor.
Telephone, Ravensbourne 0016.

FOREIGN RESORTS AND HOTELS
3 lines 6s. (minimum)

FRANCE

MENTONE, ALEXANDRA HOTEL. Ideal Home-Palace. New 1930. Gymnasium, Solarium. Electric light, baths; 160 rooms, 60 bath rooms. 'Phone every room.

NICE. HOTEL RIVOIR, Rue Masseran; 50 yards from the sea. Comfort. Moderate prices.

ITALY

RAPALLO. HOTEL MIRAMARE. By the beach promenade. Running hot and cold water in all rooms; central heating; lift; dancing; bar. Pension 7s. 6d.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE
3 lines 3s. (minimum); Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)

CONTINENTAL

DINARD, BRITTANY.—VILLA CRONSTADT, BOULEVARD ALBERT I.—First-class pension; modern comfort; open all the year; splendid sea view and well situated.

MALAGA.—New English Pension. An English home catering especially for English visitors.—Manager, Paseo del Limonar 8, Spain.

MENTONE.—Pension de LONDRES.—English family pension, full South in large garden, sea front, near Casino. Tennis. All comforts. Moderate prices.

REDUCTION OF PRICES IN ITALY.
MISS MOODY is now able to RECEIVE GUESTS in her beautiful villa, San Marino, Fiesole (south rooms, enchanting views of Florence), at inclusive prices from 25 to 35 lire a day, with baths, &c.; every home comfort. She can also receive parties of five at 100 lire a day inclusive. Florence tramcar stops at gate.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE
(continued)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

MARBLE ARCH.
MINUTE HYDE PARK.
A BACHELOR BED-SITTING ROOM and very attractive SUITE, suitable two or three people, available in modern house; near Tube; divan beds; bath rooms each floor; very moderate terms.—53, Upper Berkeley-street, W.1.

HYDE PARK.
A BACHELOR'S BED-SITTING ROOM in beautifully furnished and decorated house; divan bed; Compactum wardrobe; fitted basin with hot and cold water; bath room to every two rooms. Inspection invited. Terms from £2 2s. including breakfast, service, bath, &c., —38, Cambridge-terrace, W.2. Ambassador 2942.

LANCASTER-GATE.
A Bare Minute Kensington Gardens.—FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION for 20 visitors. Personally recommended for comfort and excellent food. English meal, &c. Not run as a boarding house or private hotel. Men (services, Varsity, or Public School) or married couples preferred. Double from 5½gns., single 3gns., quite inclusive, or 3gns. and £2 12s. without luncheon; sitting rooms by arrangement.—Write Box F.1215, The Times, E.C.4.

HYDE PARK, W.2.
A BARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATION.—A nicely appointed newly decorated Residence for Business or Professional Men; two billiard tables, card room, music room, 70 attractive bed rooms (gas fires, slot meters), 15 bath rooms; constant hot water; excellent food; mending by arrangement, inclusive terms (no lunch) from £7 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast, and bath from 39s. 6d. per week.—Apply Sutherland House, 23-24, London-st. 'Phone, Padd. 6770.

A Bare Minute Paddington Station.—Burn's Chambers, No. 23, 24, Gloucester-gardens, W.2. Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE, from 45s.; excellent food. Padd. 4230.

A BARE MINUTE PICCADILLY TUBE.—ONE ROOM FLATLETS; sitting room furniture; single 27s., double 35s., including service, electric light, and hot baths; gas fires, central heating.—14, Emperor's-gate, S.W.7. (Gloucester-road Tube.) (Western 0266.) And (adjoining) 8, Grenville-place. (Western 1256.)

123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE.
A Bare Minute Paddington, Hyde Park.—Ideal Residence for COLONIALS and VISITORS to LONDON. breakfast and dinner only from 2gns. Large doubles now available. Bed and breakfast from 6s. 6d. Christmas Festivities; young society. Padd. 8858.

HILLS.
A Bare three minutes Tube; 90 rooms; gas fires; bridge, ping-pong; garage; rooms from 35s., double from 3gns.—37, Prince's-square, W.2. Park 1967.

A Bare Few Minutes Hyde Park.—Up-to-date PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL; Anglo-Swiss cuisine; from 2gns.—29, Ladbroke-gardens, Kensington Park-road, W.11.

THE MADRID,
SOUTH KENSINGTON (Frobisher 4907),
147, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.
Beautiful and most attractive Private Residential, noted for its really excellent table and service; luxurious public rooms, comfortable bed rooms; gas fires, constant hot water, &c.; moderate inclusive terms.

A Beautiful Home; Bed-Sitting Rooms at reasonable terms; three minutes Gloucester-road Tube.—16, Queen's Gate-terrace. Western 6696.

SAYES COURT.
2 and 4, INVERNESS-TERRACE,
HYDE PARK, W.2.
A Beautiful and most comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. Personally recommended for excellent table and service; English meat; constant hot water, gas fires bed rooms; minute's walk of Kensington Gardens; central all parts. Inclusive from 3gns. Park 2640.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unequalled facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE; hard court tennis, bridge, and dancing; cleanliness and good catering; attractive bed rooms, fitted constant hot and cold running water. Terms extremely moderate. Omnibuses pass the grounds and Tubes to all parts. Apply Manager, West Side Club, Eaton Rise, Ealing, W.5.

35, EMPEROR'S-GATE, S.W.7.
Beautifully private Furnished DOUBLE SUITE, ground floor, central heating, in luxurious house; also bed-sitting room, double and single; excellent service and catering as desired. Western 2593.

HYDE PARK W.2.
TWO MINUTES LANCASTER-GATE STATION. TELEPHONE: PADDINGTON 5095.
A Beautifully FURNISHED RESIDENCE for business and professional men offers bed-sitting rooms, fitted running hot and cold water and gas fires; single bath rooms; terms, including breakfast, baths, light, boots, and attendance, from 2 guineas; comfort assured. Inspection invited.—41, Sussex-gardens.

A BED ROOM and SITTING ROOM, entrance floor, facing Park; private bath, lavatory; service with breakfast and late dinner; permanency preferred. Other rooms. Primrose 1528.—112, Regent's Park-road, N.W.1.

47, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
A BRIGHT REFINED PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL; a resident Proprietress; noted cuisine; slot gas fires; constant hot water; near Tube; bus routes. From 2½gns. single, 5½ double.—Burlington House. Padd. 5702.

A Bright, snug SUITE, £6, with BOARD, for two, or snug rooms from 35s.; close Tubes or Park.—40, Norfolk-square, Hyde Park, W.2. Padd. 0121.

53, PRINCES-SQUARE, W.2.
A Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE, near Hyde Park; central heating; French cuisine. From £2 10s.

NEAR PARK-LANE.
A Charming HOUSE; running water, gas fires, 'phones on landings; central heating; cuisine arranged.—53, Seymour-street. Padd. 5787.

GRANVILLE COURT.
Charming Establishment most centrally situated in Grand Residential Area, between Oxford-street and Portman-square; excellent accommodation at 3 and 3½ gns. en pension; there is no more attractive residential proposition in London. Tele.: Mayfair 3503 and 6920.
LONDON.

NEW MANSION RESIDENTIAL,
38, 39, and 40, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK.
A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens, central for everywhere. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold running water in every bed room. Only the best English food served. Reduced winter terms.
FULL BOARD FROM £2 12s. 6d. WEEKLY, OR DAILY TERMS: SINGLE BED ROOM, TABLE D'HOTE BREAKFAST, BATH, BOOTS, AND ATTENDANCE 7s. 6d. PER DAY. Telephone, Padd. 1008.

ARLINGTON COURT.
A Quiet, comfortable house; 30 bed rooms, with running hot and cold water; gas fires; billiards; 2½gns. —27, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4163.

19, CARLTON-VALE, W.9.
'PHONE: MAIDA VALE 4592.
A SMALL select GUEST HOUSE; exceptional comfort; healthy, quiet, courtesy, privacy; from 2½gns., with breakfast; no extras; meals as required; butler, valet; near buses, Tube, parks.—Manageress.

A TWO-ROOMED well FURNISHED SELF-CONTAINED FLATLET (bath), 35s. weekly.—Call 7-9, Tuesday or Wednesday, or 'phone Rossiter (Man. House 8487), 27a, Abbey-gardens, St. John's Wood.

GLOUCESTER HOUSE.
139-141, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.5.
ABSOLUTELY reliable for good cuisine and attendance; box-spring beds and hair mattresses; gas fires, constant hot water; luxurious reception rooms; personal supervision; moderate terms. Frobisher 4570.

RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK.
ABSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most up to date (minute Tube, omnibuses all parts, eight minutes West End); all bed rooms with hot and cold water, gas fires, box springs, hair mattresses, central heating and coal fires. Cuisine and comfort specially studied. From 3gns. single, £6 double. Park 9173.

1, CLEVELAND-GARDENS,
HYDE PARK, W.2.
ABSOLUTELY, Up to date, Quiet, Sunny, Warm ROOMS with running water, gas fires; highly recommended for excellent table and service; five minutes Tubes and omnibuses. Single from 2½gns. Padd. 2257.

10, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2.
ABSOLUTELY up-to-date BED-SITTING ROOMS, beautifully furnished; running hot and cold water; facing gardens; breakfast; terms moderate. Padd. 5661.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.
ACCOMMODATION of the best; excellent cuisine; box-spring beds; near Gloucester-road Tube; from 3gns. single, 5gns. double.—43, Stanhope-gardens. Kens. 4300.

REGENT'S PARK.
ALBANY HOUSE, 16, Park Village West, N.W.1.—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL; excellent accommodation; noted cuisine.—Apply Tariff. Museum 7783.

ALBION, 36, 37, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, BAYSWATER; minute bus or Tube.—Partial board from 2gns.; reduction double rooms; highly recommended; billiards, dancing; gas fires, constant hot water.

AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Catering as desired. Moderate prices. LADIES OR GENTLEMEN. 136, Holland-road, W.14. Park 9183. LADIES ONLY. 75, Linden-gardens, W.2. Park 8967.

19, Queen's-gate-terrace, S.W.7. —RM./JDN6.

AN unusual chance for those out all day.—REFINED HOME, HYDE-PARK, from 35s. weekly, including breakfast and dinner; English food.—Write Box B.1523, The Times, E.C.4.

APARTMENTS, CAMPDEN HILL; very well furnished; quiet locality; South aspect; close Kensington Gardens; excellent cooking and attendance.—Western 6072.

126, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.
ARTISTICALLY FURNISHED BED and BREAKFAST HOUSE (newly decorated), just been opened by Mrs. M. A. Allen, of 130, Queen's-gate; every room fitted hot and cold water, gas or electric fires; close South Kensington Station; from 2gns. single, 3gns. double, including breakfast, baths.—'Phone, Kens. 3241.

NOTTING HILL-GATE.
ARTISTIC ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATLETS for ladies. Furnished coloured lacquer; every room hot and cold running water, cooking facilities, and concealed beds; well heated; overlooking gardens; from 25s. including baths. Park 7954.—7, Stanley-crescent.

ASHDOWN PARK.
PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. COULSDON, SURREY. Ideal for winter. 15 miles Town, sheltered position, facing South; comfortably heated throughout, gas fires bed rooms; billiards; garage; good golfing centre.—Write for illustrated booklet. 'Phone, Downland 357.

HOLMFIELD PARK, BICKLEY.
ATTRACTIVE WINTER GUEST HOUSE, near station. 20 minutes City; central heating, gas fires; hard courts, riding, golf; moderate.—Ravensbourne 2860.

ATTRACTIVE SERVICE SUITES, near Kensington Gardens; quiet, every comfort, very central, moderate terms.—Telephone Park 7190. 18, Palace-court, W.2.

MARBLE ARCH.
OFF BRYANSTON-SQUARE.
ATTRACTIVE beautifully FURNISHED SUITES and ROOMS (fitted basins), with service, in gentleman's well-equipped residence.—51, Upper George-street, W.1.

MARBLE ARCH.
ATTRACTIVE SERVICE ROOMS; constant hot water, excellent cuisine.—44, Seymour-street, W.1. Padd. 4688.

ATTRACTIVE SERVICE ROOMS, moderate terms, including breakfast; constant hot water; manservant.—19, King-street, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 9281.

ATTRACTIVE One-room SERVICE FLATLETS, temporary or permanent, double or single; divan beds, geyser baths, cookers; meals if required; Gloucester-road Station.—12, Chinn-gardens, South Kensington. 'Phone, Kensington 8694.

AT EARL'S COURT.—Fine BED-SITTING ROOMS with Breakfast and Bath, 26s. to 42s.; also Two-Roomed Suite.—30, Nevern-square. Frobisher 2422.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.
AT 3, GRENVILLE-PLACE, and 10, EMPEROR'S-GATE.—Attractive One-room SERVICE FLATS with divan beds, gas fires, and grillers. Terms 21s. to 45s., including electric light and service; breakfast if required. 'Phone, Kelvin 0403 and Kelvin 5942.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE
(continued)

AT 36, LANCASTER-GATE.
SPEND A JOLLY CHRISTMAS
at either of these high-class RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.
THE MEURICE,
36, 37, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
THE COMMODORE
PEMBRIDGE-SQUARE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
ALBEMARLE COURT,
LEINSTER-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
All within few minutes of Piccadilly, close to Tube, Met., and bus. Equipped with every modern convenience. Moderate daily, weekly, or longer terms on request, along with JOYOUS EIGHT-DAY GALA CHRISTMAS PROGRAMME. Padd. 6414.

THE NORMAN.
AT 10-11, Leinster-gardens, Lancaster-gate (Minute Hyde Park).—Delightful ROOMS; gas fires, constant hot water; chef; from 2½gns. 'Phone, Padd. 1033.

At 7, OBSERVATORY-GARDENS.
Three minutes from Kensington High-street Station. Newly opened and Decorated. Furnished by Maples. MOST ATTRACTIVE CHAMBERS; divans; gas fires, rings, constant hot water, central heating. Western 1381.

THE NORFOLK.
AT KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2.—42 BED ROOMS (all gas fires); full board from 45s. 6d. Two large first-floor (double, with balcony. Park 3801.

AT 14, BEAUMONT-STREET, PORTLAND-PLACE, W.1; newly decorated bed-sitting rooms with board from 3½gns.; constant hot water. Welbeck 1966.

AT 57, CARTWRIGHT-GARDENS, W.C.1.—Comfortable BED-SITTING ROOMS with breakfast, suitable for students, from 25s.; partial board, 37s. 6d. Museum 0065.

AT 34, HARRINGTON-GARDENS.—LARGE BACHELOR ROOMS, two minutes Gloucester-road Tube; baths all floors; dining room; meals optional. From 1gn.

WHITE HALL.
AT Kensington Gardens-square, Bayswater.—BOARD-RESIDENCE; single from 2gns., double from £3 15s.; personal supervision; billiards. Park 2974.

AT 6, SUSSEX-GARDENS, W.2.—Comfortably FURNISHED RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, modernly equipped; inclusive with breakfast 35s. single, 3gns. double.

AT 9, NEVERN-SQUARE, EARL'S COURT, S.W.5. Well-appointed ROOMS; good food and service; constant hot water, gas fires, electric light. Full board £2 12s. 6d., partial 2gns. Frobisher 2129.

GROVE MANSIONS, LTD.
AT 38 to 40, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2, board-residence from 2gns., partial board from 35s.; now vacant, large double front bed-sitting room; excellent cooking and service. Park 1982.

AT 125, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.—Unfurnished FIRST-FLOOR SUITE with balcony; newly decorated; service; cuisine. Western 4871.

AT 32, DORSET-SQUARE. Two min. BAKER-STREET STATION.—Attractive Bed-Sitting Rooms and Suites; meals; moderate. Ambassador 1814.
AUTUMN 1930.

HOLLAND COURT,
81 and 82, HOLLAND-PARK, W.11.
A First-Class Residential Establishment.
Before making winter arrangements call and inspect above, which is under the expert management of resident owner.
60 ROOMS.
Hot and cold water in bed rooms.
Many having own baths.
Highly recommended by guests in residence.
Inclusive terms for winter season.
One minute from Holland Park Tube Station.
Telephone, Park 0264.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.
BACHELOR SUITE and Double or Single Bed-Sitting Room; well furnished; two minutes Tube.—18, Manson-place, Queen's-gate. Kensington 4874.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED Self-contained SERVICE SUITES and Single Rooms; hot and cold water all rooms; everything now right out of the ordinary; prices from 2 guineas, inclusive of plain breakfast, service, and electric light.—12, Petersham-terrace, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Western 4739.

HYDE PARK, W.2.
BEAUTIFULLY Furnished BED-SITTING ROOMS; divan beds, constant hot water, telephone each floor, with breakfast, £1 12s. 6d.—55, Queensborough-terrace.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast, 5s. 6d. daily, 35s. weekly; hot water, gas fires; 'phone.—86, Redcliffe-gardens (close Earl's Court Station). Flax. 6241.

BED-SITTING ROOM to be LET, with breakfast; gas fire.—'Phone Welbeck 9139, or call 9, Welbeck-street, W.1.

12, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE,
HYDE PARK, W.2.
BED-SITTING ROOMS, well furnished and decorated; fitted hot and cold water, gas fires; constant hot water in bathrooms; every service and cleanliness assured under personal supervision resident proprietress; two minutes Tube and omnibuses; from 35s. single, with breakfast, served in own room; bath, light, service. Padd. 5268.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated, all fitted hot and cold water, electric light, gas fires, breakfasts, bath, attendance, from 35s., double 3½gns.; dinners optional.—101-2-3, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flax. 6435.

BOND-STREET (near).—Nicely FURNISHED SINGLE BED ROOM gentleman's flat; £1 1s. week. —Write Box 1.—Messrs. 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

BRIGHT front SERVICE ROOMS, 125, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2. From 27s. 6d. with breakfast, other meals optional, or inclusive terms.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.
CHARMING FIRST-FLOOR SERVICE SUITE, newly Decorated, luxuriously Furnished; large reception room, spacious balcony, two good bed rooms (fitted basins), bath room, separate w.c., parquet floors, electric fires; quiet open position.—9, Beaufort-gardens, S.W.3.

CHELSEA.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold running water, gas fires; inclusive breakfast, bath, light, attendance, from 35s.; double 3½gns.—A4, Oakley-street. Flaxman 9425.

CHRISTMAS SHOPPERS!—Quiet BED-SITTING ROOMS, gentlewoman's house; 6s. bed and breakfast, dinner optional.—82, Philbeach-gardens. S.W.5. Frob. 3162.

CLOSE BAKER-STREET STATION.
34, UPPER GLOUCESTER-PLACE
Comfortable Bed Rooms, breakfast, from 23s. 6d.; gas fires, electric light, geyser baths.—Padd. 2516.

COMPLETE ONE-ROOM HOMES, newly Furnished and Decorated; concealed cookers, pantry cabinets, divans; cleaning service; from 23s.; breakfasts if required.—33, Hemiston-gardens (close High-street Station), Kensington. Western 3325.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS, KENSINGTON GARDENS Queen's-road Tube. From 22s. 6d. Gas fires, meals served.—28, St. Petersburgh-place, W.2. Park 2148.

CROYDON.
AT HILLCROFT, PARKHILL-RISE.
A Luxuriously comfortable Warm Winter Home in large mansion situated amidst lovely country surroundings; excellent food; courteous service; exclusive environment; central heating, hot, cold water basins, gas fires all bed rooms; spacious lounges; Bridge, congenial society; five minutes station, golf; fast frequent trains West End, City; car meets intending guests. Tele., Croydon 2689.

THE KENSINGTON.
DOUBLE ROOMS, fitted hot and cold water, 6-7½gns., single 3gns.; no extras; expert cuisine; 'phones.—117-8-9, Queen's-gate, S.W.7. (Kens. 2008.)

EALING.—COURTFIELD, 1-3, THE COMMON, specially recommended for families; children's large play-room; laundry facilities; constant hot water; public rooms overlook Common; excellent food and service; terms from 2gns. inclusive. 'Phone, Ealing 1011.

EBURY-STREET, VICTORIA.—Attractive BED-SITTING ROOMS with breakfast and attendance; every convenience; central; lady's house; quiet.—Sloane 3159.

FERNLEIGH COURT.—High-class PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL, 8, Pitt-gardens, Evering New home comfort. Terms moderate.—Hampstead 8080.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, large double front room, two smaller rooms; also Bed-Sitting room; all newly furnished; comfortable dining room (coal fire); good bath room, excellent hot water service; food optional; easy access City and West End.—Write K. F. 74, Earlsfield-road, S.W.18.

62, STANHOPE-GARDENS, S.W.7.
FURNISHED Service Suites, newly decorated. Inclusive terms. Constant hot water; good cooking. Kelvin 9610.

FURNISHED SERVICE BED ROOMS for ladies or gentlemen; single from 35s., double 45s. All rooms fitted hot and cold water; meals as required.—Belgrave Chambers, Pembroke-mews, Halkin-street, Hyde Park-corner. Sloane 9131.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS; central heating, constant hot water in every room.—6, Duke-street, Manchester-square, W.1.

MAIDA VALE, W.9.
GUESTS; partial board; young society; tennis, bridge, dancing.—168, Sutherland-avenue. Abercorn 2457.

HAMPSTEAD (Finchley-road Met.).—Superior Bed-Sitting Rooms; English home; constant hot water; meals optional.—57, Broadhurst-gdns. (Maida Vale 3624.)

HAMPSTEAD.—Quiet, fresh ROOMS, newly decorated and comfortably furnished; gas fires and rings; board as required; separate tables, excellent food; comfortable home for business and professional people; 20 minutes City, 15 minutes Piccadilly, four minutes Finchley-road Met. Station.—61, Greencroft-gardens, N.W.6. Telephone, Maida Vale 3708.

HAMPSTEAD (off Finchley-road).—Beautiful HOME OFFERED to sole guest; own sitting room, bed room adjoining; first floor; constant hot water; excellent cooking; quiet private house.—Phone Maida Vale 7558.

HAMPSTEAD (best part).—Attractively FURNISHED, well heated; one minute train, bus; 20 minutes City, West End.—12, Netherhall-gardens. Hampstead 8744.

HAMPSTEAD.—Lady with Son would take another as PAYING GUEST. Public School man preferred; very moderate.—118, King Henry's-road, N.W.3.

HAMPSTEAD, 180, HAVERSTOCK-HILL, minute Belsize Tube.—Convenient, comfortable BED-SITTING ROOMS; full or partial board. Prim. 2580.

HAMPSTEAD.—COMFORTABLE HOME in attractive first-floor flat offered paying guest (or two sharing room); very accessible to City and West End.—42, Belsize Park-gardens. Primrose 3186.

HAREWOOD CHAMBERS,
74-80, GOWER-STREET, W.C.1. Museum 3941.
BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted basins. Moderate terms.

HARRINGTON HALL,
11, HARRINGTON-GARDENS,
SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.7.
Newly decorated; large centrally heated reception rooms and hall room; lift; numerous bath rooms; 100 bed rooms fitted water, gas fires, box spring mattresses; excellent cuisine; minute Gloucester-road Station to all parts. From 3gns., double 5½gns., or 12s. 6d. daily. Also LUXURIOUS SUITES. Kens. 7717, 4588-9.

HERNE HILL, seven minutes City, Victoria, fast trains.—FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM, single 15s., double 25s.; gas fire, ring; exceptional convenience; meals as required.—" Saxonhurst," 33, Kestrel-avenue.

HYDE PARK.—Well FURNISHED SITTING ROOM, double BED ROOM, and kitchen, bath; electric, gas. Also Bed-Sitting Room.—24, Cleveland-gardens (0487 Padd.) or 249, Gloucester-terrace. 'Phone, Padd. 8107.

HYDE PARK.—Well-appointed SINGLE or DOUBLE BED-SITTING ROOM, fitted running hot and cold water and gas fires; terms moderate, including breakfast, baths, light; dinners, optional.—58, Cambridge-terrace, W.2. 'Phone, Padd. 4299.

HYDE PARK (facing Burwood-place).—Attractive ROOMS, redecorated, fitted hot and cold water, gas fires; excellent cuisine; partial board 2½gns., full board 3gns.—28, Norfolk-crescent, W.2. Padd. 2473.

HYDE PARK, PADDINGTON 7676.—Double and single BED-SITTING ROOMS; hot and cold water most rooms; meals optional; moderate terms.—155, Gloucester-terrace.

IN Lady's House, minute Queen's-gate.—Delightful FURNISHED ROOMS; partial breakfasts, every comfort; references.—Write Box 03012, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.
JUST OPENED, LUXURIOUS SUITES from 4½gns. BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast, from 2gns.; running hot and cold water in every room. Three District and Tube.—52, Elvaston-place. Western 6051.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE
(continued)

KENSINGTON, S.W.2.—FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM, 42s., two unfurnished, 3gns. All services.—Ken. 5114 or write Box C.344, The Times, E.C.4.

KENSINGTON, W.8.—Charming FURNISHED ROOMS (divans), breakfast, bath, from 25s. 6d. week.—10, Observatory-gardens. Park 6847.

KENSINGTON.
12, PRINCE OF WALES-TERRACE.
Beautifully appointed house facing Gardens; running hot water bed rooms; excellent cuisine; small bed room, suit gentleman; £2 10s. weekly; full board.

KENSINGTON, near HIGH-STREET.—Unfurnished and Partly Furnished ROOMS; redecorated; constant hot water; service optional; from 20s. weekly.—30, Chenislon-gardens, W.8. Western 6025.

PURLEY, SURREY HILLS.
KNIGHTON PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. 12 miles London; grounds nine acres, near links; English food; constant hot water; gas fires bed rooms; library; garages; saloon car available.—For tariff 'ph. Purley 1730.

LANCASTER-GATE.—SELECT RESIDENCE. Bed and breakfast, meals as required; three minutes Tube and Kensington Gardens; constant hot water, gas fires, cleanliness, cooking and comfort a specialty. Moderate. Padd. 2306.—5, Devonshire-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

LARGE SITTING ROOM and BED ROOM to be LET, first floor. 111, Ebury-street, S.W.1.

MAIDA VALE.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES and FLATS, 2½ to 5 gns.; nominal subscription to Tube and buses all parts.—Lauderdale Residential Club, 138, Lauderdale-mansions, W.9. Abercorn 1717.

MAYFAIR, 13, Clarges-street.—Well-furnished single BED ROOM; running hot and cold water, electric fire, 'phone, bath, valeting; moderate rent.

MAYFAIR.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE, also Bed-Sitting Room; good cooking, valeting; telephone.—33, Clarges-street.

MONTROSE, SOUTH SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W.—Over 100 rooms, beautifully situated in four acres of grounds overlooking the Common; every modern convenience and comfort; tennis, billiards; garage. Tele., Brixton 2803. Trams and omnibuses pass. Tube five minutes. Room, breakfast, late dinner, full Sundays. Terms £2 2s. PER WEEK. No extras.

NEWLY FURNISHED GUEST HOUSE, quiet, comfortable, convenient.—76, Philbeach-gardens, S.W.5.

NEW

CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS

Respectfully Give Notice that they will hold the following SALES BY AUCTION

AT THEIR GREAT ROOMS, 8, KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1,

COMMENCING EACH DAY AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY

TELEPHONE: GERRARD 5056 (5 LINES). TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: CHRISTIART, PICCY, LONDON.

SALE: DECEMBER 17, 1930

A CHARLES II. PEG TANKARD. BY THOMAS MAGNY, YORK, 1669. A CHARLES II. TANKARD. 1670. A COMMONWEALTH TANKARD. 1655.

TO-DAY (TUESDAY), DECEMBER 2.

CHINESE PORCELAIN and DECORATIVE FURNITURE, the property of MAJOR the RIGHT HON. C. P. ALLEN, deceased, late of 37, Grosvenor-place, S.W., and Pollhill, Harrietsham, Kent, comprising Chinese enamelled and white coloured Porcelain, a few pieces of Nankin, and Chippendale, Sheraton, and Queen Anne Furniture: Nankin Porcelain, the property of W. T. BERNERS, Esq., deceased, late of Queen Anne's-mansions, S.W.; and Chinese Porcelain and Objects of Art from various sources.

On THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4.

DECORATIVE FURNITURE, the property of LADY NORTON GRIFFITHS, and removed from 79, Cadogan-square, S.W.; Charles II. walnut chairs and armchairs, the property of F. E. SIDNEY, Esq., of Moreton, Holly Place, Hampstead; and old English and French Furniture, Eastern Rugs and Carpets from various sources. ON VIEW.

On FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5.

The COLLECTION of WATER COLOUR DRAWINGS and a few OLD PICTURES, the property of MAJOR The RIGHT HON. C. P. ALLEN, deceased, late of 37, Grosvenor-place, S.W., and Pollhill, Harrietsham (sold by order of the Executors); the property of the late W. T. BERNERS, Esq., removed from Queen Anne's-mansions, S.W. (sold by order of the Executors), also modern pictures and drawings from other sources, including works by or attributed to:—Sir J. Lawton Wingate, P.R.S.A., T. S. Cooper, R.A., J. Whitelaw Hamilton, R.S.A., George Houston, R.S.A., J. Seymour Lucas, R.A., J. MacWhirter, R.A., Clarkson Stanfield, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., G. F. Watts, R.A., R. Wilson, R.A., Richard Sickert, A.R.A., J. S. Cotman, Birket Foster, W. Muller, David Cox, Daniel Gardiner, Sam Palmer, Ed. Dayes, T. Girtin, Giovanni Pedrini, Jacob Epstein, A. D. McCormick, T. Wilson Steer, Gaudenzio Ferrari, T. Malton, E. M. Wimperis, Copley Fielding, G. Morland, P. de Wint.

ON VIEW.

Illustrated catalogues may be had GRATIS.

SALE: DECEMBER 11, 1930

TWO OF A SET OF FOUR QUEEN ANNE WALNUT CHAIRS.

On MONDAY, DECEMBER 8.

PICTURES, the property of CHARLES E. BINGLEY, Esq., of Isham Manor, Torquay; also Old Pictures, from various sources, including works by or attributed to:—Sir Francis Grant, P.R.A., R. Ansdell, R.A., Ernest Crofts, R.A., Rev. W. M. Peters, R.A., E. Wilson, R.A., Jan. Asselyn, A. Hondius, G. Poussin, T. Butterworth, J. M. de Jonghe, W. Van de Velde, J. C. Droochsloot, P. Monamy, J. Wootton, J. F. Herring, C. van Poelenburgh, J. Wynants.

May be viewed on the THURSDAY and FRIDAY preceding.

On WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10.

FINE OLD ENGLISH SILVER, chiefly of the 17th and 18th CENTURIES, the property of a GENTLEMAN; and from various sources, including an Elizabethan Tazza, a Charles I. Tankard, Charles II. Tankards, Porringers, and Beakers, a James II. Monteith, a fine William and Mary Tankard with the Hull hallmark, a William and Mary silver gilt Porringer and cover, a pair of finely engraved Sauce-boats, and a set of three Casters by Paul Lamerie and other early Georgian Silver; a William III. cup and cover, the property of a Lady; and a few pieces of Georgian Silver, the property of Mrs. BURNS HARTOPP, of Dalby Hall, Melton Mowbray.

May be viewed TWO DAYS preceding.

Illustrated Catalogues may be had GRATIS.

On THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11.

FINE OLD ENGLISH and FRENCH FURNITURE, the property of the RIGHT HON. LORD RICHARD CAVENDISH, P.C., C.B., C.M.G., removed from Holker Hall, Cark-in-Cartmel, Lancashire, and formerly the property of the seventh Duke of Devonshire, comprising a set of five George I. large gilt plaster-work Armchairs, a set of four Adam Armchairs of unusual design, a pair of Sheraton marqueterie Commodes, a Louis XV. Writing Table, Secretaire and small Table, a set of three Sèvres Vases with, Louis XVI. ormolu mounts and other porcelain; old English Furniture, the property of the RIGHT HON. W. DUDLEY WARD, and removed from Monksbridge, Sunbury-on-Thames; including four Queen Anne Walnut Chairs with needlework seats and backs, a Queen Anne Walnut Card Table and a set of three panels of Mortlake Tapestry; OLD ITALIAN MAJOLICA, the property of a GENTLEMAN; and old Chinese Porcelain, Old English and French Furniture, a rare Damascus 15th Century carpet, Brussels, Flemish and Aubusson Tapestry from various sources.

May be viewed TWO DAYS preceding.

Illustrated catalogues may be had GRATIS.

On FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12.

EARLY ENGLISH PORTRAITS, the property of THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF EGMONT, removed from Avon Castle, Hants, including the engraved Picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds, P.R.A., of "John, Second Earl of Egmont and the Countess of Egmont" in the grounds of Kanturk Castle, County Cork; this picture was exhibited at Burlington House, 1875, and is described in Graves and Cronin's "Sir Joshua Reynolds, P.R.A.," Vol. I., pp. 282-3; a Portrait by John Hoppner, R.A., of "Jane, second daughter of Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, wife of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval"; this picture is mentioned in W. McKay and W. Roberts's "John Hopper, R.A." page 202; a Portrait, "Group of the Egmont Family," by Hugh Barron (1745-1791); also other interesting portraits of the Egmont Family; a Picture by John Zoffany, R.A., of Baddeley as "Moses" in "The School for Scandal," the property of KEITH HUTCHISON, Esq.; this picture was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1781, at the Whitechapel Gallery in 1910, and is mentioned in Lady Victoria Manners's and Dr. G. C. Williamson's "John Zoffany, R.A.," pp. 76 and 206; Ancient and Modern Pictures and Water-colour Drawings, the property of THE RIGHT HON. LORD RICHARD CAVENDISH, P.C., C.B., C.M.G., and removed from Holker Hall, Cark-in-Cartmel, Lancs. The Water-colour Drawings were collected by Lord Richard Cavendish (1812-1875), brother of the seventh Duke of Devonshire and great uncle of the present owner; the Oil-paintings were formerly in the Collection of the seventh Duke of Devonshire, and include "The Repose of the Holy Family" and "Mercury and Battus," both by Claude le Lorrain; "A Farmstead" and "A View in the Environs of a Forest," by Jacob van Ruisdael. These pictures are described in Smith's "Catalogue Raisonné" and Dr. Waagen's "Galleries and Cabinets of Art in Great Britain." Sporting Pictures, the property of other fine early Georgian plate; also Old English silver from various sources, including an Elizabethan Ostrich egg cup with silver gilt mounts, a Charles I. goblet, a George I. chocolate pot and Georgian tea caddies, cups, &c.

May be viewed TWO DAYS preceding.

Illustrated Catalogues may be had GRATIS.

SALE: DECEMBER 12, 1930

PORTRAIT OF JANE, SECOND DAUGHTER OF SIR THOMAS SPENCER WILSON, BART., BY JOHN HOPPNER, R.A.

On FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12 (continued).

property of Mrs. BURNS-HARTOPP, of Dalby Hall, Melton Mowbray. Pictures by Old Masters, the property of ROBERT HENRY OTTER, Esq., deceased, late of Queenswood, Ottershaw, Surrey (sold by Order of the Trustees); the property of SIR LIONEL CUST, K.C.V.O., deceased, late of Datchet House, Datchet, Windsor (sold by Order of the Executors); the property of LIEUT.-COL. C. W. C. PARR, C.M.G., O.B.E.; the property of THE RIGHT HON. EDITH COUNTESS OF HARDWICKE, deceased, late of 14, Albert Hall-mansions, S.W.; also Pictures by Old Masters, from various sources, including works by or attributed to:—Sir T. Lawrence, P.R.A., Sir William Beechey, R.A., H. P. Briggs, R.A., W. Howe, R.A., E. Westall, R.A., R. Wilson, R.A., G. F. Joseph, A.R.A., N. Berchem, Jan Brueghel, David Cox, J. Forneley, Cuyp, Fielding, J. Van Goyen, W. Hogarth, T. Hudson, Sir G. Kneller, Sir P. Lely, Sir A. Mor, Rembrandt, Solomon van Ruisdael, J. S. Sartorius, Jan Steen, W. Van de Velde, P. de Wint, Ph. Wouwerman.

May be viewed THREE DAYS preceding.

Illustrated Catalogues may be had GRATIS.

On TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16.

DECORATIVE FURNITURE and OBJECTS of ART and VERTU, from various sources, including Old French and Italian Furniture, Old Italian bronzes, ecclesiastical vestments, embroideries and fabrics of the 16th and 17th centuries, carvings in ivory and wood, a German 15th century painted wood reredos, miniatures, gold boxes, and bijouterie.

May be viewed on the FRIDAY and MONDAY preceding.

ON WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17.

A CHOICE COLLECTION of FINE OLD ENGLISH SILVER, the property of a GENTLEMAN, including a Queen Anne Tea Kettle on stand with Lamp, two George I. teapots, a Queen Anne sugar basin and cover, a set of four George I. square salvers, a set of three William III. beakers, fine Charles II. tankards, Charles II. and Commonwealth porringers, a Charles II. sweetmeat box, two Charles I. goblets, a rare Scottish quaigh, a pair of Scottish Tazze, a pair of William III. silver gilt Tazze, an Irish chocolate pot, a George I. coffee pot by Paul Lamerie, and

Sales on view at least two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

SALE: DECEMBER 17, 1930

A SCOTTISH QUAIGH BY ROBERT BROOKE, GLASGOW, 1683.

On THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18.

DECORATIVE OBJECTS and FURNITURE, the property of Miss HELEN CAWLEY, and removed from The Manor, Maids Moreton, Buckingham; also of MAX HAHN, Esq., deceased, late of 4, Aberdare-gardens, Hampstead; and from various sources, including a suite of Aubusson tapestry furniture, a boulle cabinet, other French decorative furniture, Chippendale mahogany tables, cabinets and chairs, Queen Anne walnut wood and other old English furniture, bronzes and other decorative objects.

May be viewed TWO DAYS preceding.

On FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19.

OBJECTS of ART and VERTU, sold by order of the Executors of Mrs. E. K. HORNSBY-DRAKE, deceased, late of 42, Belgrave-square, S.W., comprising old French gold snuff boxes and etui, old French and English miniatures, enamel portraits, 16th-century and 17th-century bijouterie.

May be viewed TWO DAYS preceding.

On FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19.

ANCIENT and MODERN PICTURES and DRAWINGS, the property of MRS. CATHERINE GEORGINA BRANDT, of Ellerbrook, Hale, Cheshire; the property of MAX HAHN, ESQ., deceased, late of 4, Aberdare-gardens, N.W. (sold by order of the Executors); the property of EDWARD GOLDSMITH, ESQ., C.B.E.; the property of the late J. A. SIDEBOTTOM, Esq.; the property of H. LE BLANC SMITH, ESQ., of Dane's House, Bishop's Stortford; also Old Pictures from various sources, including works by or attributed to:—Sir Frank Dicksee, P.R.A., Sir W. Beechey, R.A., Sir John Gilbert, R.A., H. D. Hamilton, R.H.A., J. Hoppner, R.A., J. Northcote, R.A., J. Opie, R.A., T. Phillips, R.A., Sir H. Raeburn, R.A., J. Russell, R.A., R. Wilson, R.A., Erskine Nicol, A.R.A., H. Aiken, J. F. Herring, A. Steenwyck, F. Bol, W. Hunt, D. Teniers, P. Casteels, J. M. Molenaer, W. Van de Velde, Gonzales, J. de Momper, G. Vincent, Coques, Sir A. Mor, P. de Wint, J. G. Cuyp, N. Pocock, F. X. Winterhalter, Birket Foster.

May be viewed THREE DAYS preceding.

SALE: DECEMBER 11, 1930

TWO OF A SET OF SIX QUEEN ANNE WALNUT CHAIRS.

TELEPHONES: GERRARD 3716 AND 3717. ESTABLISHED 1794.

PUTTICK & SIMPSON

WILL HOLD THE FOLLOWING SALES BY AUCTION AT THEIR SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS GALLERIES, 47, LEICESTER-SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.2.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2nd, and Following Day.

The Property of the LADY ANNE EGERTON, of Berkeley, St. Boswells, of T. A. RANCE, Esq., &c.

POSTAGE STAMPS, comprising a fine selection of British, Foreign, and Colonial, including a specialised collection of Cape of Good Hope.

(The sale will begin at 2 p.m. each day.)

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4th.

The Property of M. E. HUGHES-HUGHES, ESQ., of 21, Cumberland-terrace, N.W. &c.

BOOKS and MANUSCRIPTS, comprising Works on the Slave Trade and Slavery, French Tracts relating to Tobacco, Staunton's Portraits of Celebrated Racehorses, 4 vols., 1887-88; Combe's Life of Napoleon, 1815; English Dance of Death, 2 vols., 1814-15, and others with coloured plates; Hardy's Wessex Tales, 2 vols., 1888; Balzac's Works, 40 vols., 1895; Jessop's Works, 30 vols., 1901; Carlyle's Collected Works, 34 vols., n.d. Works by Dickens, Jane Austen, Johnson, Trollope, Bacon, Bennett, Wilkie Collins, C. Kingsley, Blackmore, Reade, and others. Medical and other MSS., Autograph Letters, Water-Colour Drawings, Indian Miniatures, Caricatures, &c.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5th.

The Property of LADY EVE, of 1, Addison-crescent, W., of WILMER H. CAY, ESQ., of Canford, Wimbledon, of the late MRS. MARY NORMAN, of Deal, &c.

OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE, comprising Jacobean oak tables, gateleg and draw-top tables, walnut bureaux and chests, Chippendale mahogany chairs, sets of Hepplewhite chairs, Sheraton mahogany small sideboards, a bookcase, tables, mirrors, &c.; OLD ENGLISH PORCELAIN, comprising choice dishes, services, &c., of Dr. Wall, Worcester, with scale blue ground, Bow and Chelsea figures, services of Worcester, Rockingham, Crown Derby, and Swansea, OLD ENGLISH POTTERY, including Staffordshire pearl lustre, Martinware birds, Rhodian dishes, OLD ENGLISH and IRISH GLASS, OBJECTS OF ART, Battersea enamel boxes, other fine Old French and Swiss bird boxes, gold pique boxes of the Louis XV. and Louis XVI. periods, including a rare set of four tea-card tables, others of the 17th and 18th Centuries, fine boxes with miniatures by Nathaniel Hone, Courtois, Guaglia, Augustin, &c. Old English glass pictures, and French bronze and ormolu candelabra. EASTERN CARPETS and RUGS.

FORTHCOMING SALES.

OLD ITALIAN VIOLINS and other MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, the Property of MISS VICKERS, of Parkside, Knightsbridge, of EDWARD J. TROWBRIDGE, ESQ., of Amberley-street, Liverpool, of the late H. E. MELITUS, ESQ., of York Lodge, Ramsgate, &c. DEC. 11th.

OLD ENGLISH SILVER. SHEFFIELD PLATE, and JEWELLERY DEC. 11th.

COINS and MEDALS DEC. 11th.

OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE, OLD CHINESE PORCELAIN and POTTERY, EASTERN RUGS, &c., the Property of M. E. HUGHES-HUGHES, ESQ., of 31, Cumberland-terrace, N.W., &c. DEC. 12th.

POSTAGE STAMPS, the Property of ARTHUR T. SHARDLOW, ESQ., of Sheffield, &c. DEC. 16th and 17th.

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, the Property of WILMER H. CAY, Esq., of Canford, Denmark-avenue, Wimbledon. DEC. 17th.

PICTURES, by OLD MASTERS and MODERN PICTURES DEC. 17th.

A FINE COLLECTION of OLD PERUVIAN NAZCA and TRUXILLO POTTERY, the property of a Gentleman DEC. 18th.

OLD ENGRAVINGS and COLOUR PRINTS, MODERN ETCHINGS, &c., including the Property of Miss S. K. SUMMERS, of Kingston-on-Thames DEC. 19th.

(The Sales may be viewed, and will take place at half-past one o'clock each day, unless otherwise stated.)

Telephone: GERRARD 4725 and 3505. Telegrams: WILLIS'S ROOMS, LONDON.

ROBINSON, FISHER & HARDING

ANNOUNCE THE FOLLOWING SALES BY AUCTION AT WILLIS'S ROOMS, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1, COMMENCING EACH DAY AT ONE O'CLOCK.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3rd.

On View.—OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE.—A Chippendale bureau bookcase, a set of eight and two elbow carved chairs, pedestal writing table, Queen Anne walnut chest of drawers and chairs, games tables, Sheraton sideboards, Jacobean oak coffers, a grandfather chiming clock, an oak inlaid bureau bookcase, Louis Seize bureau by BECHSTEIN, an upright ditto by STECK, Oriental carpets and rugs, porcelain, old violins, ivory figures, silver and various effects, property of Robert Alfred Barker, 1749, &c., the property of E. TREVELYAN TURNER, Esq., and removed from Cholmondeley House, Richmond, Surrey, of F. S. DUDGEON, Esq., and from other sources.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4th.

On View.—PICTURES by OLD MASTERS, from various sources, comprising examples by or attributed to:—

J. Beerstraten	G. Dou	O. Marcellis
J. P. Bonington	J. Van Goyen	C. Netscher
A. J. Bouvier	K. Heemskerk	A. Storck
E. Cuyp	J. Horemans	D. Teniers
M. Dahl	J. Lievens	F. Wilhelmi

Also ENGRAVINGS in mezzotint and stipple, Sporting and other Prints.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5th.

The Property of the late J. W. HEATH, ESQ., of Wellington Salop, of DR. H. VAUGHAN PRYCE, of 104, Bethune-road, N., &c.

BAXTER COLOUR PRINTS, including Butterflies, The Launch of the Trafalgar, Edmund Burke, Conquerer of Europe, Teeth in Age, The Coronation of Queen Victoria, and The Opening of Parliament, all fine impressions, The Small Queen, Sir Robert Peel, The Hop Garden, Harvest Time, Jenny Lind, Jetty Treffz, Gathering Roses, Passion Flowers and Roses, The Parting Look, and others on rad seal, and stamped mounts, &c. Le Blond Ovals. Licensee Prints by Kronheim, Leighton, Dickes, Fawcett, J. Mansell, &c. Colour Printed Pictures on Staffordshire Pottery; and a few examples of English Papier Mache.

FORTHCOMING SALES.

OLD ITALIAN VIOLINS and other MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, the Property of MISS VICKERS, of Parkside, Knightsbridge, of EDWARD J. TROWBRIDGE, ESQ., of Amberley-street, Liverpool, of the late H. E. MELITUS, ESQ., of York Lodge, Ramsgate, &c. DEC. 11th.

OLD ENGLISH SILVER. SHEFFIELD PLATE, and JEWELLERY DEC. 11th.

COINS and MEDALS DEC. 11th.

OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE, OLD CHINESE PORCELAIN and POTTERY, EASTERN RUGS, &c., the Property of M. E. HUGHES-HUGHES, ESQ., of 31, Cumberland-terrace, N.W., &c. DEC. 12th.

POSTAGE STAMPS, the Property of ARTHUR T. SHARDLOW, ESQ., of Sheffield, &c. DEC. 16th and 17th.

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, the Property of WILMER H. CAY, Esq., of Canford, Denmark-avenue, Wimbledon. DEC. 17th.

PICTURES, by OLD MASTERS and MODERN PICTURES DEC. 17th.

A FINE COLLECTION of OLD PERUVIAN NAZCA and TRUXILLO POTTERY, the property of a Gentleman DEC. 18th.

OLD ENGRAVINGS and COLOUR PRINTS, MODERN ETCHINGS, &c., including the Property of Miss S. K. SUMMERS, of Kingston-on-Thames DEC. 19th.

(The Sales may be viewed, and will take place at half-past one o'clock each day, unless otherwise stated.)

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10th.

OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE of the Chippendale, Hepplewhite, and Sheraton periods. By direction of the Legatee of the late Mrs. ASHLEY DODD, and removed from 8 WINFORD OLD MANOR, Ashford, Kent, and from other sources.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11th.

OLD and MODERN PICTURES and DRAWINGS from various sources, also a collection of COLOURED and other ENGRAVINGS, in mezzotint and stipple, by direction of the Legatee of the late Mrs. ASHLEY DODD, and removed from 8 WINFORD OLD MANOR, Ashford, Kent.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12th.

ENGLISH and CONTINENTAL PORCELAIN, comprising examples of Worcester, Derby, Spode, Dresden, Sevres, &c., also CHINESE PORCELAIN and POTTERY. By direction of the Legatee of the late Mrs. ASHLEY DODD, and removed from 8 WINFORD OLD MANOR, Ashford, Kent.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17th.

OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE, PORCELAIN, Persian Carpets and Rugs. On View two days prior.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18th.

OLD and MODERN PICTURES and DRAWINGS, Engravings and Prints. On View three days prior.

TOWN HOUSES

(Continued from Page 26)

PRICE REDUCED TO £3,250.

A Modern Non-Basement House with Garage.

KENSINGTON.—Recently erected BIJOU RESIDENCE, containing four bed rooms (all with lavatory basins), dressing room, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c.; central heating and constant hot water. 56 years.—Agents, HUGHESDON and HINDS, 4, Abingdon-road, Kensington High-street.

OLD CHELSEA.—To be SOLD, a typical QUEEN ANNE PERIOD HOUSE; South aspect; staircase and all principal rooms panelled; five bed rooms, three baths, and three reception.—BERRYMAN and Co., 181a, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 7345.

FREEHOLD. £4,950.

SLOANE-STREET.—No Premium.—BIJOU COTTAGE; one reception, two bed rooms. Lease 10 years. £200 per annum.—Keys with BERRYMAN and Co., 181a, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 7345.

THIS WITH EVERY DESIRABLE FEATURE. Recently Redecorated Throughout. Second-Floor Reception Rooms, Hall. Central Heating, &c.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Modernized, semi-detached RESIDENCE, in quiet position, to be SOLD; direct access to gardens; parquet floors, dinner lift, &c.; nine bed rooms (with basins), two tiled bath rooms, four reception rooms and conservatory; usual offices. Lease 51 years at moderate ground rent.—WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., 58, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. (Head Office) Sloane-square, S.W.1, and Kensington. 0774.

ST. LEONARD'S-TERRACE, CHELSEA, S.W.—A charming HOUSE in the best part of this delightful terrace to be LET Unfurnished as from May next. Four bed, two reception rooms, &c., &c. Lease 11 years. Rent £260 per annum. Very reasonable premium.—Owner's Agents, Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (three lines).

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Attractive BIJOU RESIDENCE, in good order; four bed rooms, bath room, three entrance floor reception rooms; INDEPENDENT HOT WATER; lease 6½ years; NO GROUND-RENT. PRICE £650, or offer. Or would be LET.—Apply BRITTON, POOLE and Co., 2, Wellington-road, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.

TEDWORTH-SQUARE, CHELSEA.—An exceptionally well FURNISHED HOUSE, in perfect order throughout; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, &c.; garden; independent hot water. Available January till Easter, July, or September at bargain rental.—Recommended by Agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 6208-9.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

7, EGERTON-GARDENS, S.W.3.

GARDENS FRONT AND REAR.

THIS attractive Modern RESIDENCE, fitted with all conveniences, and containing nine bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms, square hall, and excellent domestic offices, will be offered for SALE by AUCTION in JANUARY next, unless previously disposed of. Low reserve to ensure sale.—Recommended by

W. A. ELLIS,

176, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 2164-5.

RENT ONLY £200 PER ANNUM.

VICTORIA-ROAD (just off).—An exceedingly attractive medium-sized HOUSE with garden; six bed rooms, bath, three reception rooms, offices, modernized, including fitted lavatory basins, independent hot water, electric power; moderate premium for long lease and fittings.—Agents, ROW and SON, 35A, Kensington High-street, W.8.

£2,500. CAMPDEN HILL.—Commodious HOUSE, suitable for residential Flats or Chambers; eight bed rooms, three-four reception rooms, &c.—DRAKE and RUCK, 39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opp. Station).

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

An exceptional opportunity.

SUMNER-PLACE, S.W.7.

£650 SECURES the LEASE of ONE of these popular HOUSES; seven bed and dressing rooms, bath, three reception, and offices.—Full particulars on application to the Sole Agents, W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3.

CATHERINE-STREET, WESTMINSTER.

£120 PER ANNUM.—LEASE of 21 years at this nominal rent, to be SOLD for £2,200, or might be Let on Lease at £75 per annum, without premium. Three bed, bath, two sitting rooms, &c. Very quiet.—BOND and Co., 27, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

S. KENSINGTON, S.W.7.

ATTRACTIVE SERVICE Unfurnished SUITE (two rooms communicating), second floor; newly decorated; Garage; linen and all conveniences valet if required.—Phone Kens. 5749 up to 10.30 a.m. or write Box J.1786, The Times, E.C.4.

RENT £125.

WESTMINSTER.

Three reception, seven bed rooms, two baths.

A Commodious and particularly well-arranged FLAT in sought-after mansions, enjoying all conveniences, including:—CONSTANT HOT WATER, PART CENTRAL HEATING. The Owner is willing to dispose of valuable lease without premium at

£600

P.A., INCLUSIVE.

Apply Owner's Agents, ROBINSON, SNELL and TERRY, 123, Victoria-street, S.W.1. (Vic. 8881.)

A Beautifully Decorated, well FURNISHED ENTRANCE FLOOR FLAT in KENSINGTON; two reception, three bed rooms, kitchen, and bath room, to be LET six-eight months. Rent 7 guns. weekly.—Western 6753.

AT 28, Palace Court, Hyde Park, W.2.—UNFURNISHED FLAT; three large rooms, kitchen, bath; central heat; reduced rent £240 inclusive. Park 1091.

TELEPHONES: GERRARD 3716 AND 3717. ESTABLISHED 1794.

HURCOMBS, PICCADILLY, W.1

A visitor to Piccadilly last Thursday said he enjoyed and looked forward to my educational and interesting advertisements, but hoped I should not mind him saying he felt that there was too much recapitulation—repetition, and so on. I dissented, because all readers are not so diligent or systematic in reading them every week. Wetherfield clocks sold for £30,000, Mazer Bowl £10,000, single-stone diamond pendant £7,250, a single-stone diamond ring £3,950, a silver dressing set £3,300, a silver kettle £1,150, a Church Chalice £3,000, a Caudle Cup £2,500, two bits of petit point £5,000, a small picture £4,600. A Boccaccio over £1,800 was offered, a book of Washington letters £750, and no end of records for books, two settees £4,500, two tables (oak and mahogany) £2,100 are some of the things that most readers know by heart. I know why I say so much and so often concerning the wonderful prices which I secure. I shall never tire of telling how this plain walnut stool with upholstery not worth 1s. 6d. sold for over £400 and under £500, and the silver cup over £80 oz.

It was brought by the last of the Knox family from Rappa Castle to London in November, 1924, and last Saturday that person headed it to me for sale in the Grafton Galleries on December 8th. I am of opinion that the competition will be very keen to restore this once again to the Dublin Museum—Irish papers please copy and let us keep this precious relic on this side of the Atlantic. There will be 2,500 lots entirely from private sources. I have never sold any for the trade except jewels and silver. I still make no buying-in charges, and hope it will always be so.

These ten eighteenth-century teapots sold for £805.

Another, very similar, will be sold next Monday, December 8th, at the Grafton Galleries.

There is time up to to-morrow night (Wednesday) to receive a few more lots of jewels. Viewing next Friday, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., and Saturday, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. The Grafton Galleries will not open on the sale day, Monday, Dec. 8th, until 10.45 a.m. The six auctioneers will start promptly at 11 a.m., and it is believed that this sale will be the greatest and most remarkable in history. All are welcome—the view days will be a veritable exhibition. Refreshments will be supplied at moderate charges.

Auction sale every Friday of pearls, diamonds, old silver, Sheffield plate. Fortnightly sales of antique furniture, pictures, chins, and books. No buying-in charges. Stamps purchased for cash to any amount. Parcels safe registered post.

Nine years ago this Queen Anne (1713) kettle, lamp and stand sold for £1,160, a record that has never been beaten.

HURCOMBS, PICCADILLY, W.1.

(*Entrance*, 1, Down-street.)

'Phone, Gerrard 5971-4.

Telephones: Mayfair 6682, 6683, 6684. Telegrams: Abinitio, Wesdo, London.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY & CO.

(Established 1744),

34-5, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON, W.1,

WILL HOLD THE FOLLOWING SALES BY AUCTION,

EACH SALE COMMENCING AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

Sales on view. Catalogues may be had.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2nd.

Valuable PERSIAN, TURKISH, and INDIAN DRAWINGS and MANUSCRIPTS, comprising the property of SHYAM SUNDERJAH, CHOBDA, of Udaipur, Rajputana; of the LORD ELPHINSTONE, Carberry Tower, Musselburgh; and of P. S. GARLING, Esq., also HEBREW MANUSCRIPTS and Books.

Illustrated catalogues (eight plates), 3s.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2nd, and following day.

OLD ENGRAVINGS, comprising the property of F. C. MINOPRIO, Esq., Avening Court, Gloucester, of Mrs. MAXWELL-HERON, of E. BARRINGTON, Esq., and of W. J. PAYYER, Esq., and of the late H. J. BROMILOW, Esq. (sold by order of Executors).

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3rd.

OBJETS DE VERTU, JEWELLERY, &c., comprising fine boxes, ivory carvings, miniatures, &c., from the Collection of the late COL. W. F. TIPPING, sold by order of H. AVRAY TIPPING, Esq., and of MAJOR H. C. J. HOLDEN; Japanese and Chinese Ivory and Hardstone Carvings, including the property of E. I. WHITAKER, Esq.; snuff boxes, watches, miniature furniture, ivory statuettes, and wood carvings, paper fans, &c. including the property of H. G. THORNE, Esq., and of the late F. CLUNIE DALE, Esq. Also JEWELLERY, including diamond rings and bracelets, Persian gold carrings, &c.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4th.

TEXTILES, including Flemish XVII. Century tapestry panels, the Property of VICTOR BOWRING HANBURY, Esq.; European and Oriental brocades and needlework, the Property of MISS H. M. WEBB, and of LADY LOCKYER; Charles I. needlework; CARPETS AND RUGS, embroidered and painted glass pictures, also a fine collection of EARLY MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, the Property of a Lady of Title, including Flemish and Italian harpsichords, Early English and French pianos, vielles, guitars, viols, oboes, flageolets, Oriental instruments, &c.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5th.

CHINESE PORCELAIN, &c., including famille verte and famille rose dishes, bowls and vases, the Property of MRS. LITTLEWOOD, deceased, and of MAJOR-GENERAL C. J. C. GRANT, also OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE, &c., comprising a mahogany winged bookcase and Charles II. tall-back chairs, the Property of BRIAN H. STOCK, Esq., Chippendale ear chairs, the Property of W. J. PAYYER, Esq., mounted ivory tusks, &c.

Sales on view at least two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 8th, and four following days. PRINTED BOOKS and MANUSCRIPTS, including English Literature of the XVII., XVII., and XIX. Centuries; Books on Art, Armour, and Sport; Kelmscott Press Publications; Bindings; Books Illustrated by Arthur Rackham and Kate Greenaway; Presentation copies of 1st Editions, including Charlie Heinrich's Pilgrimage; comprising the property of W. NEWTON, Esq., deceased; of PERCIVAL HINTON, Esq., of W. J. GARNETT, Esq., of S. V. AINSWORTH, Esq., and of W. J. PAYYER, Esq. Also fine early printed and other books from Castle Howard, the Property of THE HON. GEOFFREY HOWARD.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 8th.

MODERN ETCHINGS, comprising the property of H. H. JENNINGS, Esq.; of WALTER M. REID, Esq.; of W. F. PAYYER, Esq.; of the late FRANCIS JAMES FRY, Esq., D.L., J.P.; and of the late F. CLUNIE DALE, Esq., including Building and Chateau Books, by Muirhead Bone; The Doorway, and the Balcony, Amsterdam, by J. A. McN. Whistler; and works by all the other well-known modern etchers. Drawings in pencil and water colour, by Muirhead Bone, F. De Grigge, A.R.A., Matthew Maris, and W. R. Sickert, R.A.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9th.

Mediæval and Renaissance WORKS OF ART, comprising Bronze Mortars, the property of ARTHUR G. HEMMING, Esq.; ARMOUR and WEAPONS, the property of W. F. PAYYER, Esq., and of a Lady of Title; the OLD STAINED GLASS, the property of Miss J. INKPEN and of the late MRS. A. E. CROFT, sold by order of the Trustees; a Louis XIV. Bronze Inkstand and a Limoges Enamel Ewer, from the collection of the late COL. W. F. TIPPING; Pewter, Carvings, Bronzes, &c.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10th.

OLD DRAWINGS and PICTURES of the Italian, Dutch, and Flemish Schools, comprising the Property of CHARLES K. BINGLEY Esq.; of MRS. SNEYD, of MAJOR C. L. HENDRIKS, of MRS. HENDERSON, and of the late A. A. HUDSON, Esq., K.C., including Portraits of the Doge Pasqual Cicogna, 1585, by or attributed to Tintoretto, and of Sir John Spencer, Bt., Governor of Flushing, and subsequently Governor of Ireland, by Cornelius Janssens, The Magdalen, by or attributed to Rubens, the Property of J. MUIR MARTIN, Esq., and Pictures from the Collection of the late COL. W. F. TIPPING, of Brasted Place, Kent, sold by order of H. AVRAY TIPPING, Esq., and of MAJOR H. C. J. HOLDEN, including A Midsummer's Afternoon, by P. J. de Loutherbourg, R.A., signed and dated, exhibited at the Royal Academy Exhibition, 1777, and the Burlington Fine Arts Club, 1928; French and English Pastels, including Portraits of Lady Fitzgerald and of Neil O'Br

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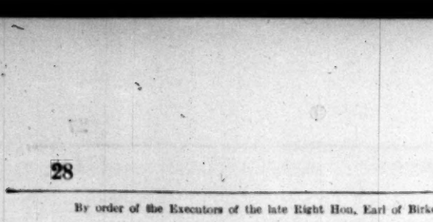

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FLATS AND CHAMBERS (Continued from Page 27)

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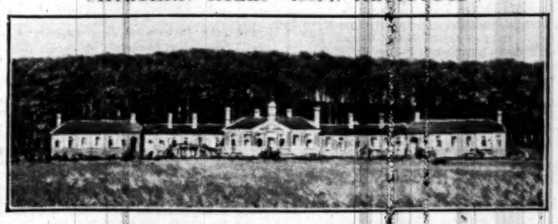

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A picturesque and extremely attractive undulating small estate, extending to about

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Electric light. Central Heating. Good water and drainage system.

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IN THE VALLEY OF THE DOVEY

WITH FISHING RIGHTS IN THE RIVER.

Midst some of the most beautiful scenery in Wales. Dolgelly 16 miles. Aberdovey 10 miles. Aberystwyth 18 miles.

THE IMPORTANT GEORGIAN STYLE RESIDENCE, known as "PLAS MACHYNLLETH," containing four reception rooms, billiard room, 15 bed rooms, and four bath rooms. Electric light. Company's gas. Beautiful Grounds. Two Lodges and Cottage.

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Blandford and Shaftesbury six miles, Bournemouth 22 miles, Semley Station, whence London is reached in two-and-a-half hours, is eight miles by road. Near to the famed village of Iwerne Minster.

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For plans, photographs and particulars apply to the Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1; Messrs. RAWLENCE and SQUAREY, Salisbury, and 4, The Sanctuary, Westminster.

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On high and healthy ground. 12 miles from the Sea. 40 miles London by main road.

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This delightful family RESIDENCE, commanding beautiful views over a wide area, built of brick with hanging tiles and fitted with old oak, contains hall, three reception and billiard room, ten bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, good offices.

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TOWN and Country advantages, unfurnished MAISONNETTE; five rooms, bath room; garden; electric light, gas; near bus, train, heath.—B., 6, Holmbush-road Putney.

UNFURNISHED FLAT, luxuriously fitted and appointed, situated in a recently erected West-end building; two bed rooms, reception room, kitchen, bath electric light and power; central heating; constant hot water; wireless; jewel safe and every conceivable comfort. Lease 10 years. Telephone, tenant's fixtures and fittings, and electric light fittings all included at the moderate rent of £275 p.a. NO PREMIUM. Consideration given to a lower rental and a premium. No agents.—Telephone Mayfair 4126 or write Z. at Scripps's, South Molton-street, W.1.

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UNFURNISHED, in owner's private house, quiet, sunny, attractive FIRST-FLOOR FLAT; six rooms and bath room; pleasant garden; four minutes Tube, bus; garage optional.—Tel., Hampstead 8295.

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£250 PER ANNUM. SMALL PREMIUM.

WESTMINSTER.—Very bright and sunny BALCONY FLAT; four bed, two reception rooms, bath room, and kitchen; non-repairing lease.—BOND and Co., 27, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

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£265. SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Excellent FLAT in modern building, with lift, five bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath, &c.—Agents, DRAKE and RUCK, 39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opp. Station).

TWO RECEPTION, THREE BED ROOMS, &c.

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